

XXIX
(WORCESTERSHIRE)
REGIMENT

THE BADGES, ON THE COVER OF THIS BOOK, ARE FAC-SIMILES OF THE DEVICE ON THE OFFICERS' SHOULDER BELT PLATE, 1832-58, ALSO OF THE POUCH ORNAMENT WORN BY THE BATTALION COMPANIES.



HISTORY
OF
THO^S FARRINGTON'S REGIMENT
SUBSEQUENTLY DESIGNATED
THE 29TH (WORCESTERSHIRE) FOOT
1694 TO 1891,

BY

MAJOR H. EVERARD,

3rd BATTALION WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT,

LATE LIEUT. 29TH FOOT.

WORCESTER:
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1891

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TO
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
VICTORIA
QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
EMPRESS OF INDIA
THIS HISTORY
OF
THE 29TH (OR WORCESTERSHIRE) REGIMENT OF FOOT

IS
By Her Majesty's Gracious Permission

Most Respectfully

Dedicated.



Pho: Farrington

PREFACE.

THE Records in possession of the Regiment appear to have been originally collected and brought down to November, 1799, by Col. Enys, who joined the 29th in 1775. In this Officer's MS. Records, which a few years ago were kindly placed at my service by Mr. F. Enys, is the following paragraph :—"The Records were "completed at the desire of the 29th, in consequence of an order, "dated....., desiring a Book to be kept, in which all the "principal events of the Corps were to be kept in future, with as "much of its former history as they could collect. Among others, "I was applied to, and took great pains to ascertain the true "from the false part of the Reports we had heard from various "persons at various times; but when it was completed, Lieut.-Col. "(now Sir Gregory) Way, who then commanded the Regiment, "thought they were too full and particular, in consequence of which, "the copy sent to the Regiment was curtailed very much, and I "have no doubt but that they made them still shorter before they "put them into the Orderly Book."

When Col. Enys joined the 29th, Captain Roberts (who we can trace as being in the regiment in 1742) had been its adjutant thirteen years, and it is most probable that the previous history was in a great measure obtained from this officer, who, in turn, had received it from his predecessors; for although somewhat meagre, still it is substantially correct, and, with one exception, I have been able to prove all the traditions and statements. The tradition in question is—that the Regiment was either raised from the City Trained Bands, or by the Merchants of the City of London, and that such being the case, it, conjointly with the Buffs, enjoys the

privilege* of marching through the City with drums beating, colours flying, and bayonets fixed.

With regard to the Trained Band theory, Sir J. B. Monckton, F.S.A., the Town Clerk, writes, that, after a careful search through the documents kept at the Guildhall, he has not been able to trace the raising of, or order to raise, any regiment in the City between 1693 and 1702.

Having carefully looked through the names of officers belonging to the Trained Bands between 1682 and 1694, I have discovered but one† whose name corresponds in any way with those appointed to Colonel Thos. Farrington's regiment previous to 1703. At this remote period no trace exists as to whence the non-commissioned officers or the rank and file were obtained, but "*The Declaration for the More Speedy Raising and Compleating the Foot Regiments*," shows that the regiment was raised by order of the Government, and the following is a List of Officers§ appointed to it on the 16th February, 1694:—

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Col. Thos. Farrington	Capt.-Lieut. James Howard	Barlow Wickham
Lieut.-Col.†	Richard Hargrave	Stanley Russell
Major Christopher Wray	John Danvers	John Brooks
Robert Minzels		William Carr
John Dally (Grenadiers)	{ John Greenwood	
	{ Francis Lewis	
Anthony Hammond	John Wright	Charles Sweeting
Richard Nanfan	Robert Carr	
Charles Cracherode	Rowland St. John	James Dennis
Peter Minshull	Vere Harcourt	William Franks
John Bickley	Charles Middleton	Anthony Gawdy
Robert Thorold	William Baker	Robert Utworth
Samuel Pitman	Robert Iicke	Thomas Ashmold
Robert Cheney	David Chastelain	Peter Bonafous
<i>Chaplain</i> — — Hancock.	<i>Qr.-Master</i> — James Howard.	
<i>Adjutant</i> —John Wright.	<i>Surgeon</i>—||	

* I am told on good authority that no regiment has a "right" for so doing, although from time to time this privilege has been granted.

† Thomas Farrington to be Lieutenant in the White Regiment, 16th April, 1690.

§ Commission Books, War Office.

† William Froude was appointed Lieut.-Col. 1st April, 1694.

|| Abraham Silk was appointed on 28th February, 1694.

There were City Merchants at this time of the names of Lewis, Wright, St John, Middleton, Baker, and Sweeting, and the father of Col. Farrington was also one. In the Roll of Members of the H A C,* the surnames of over twenty of the officers of Farrington's regiment occur, and under that of Farrington we find a Daniel, also a Thomas, who was appointed lieutenant on July 29th, 1681.

It should here be mentioned that the photograph of our first colonel, for which I am indebted to Miss S. M. Farrington of Worden is taken from an oil painting by the Dutch artist, Willem Wissing, who died at Burleigh on September 10th, 1687. The fact of being painted in armour more than a year prior to being appointed to the 2nd Foot Guards||, leads one to think that Thos. Farrington had some previous connection with the profession of arms.

Although, on returning from Holland in 1799, the privilege of marching through the City with drums beating, etc., was denied the 29th, still it appears from General Walter's letter that through the interest of Col. Hon. C. A. Wrottesley it was in 1839 granted and exercised.

In publishing the History of the 29th Foot, which in 1797, Lord Cathcart relates, was the "Boast of the British Infantry;" and Sir A. Wellesley, writing from Badajos in 1809 to Lord Castlereagh, was pleased to mention as "the best Regiment in this Army," I feel many apologies are due to all its ranks for the scant justice done the regiment in the following pages, and regret that the information and help which has so kindly been proffered me on all sides, should not have fallen into more able hands than mine, for I am sure the Records could by others be made much more readable.

I wish to acknowledge the great assistance received from the Earls of Cathcart and of Strafford, from Col. R. J. Watson. Major

* The Ancient Vellum Book of the Honourable Artillery Company, being the Roll of Members between 1611 and 1682, by Lieut. Col. G. A. Raikes.

|| For many years after this, officers were gazetted to the "2nd Regiment of Foot Guards," but occasionally, in parenthesis, is inserted "called the Coldstream Regiment;" at other times "2nd Foot Guards called the Coldstreamers,"—*Military Entry Book, Commission Books, and Harleian MS.*

F. Kneebone, and Captain H. Colvill, late of the Regiment; from Mr. Chas. Dalton, F.R.S., Mr. F. Enys, and Mr. S. Milne, the latter having given me much interesting information anent the Uniform, Badges, Buttons, etc., originally worn by the 29th; from the Officials of the British Museum, and Public Record Office, especially Mr. H. Hall, of the latter Institution, who has on several occasions put me in the way of discovering most important information. I beg here to tender my sincere thanks for their kind help

I am also greatly indebted to Major W. M. Prendergast, late 29th Regiment, for his kind assistance in illustrating these Records.

H. EVERARD,

Late LIEUT. 29TH. REGT

NORTON BARRACKS,
WORCESTER.

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* Present with the Regiment at Sobráon, Chilianwálá, and Gujrat, served also from 9th November, 1858, to 28th February, 1859, with Brigadier Turner's Field Force in clearing the Palamáo, Ramgarh, and Behár Districts of Rebels.

CHAPTER I.



ON the Meeting of Parliament in November, 1693, King **1693** William III., attributing the want of success in the late campaign against Louis XIV. to the insufficiency of our forces, demanded that the army and navy should be augmented, upon which the House of Commons voted that the establishment of the former should be increased to 83,121.

On Warrants being shortly after issued for the raising of 10 Regiments of Cavalry and 15 of Infantry, the command of one of the latter was, on the 16th February, 1694, given to Colonel Thomas Farrington, **1694** of the Coldstream Guards.

DECLARATION FOR THE MORE SPEEDY RAISING AND COMPLEATING THE FOOT REGIMENTS.

“Whereas We have directed Three Regiments of Foot to be forthwith Raised under the Command of Coll. John Gibson, Coll. Thomas Farrington, and Coll. William Northcott. We do hereby declare Our Will and Pleasure to be, That for the better and more Speedy raising and compleating thereof: the said Regiments shall be allowed as full and compleate from the Twentyeth day of this instant March, Provided the respective companys do appear in a Condition of Service, the Cloathing excepted, on or before the Twentyeth day of May next; and with all their Cloathing and accoutrements on or before the first day of June following. And if any Captain or other Officer shall be faulty herein, such Officer or Captain shall Incurr Our highest Displeasure, and shall be immediately Cashiered, as also an abatement of Pay made in proportion to the defective Numbers of men whereof the Pay Master General of Our Forces, the Commissary Generall of

1694 the Musters, and all Officers whom it may Concerne are to take due notice and to Govern themselves accordingly. Given at Our Court at Whitehall this 12th Day of March, 1693/4. In the sixth year of Our Reign.

By his Ma^y's Command

WILLIAM BLATHWAYIE "

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY ALL PERSONS THAT SHALL BE HIREAFTER
COMMISSIONED IN THE ARMY.

" I, A^y B Do swear That I have not made any present or Gratuity for the obtaining of the Employment of —, neither will I, nor shall any person for me, with my knowledge at any time hereafter Directly ~~or~~ Indirectly make any Present or Reward for the same, to any person whatsoever. And Do further swear, that if at any time hereafter it shall come to my knowledge, That any Guift, Present or Reward has been made by any Friend either before or after my obtaining this Employment, That I will immediately discover the same to his Majesty or the Commander in Chief."

ARMS FOR COLL. LEIGH'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS, AND COLL.
FARRINGTON'S REGIMENT OF FOOT.

WILLIAM R.

"Whereas We have Ordered a Regiment of Dragoons to be forthwith Raised for Our Service, Commanded by Our Trusty and Welbeloved Coll. Edward Leigh, consisting of eight Troops, each Troop of sixty Private Soldiers, three Corporalls, two Serjeants and two Drummers, beside Commission Officers; Likewise a Regiment of Foot, to be forthwith raised, Commanded by our Trusty and Welbeloved Coll. Thomas Farrington, consisting of twelve Companys, and one Company of Granadiers, each company of sixty private men, three Corporalls, three Serjeants and two Drums, beside Commission Officers, Our Will and Pleasure, therefore is. That out of y^e Stores remayning

with^m y^e Office of Our Ordnance under y^e charge you forthwith Issue **1694**
 y^e Necessary Arms and Appurtenances, for Arming our Said Regiments,
 as y^e rest of Our Regiments of y^e Same nature and number are, y^e same
 to be delivered into y^e charge of y^r Respective Collonells or whom they
 shall appoint to receive them, Taking y^e usuall Indents, and for So
 doing this shall be y^e Sufficent Warrant. Given att Our Court att
 Whitehall this 26th day of March, 1694, in y^e Sixth of our Reigne.

By his Maj^{ty} Command

SHREWSBURY."

"To our Rt Trusty & Wellbelovcd cousin & Councillor
 Henry Viscount Sydney Master Gen^{all} of Our
 Ordnance, &c., &c."

Each Company of Infantry (the Grenadier excepted) consisted of
 14 Pikemen and 46 Musketeers. "Grose" states that in 1690 Grenadiers
 "appear to have been armed with firelocks, and to have used
 cartridges, to have had slings, sword, bayonet, and pouch, with
 Grenades. They had also Hatchets with which, after firing and
 throwing their Grenades, they were, on the command 'Fall on,' to
 rush upon the Enemy." These still appear to have been the Arms of
 the Grenadier in 1694.

Each foot Soldier carried a sword, and each Pikeman a pike of
 16 feet long; each Musketeer a musquet, with a collar of Bandoliers;
 the barrels of the musquet were about 4 feet long, and carried a ball,
 14 of which weighed a pound. Until the reign of William III. hats
 with very wide brims and feathers were worn. The inconvenience of
 such brims being felt, first one, and then two sides were turned up.
 About the reign of Queen Anne a third side was turned up, or cocked.
 Captains carried pikes; Lieutenants, partizans; Ensigns, half pikes;
 Serjeants, halberts.

The dress of Officers at this period appears to have been as
 follows:—Hat, ornamented with feathers, broad brim, two sides of which

1694 were turned up; full flowing wig; square cut coat and long flapped waistcoat, with large pockets to both; breeches tied below the knee, with stocking drawn over up to the middle of the thigh, shoes, sword slung over the right shoulder, sash worn round the waist and knotted on the right side.

Leaving Norwich about the middle of June, Farrington's Regiment marched to Portsmouth, and whilst there we find that John Wright, Esq., "took the Oath" and received the Commission of Captain-Lieutenant.* Leaving Portsmouth in October, the Regiment took up quarters in various towns in Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire. In December 40 men marched from Norwich to join the Regiment, which in the meanwhile had been concentrated at Exeter.

DAILY PAY OF A REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1694.

	£	s.	d.
Colonel, as Colonel 12s., as Captain 8s. ..	1	0	0
Lt.-Colonel, as Lt.-Colonel 7s., as Captain 8s. ..	15	0	
Major, as Major 5s., as Captain 8s. ..	13	0	
Captain	8	0	
Lieutenant	4	0	
Ensign	3	0	
Adjutant	4	0	
Quarter Master	4	0	
Surgeon 4s., and Mate 2s 6d.	6	6	
Chaplain	6	8	
Serjeant	1	6	
Corporal	1	0	
Drummer	1	0	
Private Soldier		8	

A yearly deduction of one day's pay was made from all Ranks, and this was applied towards the purchase of Land, the Building of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and the better maintenance of such superannuated and disabled Officers and Soldiers as should be provided for

* The Senior Subaltern, who commanded the Colonel's Company.

therein : thus in a sense the place belongs rather to the Soldier than to **1694** the nation. This Hospital was founded in 1682.

In January, 193 Men, 6 Serjeants, 6 Corporals, and 2 Drummers **1695** were drafted into Colonel Luke Lillingston's Regiment, then under orders for Jamaica.

Early in February the Regiment left Exeter for quarters in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire ; and 558 of its Men, with their Arms and appurtenances, having been incorporated into Regiments in Flanders, orders were sent for it to recruit forthwith.

In May a change of Quarters took place, and the Companies were stationed in Kent, Herts Suffolk, and Surrey.

Having in July been reviewed at Blackheath by the Duke of Schomberg, the Regiment marched and took up Quarters in Norfolk and Suffolk, 6 Companies being stationed at Norwich.

In September orders were received for the Regiment to march forthwith to the Hamlets of the Tower of London, where it was to remain and do such duties within the said Tower, as the Officer in chief Command there should direct.

In December, after being reviewed by the King in Hyde Park, it sailed for Flanders. Contrary winds, however, detained the Transports a short time, which was then thought a great misfortune, but afterwards proved to be the reverse, for early in January a great Jacobite plot was discovered for the invasion of England by the French, on behalf of King James, to be preceded by the assassination of King William. The assassination having failed, the threatened invasion did not take place.

Having been ordered to disembark, on the 9th January, 1696, the **1696** Regiment proceeded to take up Quarters in Clerkenwell, Islington, Holloway, and St. John Street.

On 8th February orders were received to raise recruits for the Regiment, and cause them to rendezvous, 2 Companies at Leeds, 2 Richmond, 2 Halifax, 2 Manchester, 1 Ripon, 1 Barnard Castle,

1696 1 Wakefield, 1 Lancaster, and 1 at Pontefract. Although the quarters were changed from time to time, the Regiment remained in Yorkshire till October, when it marched South, and was quartered in Herts, Essex, and Middlesex. In the "Gazette" is an advertisement for two men who deserted in their Regimental Clothes, viz, "Red Coats with Brass Buttons, lined and faced with yellow, blue Breeches, and White Stockings."

At this period Regiments were called after their Colonel, as "Farrington's Regiment"; when on parade they appear to have taken precedence according to the seniority of their respective Colonels, for this year the Regiment ranked 46th, and in 1698 as the 28th Regiment of Foot. It is difficult to ascertain when it first ranked as the 29th Foot; but *vide* Royal Warrant, 14th September, 1743.

1697 On 1st July the Regiment marched to Blackheath, and there encamped for 27 days, after which it took up quarters in Essex and Suffolk.

On 20th September the Treaty of Ryswick was signed and peace concluded between England, France, Spain, and Holland.

On 12th October the Regiment marched for Cheshire, Lancashire, and Staffordshire, but two days later, it was ordered to halt till further orders. It having been decided to decrease the Establishment of the Army, the Companies were reduced from 60 to 42 private Soldiers, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, and 1 Drummer in each (the Company of Grenadiers excepted)

In December the Regiment was stationed as follows: 2 Companies Boston, 2 Horncastle, 2 Louth, 1 Spilsby, 1 Tattershall and Merton, 1 Spalding, 1 Market Deeping and Crowland, 1 Donington, 1 Wisbeach.

1698 On 17th February, 1698, it was intimated to Colonel Farrington that Brigadier Selwyn had been directed to repair to the Quarters of the Regiment, and disband it. With this object the several Companies were ordered to rendezvous at Stamford.

EXTRACTS FROM ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS SLT BRIGADIER
SELWYN.

1698

WILLIAM R.

"Before such disbanding you are to take care that each Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier be permitted to carry away with him his Cloaths, Belt, and Knapsack, and that each private Soldier, Corporall, and Drummer be paid three shillings for his Sword, which is to be delivered with the other Arms into the office of Our Ordnance. And We being pleased to allow each Non Commissioned Officer and private Soldier fourteen days' subsistence from the time of their disbanding, to carry them home, * * * and give them passes under your hand to the places of their former Residence, allowing them a convenient time to Repair thither, and giving them likewise strict charge that they do not presume to Travell with any Arms, nor more than three in Company together, upon pain of the severest punishment Given at Our Court at Kensington this 16 day of February, 1697

BRIGADIER SELWYN WRITES TO MR. SECRETARY BLATHWALL.

Stamford, feb 26, 97

Sir.

I have this day disbanded 5 Companies of Col. Farrington's Regiment, which are all y^t are yet arrived. I expect the rest to-morrow Munday and Tuesday, as fast as they come, will loose no time, thus far am sure I have nicely observed my instructions, and find the Officers have punctually stated their acc^t with their quarters and the men, no complaints coming against them from either, they disband pretty quietly, without mutiny or disorder, and are in a good condition most of them, so y^t I have got some extraordinary men for my Regiment. if you have any orders for me I hope to be at Grantham on wednesday, and Lincoln on thursday. next post will not fail to give you a farther acc^t, who am,

Sir, y^r most obedient Servant,

W. SELWYN."

1698 *In the W.O. Miscellany Books is the following Letter, dated
3rd September, 1698:—*

“ Sir,

His Maj^{ty} having been pleased to order That a Comp^y be formed out of the Officers of the Reg^{ty} that have lately been broke, which are to march at the head of the 1st Reg^t of Foot Guards, if any of the Officers are willing to enter into this Service, you will send them to Coll. Shrimpton, Major of the said Regiment, as soon as may be convenient.

To Col. Farrington.

GEORGE CLARKE. §”

“ Grose,” writing about Corporal Punishments in the Army, says :
“ There are a great variety ; but of these only one could be inflicted on
“ an Officer—this was boring the tongue with a hot iron for Blasphemy,
“ a punishment that remained in force till the Reign of Queen Anne.”

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF FARRINGTON'S REGIMENT DRAWING
H. PAY, 1698.

CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
Coll. Thos. Farrington	{ Capt. Lieut John Wright	{ Dawkin Willmott
	{ Francis Lewis	{ Anthony Gawdy
Lieut.-Coll. Wm. Froude	{ John Danvers	{ Peter Bonafous
	{ John Brooks	{ Wm Carr
Major Chr. Wray	{ Vere Harcourt	{ Courtney Southwell
	{ Charles Drake	{ John Miller
Cha. Cracherode	Robert Uthwayte	Thos. Farrington
Thos. Phillips	Chas. Middleton	Abell Cook
John Daley (Grenadiers)	James Dennis	John Davenport
John Bickley	John Greenwood	Cha. de Castelneau
James Howard	Robert Carr	Richard Bisset
Robert Cheyne	David Castlean	
Richard Nanfan	Robert Pike	
Robert Minzies		
Saml. Pitman		
James Otway	John Hancox, CHAPLAIN.	
	James Howard, QUARTERMASTER	


§ Secretary at War, in absence of Mr. Blathwayte.

In the Treasury Board Records is "an account shewing to what **1701**
 "time the several Officers borne upon His Late Ma^{ty}'s Establishment
 "of Half Pay, have Received their respective Allowances, (To w^{ch} time
 "Paid, 24th Dec., 1701) and what Remains due to them to 8th March,
 "170 $\frac{1}{2}$."

All the above-named Officers (with the following exceptions) are
 included in this account --

Coll. Tarrington	} Whose Commissions were renewed
Licut Col Froude	
Captain Phillips	12 Feb., 1702
Lieut Drake	
Ensign Southwell	
Chaplain Hancock	

CHAPTER II.

- 1700**  HE tranquility which ensued from the Treaty of Ryswick was but of short duration. The decease of Charles II. of Spain without issue, on 1st November 1700, was followed by the Accession of Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., in prejudice to the claims of the House of Austria. Angry feelings were further engendered by the French Monarch proclaiming the titular Prince of Wales (known as the Old Pretender), Sovereign of Great Britain, Scotland, and Ireland, on the death of King **1701** James II. at St. Germain in Sept., 1701. This combination of events induced England to enter into the War of the Spanish Succession by supporting the pretensions of Charles, Archduke of Austria, to the Crown of Spain.

The raising or reforming of Farrington's Regiment, with 8 others,[†] was one of the last acts of the life of William III., who had begun to place the British Army on its War footing; and on the 12th February,

- 1702**, 1702, Col. Thos. Farrington was placed on full pay.

Upon the decease of William III. on the 8th of March, the Crown, according to the Act of Settlement, devolved on Princess Anne of Denmark (sister of the late Queen Mary), who had in 1683 married

† LIST OF REFORMED COLONELS OF FOOT IN ENGLAND, AND SENIORITY OF REGIMENTS:—5. Richard Coote (39F). 3. Luke Lillingston (38F). 8. John Gibson (28F). 9. Thos. Farrington (29F). 2. Henry Mordaunt (Marines). 7. Thos. Sander-son (30F). 4. Henry Holt (disbanded 1713). 6. Thos. Brudenell (Marines). 1. Edward Fox (32F).—*British Museum Documents relative to Army and Garrisons, 1699-1706.*

Prince George of Denmark. The Accession of Queen Anne did not **1702** produce any alteration in the policy of the late Sovereign, and War was proclaimed against France and Spain on the 4th of May.

In July the Duke of Marlboro' assumed command of the allied army in Flanders, whilst the combined English and Dutch fleet, under Sir G. Rook, with troops on board commanded by the Duke of Ormonde, proceeded to Spain.

Many Colonels, commanding corps broke in 1698, when their officers were placed on h p, were in 1701-2 ordered to raise new regiments, but in several cases, instead of their former officers being re-commissioned with the new corps, an entirely new lot were brought in. Such, however, was not the case with Farrington's regiment, as the accompanying list of its officers will show. This fact, I think, establishes the connection of the regiment reduced in 1698 with the one raised in 1702, though, I know, some people fail to see it.†

In lists of officers previous to 1756, the names of subalterns were generally entered by companies, not by seniority.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS WHOSE COMMISSIONS WERE RENEWED, AND
WHO DREW FULL PAY FROM MARCH 10TH —

CAPTAINS	LIEUTENANTS	ENSIGNS
	Capt Lieut Edwd Pyles	John Miller
Lieut.-Col Wm Watkin	Francis Lewis	Peter Bonafous
Major Chr. Wray	John Danvers	Henry Goddard
Chas. Cracherode	Robert Carr	Alexander Mann
Robert Minzies	Ruben Caillaud	William Carr
John Dally (Grenadier)	{ John Greenwood	
	{ Richard Goddard	

† When, in 1861, the 19th and 20th Hussars were formed (chiefly from Volunteers from the H E I C Bengal European Cavalry Regiments) their connection with the late 19th and 20th Light Dragoons was so far acknowledged that they were subsequently authorized to bear on their appointments, etc., the Regimental Device, and Battle Scrolls of those Regiments which had been disbanded in 1819 and 1818.

1702

CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
John Bickley	Vere Harcourt	Anthony Gawdy
Saml. Pitman	Robert Picke	Cha. de Boileau Castelnau
Richard Nanfan	John Brooke	Abell Cooke
Robert Cheyne	John Denise	Thos. D. Farrington
James Otway	Robert Uthwait	William Cooke
John Wright	David Chatelain	Dawkins Wilmot

Lieut. Francis Lewis, ADJUTANT.

Ensign John Miller, QUARTER MASTER.

Robert Cox, CHAPLAIN.

Abraham Silk, CHIRURGEON.

Warrant, dated 18th March, 1702, authorizing Coll. Thos. Farrington, by Beat of Drum or otherwise, to Raise Volontiers for a Regiment of Foot which is to consist of 12 Companies, of 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporalls, 2 Drummers, and 59 Private Soldiers in each Company, the Servants included, with the addition of 1 Serjeant more to the Company of Granadiers. . . . ; and when the whole number of Non-Commission Officers and Soldiers shall be fully or near compleated in each Company, they are to march to Manchester, Macklesfield, Warrington, Wigan, Knotsford, Stockport, Altringham, and Leigh, appointed for the Rendezvous of the said Regiment.

The Surgeon Mate and the Non-Commission Officers drew full pay from the 1st, the private Soldiers from 20th April to 13th May, when the Regiment was placed on the Establishment of Ireland.

Colonel Farrington was paid £1316 for raising his Non-Commissioned Officers and men, being the rate of 40s. each man.

About the middle of April, orders were received for the regiment to take up quarters in the North, East, and West Ridings of Yorkshire; and, soon after, for each of the companies to be reduced to 50 private soldiers.

On 30th May orders were issued for 1 company at Bury St. Edmunds, to march to Congleton and Sandbach.

- 1 Company at Worcester to march to Knutsford and Altrincham. **1702**
 1 „ Easingwold „ „ Leigh.
 1 „ York „ „ Bury in Lancashire
 1 „ Knutsford „ „ Newton, and hold themselves in readiness to embark at Chester.

“Whitehall,

20 June, 1702.

Sir,

It is Her Majesty's pleasure that all the pikes, already delivered to the Regiment of Foot under your Command, be returned into the Stores of Ordnance, in lieu of a sufficient number of Muskets, which you are first to receive out of the said Stores.

I am

Sir,

Y^r. &c.,

WILL BLATHWAYTE.”

“P.S.—This is not to hinder y^r carrying
 y^r pikes to Ireland, in case Muskets
 be not in time enough delivered to
 you.

To Col. Farrington.’

Early in July, preparatory to embarkation, the Regiment again took up quarters in Lancashire and Cheshire, and sailing 1st August, arrived off Dublin the 15th, whence it proceeded to Carrickfergus, and on landing there was stationed as follows —2 Companies at Carrickfergus; 1 Drogheda; 4 Derry, with a Detachment of 40 men at Culmore; 1 Armagh Barracks and Town, 1 Carlingford Barracks and Town; and 1 Enniskillen.

In December, Captains Cracherode and Otway, Lieut. Picke, 3 Serjeants, and 2 Drummers proceeded to England for Recruits.

1703 In 1703 the Regiment proceeded to Dublin, where it did duty from 24th April to 7th September, during which time the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private men received a penny a day in addition to their pay, as granted by King William III. to all Regiments doing duty there.

On the arrival of the Duke of Ormonde in June, to take up the duties of Lord-Lieutenant, the street from the Castle gate to the College Green was lined by Col. Sankey's and Col. Farrington's Regiments. On the Lord-Lieutenant entering the Castle, he was saluted by the discharge of 15 pieces of cannon, and soon after by three salvos of 21 guns each, and as many volleys of the small arms of the two Regiments of Foot above-mentioned who were in the Castle Yard.

ORMONDI.

"These are to pray and require your Lord^{sh} to cause to be delivered out of her Mat^{ies} Stores of Warr under your care unto Coll. Will^m Watkins, three Barrels of powder in Lieu of the like Quantity expended by Coll^o Farrington's Reg^t in firing Volleys on 23rd of Aprill, her Ma^{ties} Coronation day; upon the good news of the takeing of Bonn; and on the 29th of May, the Restoration of the royall family, as in such ~~cases~~ is usuall, and for so doing this, with the Receipt of the said Coll^o Watkins for the quantity of powder aforesaid, shall be your Lordsp^s sufficient Warrant.

Given at her Ma^{ties} Castle of Dublin the 7th day of June, 1703.

By his Grace's Command,

EDWARD SOUTHWELL."

"To our very good Lord the Earl of Mountalex^r
Mas^r Gen^l of the Ordnance in this
Kingdome."

The following Proceedings of Courts Martial are interesting, in 1703 that they give one an idea how Soldiers were treated, and the punishment they were awarded for various offences.

"The Proceedings of the Court Martial held the 9th of June, 1703, are most humbly Represented.

Present—Major Christopher Wray, *President*; and 12 Officers of the Sevⁿ Regiments.

The Court being Sworn set, and Serjeant Francis Parens, of Cap^t Wright's Company in Coll^l Farrington's Reg^t, charged James Ward, Rich^d Rosse, Abraham Mathews, and Alexander Vance, private Sentinells, with Mutiny.

They all pleaded Not Guilty;

And upon examination of the Wittnesses on oath against and on the Testimony of Sevⁿ Credible Persons produced in behalf of the Prisoners, it appeared that there happened a sudden quarrell between a Townsman, who was the aggressor, and Vaunce, one of the Prisoners, which was immediately appeased, and not attended with any Circumstance to make it mutiny either in intention or consequence; the Court did therefore unanimously acquit the said James Ward, Rich^d Rosse, Abraham Mathews, and Alex^r Vaunce of the mutiny wherewith they stood Charged, but Abraham Mathews having during the Aflray used some unfitting words, the Court did therefore adjudge that the said Abraham Mathews doe ride the Wooden horse^a at the Relief of the Guard one hour, with a Musquett at each foote.

Lieut. James Dennis of Coll^l Farrington's Reg^t charg^d James Norman and John Howard, private Centinells, with mutiny, and resisting him their Commanding Officer; and Serjeant David Rust

* "The Wooden Horse" was formed of planks nailed together so as to form a sharp ridge or angle about 8 or 9 feet long. This ridge represented the back of the horse; it was supported by 4 posts or legs about 6 or 7 feet long, placed on a stand made moveable by trucks. To complete the resemblance, a head and tail were added. When sentenced to ride the horse, the Soldiers were placed on the back, with their hands tied behind them, and frequently, to increase the punishment, had muskets tied to their legs.

1703 charged James Commin, of the same Regiment, Drummer, with the like Crime.

The Court did adjudge that James Norman was guilty of Mutiny, but by a Majority it was carried that it was not a mutiny to that degree as to deserve death, but severe Corporall punishment, and that he doe accordingly run the Gauntlope,† one day six lengths of the two Regiments now in Garrison, and that after four days' intermission the same punishm^t be repeated on him; that he remained Confined for some time afterward, and then be released, and continued in the Service. The Court being of opinion that John Howard was in a less degree Criminall than the other, did unanimously adjudge that the said John Howard doe run but four lengths through the said Reg^{ts} on each day, and be also continued in the Service. And that James Commin was not guilty of the mutiny, but that for insolent words by him given to the Serjeant, he doe run the Gauntlope, two lengths of the said Reg^{ts} on each day, and be continued in the Service.

All wth is most humbly submitted to y^r

Grace's Consideration,

CHRISTOPHER WRAY.

*"Proceedings of the Court Martial held the 4th of August, 1703,
are most humbly Represented.*

Lieut.-Coll^o W^m Watkins, *President*; Captain Robert Minzies, Captain John Dally, Captain Rich^d Nanfan, Captain Rich^d Lewis, Captain Robert Fletcher, Captain Chas. Middleton, Captain Edward Pyle, Captain Talbot Young, Captain Thom^s Candler, Lieutenant John Danvers, Lieutenant John Miller, Ensign W^m Cooke.

The Court being Sworn, satt.

† "Run the Gauntlope." The Regiment was formed 6 deep, and the ranks opened and faced inwards. Each man being furnished with a switch, the offender, naked to the waist, was led through the ranks, preceded by a Serjeant, the point of whose reversed halbert was presented to his breast, to prevent his running too fast. As he thus passed through the ranks every Soldier gave him a stroke.—Grose "*Military Antiquities*."

Ensign Lewis charged Andrew Lawless, Corporall in 1703
 Coll^o —————'s Regiment, with mutinous behaviour, in pushing,
 resisting, and striking him, and spetting in his face.

The Prisoner denied the Charge.

The En^d delivered in his Complaint in writing on oath, and Nicholas ———, Adjutant, John Flood, Corporall, and Mich Tooley, Provost Martiall, was sworn, by whose Evidence it appeared to the Court that the En^d being near the Ring when orders were giving out, the Corporalls being directed to keep all clear the Prisoner went to putt back the En^d, and as the En^d Swears, thrust him away, and tho' he asked him if he knew what he was doing and told him he was an Off^r, yet the Pris^t pushed him more rudely than before, upon w^{ch} the Adj^t beat the Pris^t, telling him the Gen^l was an Off^r, and that then commanding him to the Guard, the Pris^t as he was going step^d up to the En^d, spett in his face, and gave him two or three blows on the head

The adju^t could give no acc^t of the 1st beginning of the matter but said that seeing the Pris^t pushed the En^d, he came out of the Ring, beat him, and commanded him to the Guard, and soon after, hearing a 2^d Scuffle, he came and beat the Prisoner more Severely than before, but did neither see the blows given by the Pris^t or that he did spitt at the En^d, but that the Prisoner was in drink.

“From evidence given by Corp^l Flood and the Provost Martial,” it appears that as the Pris^t was being conducted to the Guard, the En^d followed and kickt the Pris^t, who turned about, struck at him with his hand, made a dent in his hand, and spett in his face.

The Prisoner confessed he was something in drink. Upon full debate and consideration of the whole course of the evidence, altho' they did not cleerly agree in all the circumstances, yett the Court was of oppinion that a Soldier strikeing and threatning an Off^r with such indignity on any acc^t whatsoever is of very ill consequence to the Discipline and Governm^t of the Army, and therefore the Court did

1708 unanimously agree to find the said Andrew Lawless Guilty of the Charge, and the question being putt whether he should suffer death for the same, it was carryd in the Negative; and thereupon the Court did adjudge That the said Andrew Lawless be tyed to a Post on the Parade in the Lower Castle Yard, and be Lasht with Six Twiggs three times by each drummer of Coll^o Farrington's Reg^t, and that 4 days after he doe receive the like punishm^t from each Drum^r of Coll^o Farrington's Reg^t, and that 4 days after he doe receive the like punishm^t from each Drum^r of Coll^o ——— Reg^t, that he will be confined 14 days after, and be reduced to serve as a private Centinell a year following.

Captain William Higginson charged Francis Clifton, Serj^t of Coll^o Farrington's Reg^t, with Mutiny.

The Prisoner pleaded not Guilty, but upon full evidence of the Cap^{tn} and another Gen^t of good Credit upon Oath, it appeared to the Court that the Pris^r, upon pretence of an old debt of 13s. 6d. from the Cap^{tn}, followed him in the Streets makeing a Loud outcry and gathering a crowd about him complained to them of the wrong done him; that the Cap^{tn} demanding what he meant, the Pris^r flew into an extravagant passion and gave the Cap^t very ill language, and being commanded to the Guard as Pris^r, he did not goe but waited till the Cap^{tn} returned from a place he was going to, and then renewed his abuses, and made a motion as if he would have drawn upon the Cap^{tn}, but did not, and then went through sevⁿ Streets to the Guard clamouring all the way and uttering very base and Scandallous Reflections on the Cap^{tn}, and continued so to doe after he was committed to the Mainguard.

Upon full debate of the matter, the Court did unanimously find the Pris^r Guilty of the Charge, and by a Majority it was carryed that he should not suffer death, but they did adjudge that the said Serjeant Francis Clifton be tyed to the Gallows post on the green, with a rope

about his neck, and be picquetted† an hour every field day of the two **1703**
 Reg^{ts} now in this Garisson while they remain here; that the Adjutants
 of the Reg^{ts} see it done, that he be reduced to serve as a private
 Centinell and be incapable of being more during this warr, and be
 continued on the Marshalls while the Reg^{ts} stay in the Towne.

All which is most humbly Submitted to

Your Grac^y & Consideration.

WM. WATKINS."

In August, Cols. Sankey's, Harrington's, Fairfax's, Gibson's,
 Temple's, and Tidcombes regiments were each ordered to send a
 detachment of 34 men to Cork, under a captain, lieutenant, ensign,
 and non-commissioned officers, to complete the respective companies
 of Mountjoy's and Brudenell's regiments, then ordered to Portugal.
 No Papists, or men extracted from the native Irish, were to be amongst
 the detachments.

On the regiment leaving Dublin, 4 companies marched to
 Kilkenny, 2 Enniscorthy, 2 Arklow, 1 Bray, and 3 to Wicklow, where
 they remained till the following March, when it having been decided to **1704**
 employ the regiment in Holland, it embarked at Dublin, and on
 landing at Neston and Highlake, proceeded in 3 divisions to Harwich.
 Being placed on the establishment of the Low Countries from the 12th
 March, each company was augmented by 1 serjeant, and 4 private
 men. The regiment having embarked on the 16th May, the transports
 which also took recruits and horses to Holland, were detained by

† The Picket was another corporal punishment. The mode of inflicting it was
 thus: A long post being driven into the ground, the delinquent was ordered to mount a
 stool near it, when his right hand was fastened to a hook in the post by a noose round his
 wrist, drawn up as high as it could be stretched, a stump, the height of the stool, with
 its end cut to a round and blunt point, was then driven into the ground near the post
 before mentioned, and the stool being taken away, the bare heel of the sufferer was made
 to rest on this stump, which though it did not break the skin, put him to great torture,
 the only means of mitigation was by resting his weight on his wrist, the pain of which soon
 became intolerable.—Grose.

1704 contrary winds, and anchored in Hollesley Bay till near the end of the month, when starting once more, they arrived in the Maas the 10th of June.

The Duke of Marlborough having started for Bavaria on the 24th of April, left only a corps of observation in the Low Countries to restrain any attack the French troops might make during his absence; and it is most probable that Farrington's regiment formed part of that corps, no account existing of its employment elsewhere. Lieutenant Boileau, was however, more fortunate, for we find he commanded a corps of French gentlemen at Blenheim.*

1705 1705 was a memorable year in the history of this regiment, which, forming as it did part of the column that marched up the Moselle, was, for the first time since its formation, actively engaged.

As the French still occupied Flanders and the greater part of Brabant, the plan proposed, for the ensuing campaign was that two columns, "the one, under the command of the Duke of Marlboro', marching up the Moselle, the other, being under Prince Louis of Baden," should penetrate into Lorraine and carry war into the enemy's country.

All preparations having been made, on the 14th of May the Duke inspected the Dutch and English troops, near Maestricht, after which the latter, under command of Gen^l Churchill, commenced their march. Monsr. d'Auverquerque was left near Maestricht, in command of the troops intended for the protection of Holland.

* Charles Boileau, né le 10^{me} Février 1673, sortit de France en 1691 pour aller dans les Mousquetaires de Brandebourg, d'où étant sorti, il passa en Angleterre, où il fut Enseigne (25 May, 1694) dans le Régiment de Farrington, qui fut cassé ou reformé en 1698. Passa en Irlande jusqu'à 1701, quand il fut remplacé au dit Regiment, où il fut fait Lieutenant en 1703. Fut fait prisonnier à Launingén le 25 Octobre 1704, fut échangé à Valenciennes le 1^{re} Février 1709, passa en Angleterre pour faire sa Compagnie, qu'il vendit, en 1711, et de là fut en Dublin en 1722, où il mourut le 7^{me} Mars 1733.
From an old MS. in possession of Surgeon-Major J. P. H. Boileau. late 20th Regt.

On the 3rd of June, having passed the Moselle, and the Saar near **1705** Consaarbruck, the army advanced by the defile of Tavernen towards Sirk, where Marshal Villars was encamped. After an arduous march of 18 miles the troops arrived within a quarter of a league of Elft where the enemy had an advance post.

It being too late to encamp, the troops formed up and bivouacked for the night. At daybreak it was discovered that the French detachment had fallen back on the main body, which occupied a strong position formed by the heights of Sirk.

The allies therefore made a slight advance and encamped with their right at Perle and their left at Ellendorf, in this position Marlboro' awaited the arrival of Prince Louis of Baden, whose tardy movements in a great measure frustrated his scheme for carrying on the war. Information was in the meantime received from the Low Countries that Marshal Villeroy and the Elector of Bavaria, having assumed the offensive, had captured Huy, and were advancing on Liege. It was therefore resolved to march back to the Meuse, and on the 17th of June, at midnight, the allied army decamped, without beat of drum, in the midst of heavy rain, and having without molestation repassed the defile of Tavernen, reached Consaarbruck the next morning.

It being ascertained that the enemy had not yet commenced the siege of the citadel of Liege, the march towards the Meuse was continued without delay, the Earl of Orkney being pushed forward with "all" the grenadiers of the army, and 100 men out of "each" battalion. This rapid advance caused the enemy to send back their artillery to Namur, and abandoning the siege, they retired within their lines, which reached from Marche-aux Dames, on the Meuse, to Antwerp, and had taken 3 years to construct. Before advancing further, Huy was retaken, after which, early in the morning of 17th July, the enemy's lines were surprised and successfully forced between Neer Hesbern and Elixheim, with but small loss to the

1705 confederates. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, was inconsiderable, but many officers of distinction were captured, and 1200 prisoners were made the next day. Many trophies fell into the hands of the allies, amongst which were 10 pieces of cannon with 3 barrels each.

In this action, "Webb's brigade" was composed of Tatton's, Temple's, Farrington's, and Ingoldsby's regiments, and formed the right of the 2nd line of infantry.

The enemy having retreated across the Dyle, posted themselves very advantageously at Parc, near Louvain.

An unsuccessful attempt having been made there to cross the river, and Marlboro', finding he could neither induce the Dutch again to attempt the passage, nor could he baffle the vigilance of the enemy, resolved to turn it at its source. With this object the confederates, marching by Genappe, on the 17th August approached the borders of the forest of Soignies, and encamped between Hulpen and Braine l'Alleu.

In the mean while the enemy had taken up a fresh position, and established themselves behind the Ische.

General Churchill was now detached with 20 battalions, "including Tatton's, Sabines', Fergusson's, Lalo's, Farrington's, and Meredith's," and as many squadrons, and posted in front of the army. When the confederates advanced the next day, Churchill's troops taking the route on the left, moved towards the convent of Grœnendal, with orders to come out of the wood near Hollas, and attack the enemy in flank.

On approaching the convent it was found that the roads were broken up and trees felled across them, also that a corps of 20 French battalions was strongly posted at the opposite opening of the wood. The detachment therefore halted whilst awaiting fresh orders.

By noon the whole army was drawn up in line in sight of the enemy, and occupied the ground which in 1815 was covered by

Napoleon's army, whilst the French held the forest of Soignies and the approaches to Brussels. **1705**

The Duke of Marlboro' and Mon^r d'Auverquerque, having carefully inspected the enemy's position and reconnoitred the ground, were both of opinion that the attack should be delivered at once, but General Slangenberg and the Deputies of the States absolutely refused to consent, alleging that the enemy were too strongly posted.

The Duke's project being thus defeated, General Churchill's detachment was recalled, and the confederates retired to Lane. Marching by Lower Wavre, Tirlemont was reached early in September, when detachments from each regiment were employed in dismantling it, and levelling the enemy's late lines between the river Mehaigne and Leuve. After this the troops crossed the Demer, and on the 28th marched to Herenthals, where they soon after "huttet," the weather being very cold.

The season for campaigning was now drawing to a close, and, it having been ascertained that the enemy had gone into winter quarters, towards the end of October Generals Lumley and Churchill, with the British troops, separated from the main army then encamped at Turnhout, and marched off by themselves to their winter quarters along the river Demer.

Proposal of the General Officers, relative to the clothing of the army **1706**
At a meeting in the Great Room at the Horse Guards, on the 4th of Feb., 170⁵/₆, and at another on the 7th February, it was agreed that the quantity and quality of clothing for the Foot shall be, viz. -

*"For the first year—*A good cloth coat well lined, which may serve for the waistcoat the second year, a pair of good thick kersey breeches; a pair of good strong stockings, a pair of good strong shoes; a good shirt and a neckcloth; a good strong hat, well laced.*"*

1706 "*For the 'second year'*—A good cloth coat well lined, as for the first year; a waistcoat made of the former year's coat, a pair of strong kersey new breeches; a pair of good strong stockings, a pair of good strong shoes; a good shirt and neckcloth, a good hat, well laced. That all accoutrements, as swords, belts, patrontashes, and drum carriages be made good as they are wanted, that the recruits be supplied with a new waistcoat, and one shirt, and one neckcloth more than the old soldiers, who have some linen beforehand; and that the serjeants and drums be clothed after the same manner, but everything in its kind, better.'

In a letter, dated Whitehall, 2nd April, 1706, we find by the last returns from Holland, that Farrington's regiment consisted of no more than 384 men. However, in May it again took the field, and proceeded to the general rendezvous of the army between Borchloen and Coswaren.

It being ascertained that Marshal Villeroy, "having received reinforcements, and depending on his superiority of numbers," had crossed the great Gheete and was advancing on Judoigne, the Duke of Marlboro' resolved to attack him in this position.

Early in the morning of the 23rd of May, the army of the allies was put in motion, and on approaching Mierdorp, the enemy was discovered moving towards Mont St. André, between the two Gheets and the Mehaigne, and taking up the very ground which the confederates hoped to occupy.

As the heads of the eight columns of the allies cleared the village of Mierdorp, they diverged into an open plain, and the 5th and 6th, in one of which was Meredith's brigade, were ordered to march on the steeple of Offuz.

In the approaching battle, which decided the fate of the Netherlands, Meredith's brigade was composed of Orkney's, Ingoldsby's,

Farrington's, Meredith's, and Lord North and Grey's regiments. It **1706** formed the right of the 2nd line of infantry,* and subsequently took part in the attack on Ramillies.

The enemy's left and centre, stretching from Autreglise to Ramillies, whilst protected from attack in front, by reason of marshy ground, was for the same reason unable to act on the offensive. Their right occupied the open space between Ramillies and the Mehaigne, and their position being concave in shape, afforded great advantages to the assailants.

By one o'clock, the allies were drawn up in two lines, in order of battle— the infantry in the centre, the cavalry on either flank.

Perceiving that the 'Lomb of Ottomond, between Ramillies and the Mehaigne, was the key of the enemy's position the Duke of Marlboro' ordered the British Dutch and German infantry composing the right, supported by the cavalry to make a demonstration against the enemy's left. This feint had the desired effect for Villeroi hurried up reinforcements from his centre. Marlboro' at once ordered the infantry on the right, to retire a short distance, and the 2nd line marching rapidly to its former left, formed in rear of the centre, and joined in the attack on Ramillies, which was surrounded by a ditch and in which village twenty battalions had been posted. The enemy's right, having, after a stubborn resistance, been turned, and their troops driven out of Ramillies, the battalions, "which had made or sustained the attack on that village," supported by the British horse, were ordered to penetrate through the swamp towards Offuz.

The enemy however, gave way without waiting their approach, and were pursued by the cavalry from 4.30 to 10.0 p.m., whilst Mon^r d'Auverquerque, with a detachment, followed them till 1.0 the next morning.

1706 This battle cost the enemy 13,000 in killed and wounded, whilst eighty colours and standards, together with almost the whole of the French artillery, and baggage which had not been sent to the rear, were captured.

The casualties of the different corps of the allied army are not known, but their total losses were—killed 1066 (of which 82 were officers), wounded 2567 (of which 283 were officers).

The famous battle of Ramillies introduced the Ramilie cock of the hat; and a long gradually diminishing plaited tail to the wig with a great bow at the top, and a small one at the bottom, called the "Ramilie tail"; the sides of the wig consisted of a bushy heap of well-powdered hair.

The immediate result of this splendid victory was the acquisition of nearly all Austrian Flanders; Brussels, Louvain, Alost, Luise, and nearly all the great towns of Brabant opened their gates on the approach of the allies. Bruges and Ghent speedily followed their example. Daum and Oudenarde soon declared for the Austrian cause. Antwerp capitulated on the 6th of June.

Of all the towns in Flanders, Ostend, Dunkirk, and two or three smaller places alone held out for the French.

The siege of Ostend being decided upon, it was commenced the 18th of June, and carried on under the direction of Mon^r d'Auverquerque.

By a plan of this siege, it appears that Farrington's, Stringer's, and Macartney's regiments were brigaded together, and formed the right of the front line of attack.

On the night of the 4th July an assault was made by fifty English grenadiers, commanded by a lieutenant, supported by a Dutch battalion. These having effected a lodgment, the next morning the enemy made a sortie and endeavoured to drive them out, but on being repulsed by the battalions which advanced from the trenches, they beat a parley.

According to the terms of capitulation, the garrison, which was **1706** commanded by Comte de la Motte, marched out with its baggage, but without military honours, and on condition the men should not bear arms against King Charles III. or his allies, for a period of six months.

This important conquest did not cost the allies above 500 men.

In the place were found 24 colours, 1 standard, and 90 pieces of cannon, besides ammunition and powder.

A design being now formed for a descent on the coast of France with an army of about 10,000 foot and 1,200 horse, the Earl of Rivers was given the command of the land forces, whilst Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell commanded the fleet which was to convoy them, and secure their landing near Bordeaux.

Towards the end of June, Brigadier Cadogan was directed to send to the head quarters of Farrington's and Macartney's regiments, any of their men he had, either at Dendermond or Oudenarde.

Ostend having capitulated, these two regiments were embarked, and sailed for St. Helen's, where the transports with the troops for the projected descent were assembling. Here the fleet lay in expectation of the Dutch squadron and transports, which were detained in the Downs by contrary winds till the 12th of August. This fatal delay occasioned the abandonment of the projected descent, and the destination of the forces was altered to Lisbon.

Sixty-one days' pay had been advanced to the commissioned officers to enable them to provide themselves with necessaries, the establishment of the regiment was completed to 876, and though sent to Portugal, it remained, nevertheless, upon the establishment in Flanders till the end of the year 1708.

By reason of contrary winds, the fleet was weatherbound in Torbay till the 1st October, when it weighed anchor, and after a 24 days passage, during which it encountered much bad weather, arrived at its destination.

1706 During its stay at Lisbon, Dom Pedro, King of Portugal, died ; and the attitude of the new sovereign being thought uncertain, Lord Rivers held a council of war, the result of which was that all the colonels of the forces under his command were ordered to repair to their respective posts, and hold their troops in readiness to land at once if required. This however, proved unnecessary, as the king declared he would keep true to the interests of the allies.

The Court of Spain, at Valencia, being now in disorder and danger from the superiority of the French and Gallo-Spaniards, it was resolved to proceed with the forces and join the Earl of Galway.

1707 Leaving Lisbon the 18th January, 1707, the fleet arrived at Alicant about the 8th February, and the troops commenced at once to disembark.

Having been above six months exposed to all the inconveniences which attended long voyages in those times, the force now numbered scarcely 7,000 men, the loss by mortality being computed at about 300 men a battalion.

On the 22nd February, six regiments which had suffered most, viz., Brudenell's, Hamilton's, Mohun's, Toby Caulfield's, Allen's, and Farrington's, were "reduced," their private men being delivered over to complete the establishment of others ; those of Farrington's being sent to Southwell's (6th Foot) and Breton's (afterwards disbanded).

With the exception of Lieutenants Alexr. Man, John O'Bryan, John Spark, and Ensign Lewis Griffith, who were posted to serve with the Miquelets, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and drummers of Farrington's regiment re-embarked for Lisbon the 27th February *en route* for England, to recruit.

On the 27th May orders were given for any commissioned or non-commissioned officers belonging to the six regiments lately reduced in Spain, who should arrive at Spithead, to disembark at Portsmouth, and on the 29th July, for those of Farrington's regiment, to march from London to Norwich.

In September each company was ordered to be completed to 56 **1707** men, including servants, and the following month the regiment was quartered as follows :-

6	Companies	at	Norwich.
1	Company	„	Swaffham.
1	„	„	Harleston.
1	„	„	Attleboro’
1	„	„	Buckenham, with detachments.

On the 31st of December, Captain Columbine’s company was ordered from Abingdon to Thetford

The union of England and Scotland having this year been ratified by the Scottish Parliament, St Andrew’s cross was placed on the colours of the English regiments, in addition to St. George’s.

Although serving in England, Farrington’s regiment continued **1708** to be borne on the establishment of the Low Countries, and consisted of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 chaplain, 1 surgeon and his mate, and 12 companies, viz., 12 captains, 13 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 36 serjeants, 36 corporals, 24 drummers, and 672 private centinels.

In February a change of quarters took place, when 8 companies marched to Romford and Hare Street, 2 to Mile End, 1 to Bow and Stratford, 1 to Barking, detachments being also sent to Epping and Ongar. Whilst in these quarters the regiment was reviewed by Major-General Erle, after which two companies proceeded to Ongar and supplied detachments at Kelvedon, Navistock, and Blackmore.

On the 14th of March the regiment received orders to march northwards to assist in repelling a threatened invasion of Scotland by the French in favour of the Old Pretender. The French fleet having been dispersed by Admiral Sir George Byng, near St. Andrew’s, the regiment halted at Wakefield until the 3rd April, when it commenced to march *via* Nottingham, for Farnham, Guildford, Dorking, and Godalming.

1708 On the 1st May a Board of General Officers allotted the county of Surrey to the regiment to recruit from.

Early in June the regiment crossed over to the Isle of Wight, where it encamped with the troops which were to be employed in menacing the coast of France and making a diversion in favour of the allied army in Flanders. The fleet was under the command of Sir George Byng, the land forces under that of Major-General Erle.

Leaving Spithead the 6th August, the fleet made for Deal, where several of the soldiers were shifted from the men-of-war on to transports, after which the expedition sailed for the coast of Picardy, where a landing was effected. The troops subsequently returned on board the fleet, and after menacing the coast at several points, orders were received for them to return to Spithead.

The allied army, under the Duke of Marlboro' and Prince Eugene, was in the meanwhile carrying on the siege of Lille. The want of ammunition was its greatest drawback, and as all the roads to Brussels were wholly obstructed, the Duke, in order to open a new communication with Ostend, had sent for the British battalions which were being employed under General Erle.

Having, at Spithead, taken two months' provisions on board, Erle's expedition sailed for Ostend, where it arrived the 21st September.

Hearing of this, Comte de la Motte, who was advancing with a considerable force towards Brussels, returned immediately to Bruges, and cut the dykes of Leffinghen, in order to lay the country between Nieuport and Ostend under water, hoping thereby to prevent General Erle from communicating with the besieging army. In this, however, he did not succeed, for General Erle's troops drained the inundations, built a bridge over the canal at Leffinghen, and a convoy of 700 waggons with ammunition and other necessaries being dispatched, reached Lille in safety.

The Duke of Vendome was so enraged at this, that he marched **1708** with a strong detachment to Oudenburg ; with it, he took post along the other side of the canal between Plassendael and Nieuport, and caused the dykes to be cut in several places, which laid a large tract of land under water. General Erle therefore placed his troops, which were encamped at Raversein, in position to resist any attack the enemy might make.

Hearing of the Duke of Vendome's movements, the Duke of Marlboro' advanced against him with the greatest part of his army, on which the enemy retreated with great precipitation, and the regiments under General Erle succeeded in conveying another supply of ammunition, &c., across the inundations to places where the waggons from the army were awaiting it. These supplies proved sufficient, and the citadel of Lille surrendered on the 9th of December.

On the 23rd December, the regiment was placed on the establishment of Portugal, and in February, 1709, embarked for Hull, whence **1709** on the 7th March it left for York, but in June returned to Hull to relieve Colonel Dormer's and Churchill's regiments, which were ordered abroad. A draft of 50 men having been sent to Colonel Charles Churchill's regiment, officers were sent to recruit in Edinburgh and Berwick.

In April, the regiment returned to York, and on the 25th June was placed on the establishment of land forces in Great Britain.

It having been decided to employ it in an expedition under Lord **1710** Shannon, on the 25th March, 1710, Lieut.-General Farrington was ordered to provide tents and other camp necessities for his regiment without delay.

Having embarked at Hull, the regiment landed at Portsmouth early in July, and on crossing over to the Isle of Wight, encamped with the troops which were assembling for the expedition.

1710 On the 25th August another company (the 13th) was added, which brought the total establishment up to 876. Towards the middle of October the troops embarked and proceeded to Spithead.

The Tory Ministry which came into office in November, being inclined to peace, the death of the Emperor Joseph I. of Germany, which had occurred this spring, opened the prospect of its attainment, more especially as the Archduke Charles, one of the competitors for the throne of Spain, was elected his successor. Thus the views of England with regard to the "War of the Spanish Succession" were entirely changed, and Lord Shannon's expedition was countermanded.

On the 7th November Major-General Whetham was placed in command of the troops, which still lay off Spithead, with orders to join the army in Spain.

On the 21st Lieut.-Colonel Sir Christ' Wray, Bart., died at Portsmouth.

1711 On the 8th January, 1711, the regiment was placed on the establishment of Spain, and on arrival in that country in March, was stationed at Gibraltar.

1712 In 1712-13 thirty-two regiments were reduced or transferred to the establishment of Ireland, and orders were sent Brigadier Thos. Stanwix, the governor of Gibraltar, to cause Farrington's regiment to be reduced and incorporated with the other regiments, which were to be continued in that garrison.

On the 7th October Lieut.-General Farrington died, and was buried at Chislehurst. The command of the regiment was now given to Lord **Mark Kerr** Mark Kerr, whose own corps had recently been disbanded.

1713 Pursuant to orders, on the 22nd February, 1713, the regiment was reduced, and its non-commissioned officers and private men, with their arms, were drafted into the regiments of Pearce (5th), Barrymore (13th), and Newton (20th).

Lord Mark Kerr and his officers having paid for their own **1713** passage, were brought home on board the "St. George" galley, and on arriving at Whitehall the 12th of May, were ordered to take possession of the non-commissioned officers and private men of Colonel Chudleigh's regiment, which was quartered in Ireland, and about to be reduced.*

On the 24th November they proceeded to Ireland, and were posted to the head of Col. Chudleigh's late regiment, whose men were reported as being in possession of 320 arms, 288 whereof were not fit for any service.‡

This regiment, it appears, was on the 22nd June† ordered to be reduced, Colonel Thos. Chudleigh and officers being placed on half-pay.

Since, by the vicissitudes of the service, this battalion eventually became the 29th Foot, which is now represented by the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, it may interest some to know when and where it was raised, and of its services, with this idea the following extracts have been made from the Records of the 34th Foot:—

This regiment was raised the 12th February, 1702, by Robert, Lord Lucas, and was composed of men from Norfolk, Essex, and the adjoining counties, one wing of the regiment having had its rendezvous at Colchester, the other at Norwich. In 1705 it embarked for Spain, and took part in storming the fortress of Montjuich and the siege of Barcelona. In 1707 being much reduced in numbers, those of its private soldiers fit for duty were transferred to other corps, and the regiment returned to England to recruit. In 1708 it served under General Erle; in 1710 under the Duke of Marlboro', being present at the passing of the French lines at Pont a Vendin, the sieges of Douay and

* Treasury Papers, clxv.; H. O. Ireland, No. 388, Add MS. 22616—Record Office, London.

‡ Record Office, Dublin—Books of Military Entries, 26 Oct., 1715.

† Record Office, London—H.O. Ireland, No. 380.

1713 Bethune, and employed in covering the sieges of Aire and St. Venant ; in 1711, took part in the movements by which the enemy's formidable lines were passed at Arleux, and the siege of Bouchain , in 1712, joined the army of the Duke of Ormonde which penetrated the French territory to the frontiers of Picardy, encamping at Cateau-Cambresis , was stationed at Dunkirk until the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, when it proceeded to Great Britain. At this time a considerable reduction took place in the army, which included Chudleigh's regiment. §

§ On 22nd May, 1715, a warrant was issued for Col. Thos. Chudleigh to forthwith raise a regiment (now the 34th Foot), which was to enjoy its former rank as if it had not been broke.—*Military Entry Books . and War Office Miscellany Books*, 521.

CHAPTER III

THE establishment of a regiment of foot in Ireland was **1713** fixed by Warrant dated 30th June, 1713, as follows —
 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 1 chaplain,
 1 adjutant and quarter master, 1 surgeon, 1 mate, 10 captains,
 11 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 20 serjeants, 20 corporals, 15 drummers,
 and 360 private soldiers

Queen Anne, having died on the 1st August, 1714, was succeeded **1714** by King George I., whose mother, Princess Sophia, granddaughter of King James I., had married the Elector of Hanover. The new king was proclaimed both in Dublin and Edinburgh without opposition or tumult. On the 29th instant, "the Chevalier de St. George," as the young Pretender was frequently called, who was residing in Lorraine, published a manifesto, asserting his right to the English crown.

On the 9th November, Lord Mark Kerr's regiment marched from Cork to Kinsale, where, after remaining a month, it returned to its late quarters.

On the 28th of April, 8 companies marched from Cork - **1715**
 4 to Kinsale, from which the following detachments were
 furnished -

Half a company at	Galbally redoubt
" "	Ninemile House redoubt
" "	Killenaule redoubt
" "	Longford Pass redoubt

2 companies to Youghal, 1 to Dungarvan, and 1 to Bantry.

With exception of the last-mentioned, these detachments returned to Cork about the middle of August.

1715 LIST OF OFFICERS OF LORD MARK KERR'S REGIMENT OF FOOT

1ST June, 1715 :—

CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
Lord Mark Kerr, Col		
Chs. Ciacherode, Lt.-Col.	Joseph King	Mar h Hollingworth
Benj. Columbine, Major	{ John Pittman { Ebenezer Darby	Henry Debrose
Robert Minzies	Alexr. Man, Capt Lieut.	Howell Herd
John Greenwood	David Henderson	John Dally
Peter Bonafous	Thomas Peirson	William Shenton
Reuben Caillaud	Henry Staughton	Daniel Caillaud
John Brooke	Henry Symes	William Ash
David Paine	John Charlton	Henry Melling
Hugh Montgomery	Richard Mullen	Francis Salisbury
John Miller's "Granadiers"	{ James Steuart, 1st Lieut { Jonathan Young, 2nd Lieut Henry Bland, CHAPLAIN.	
	Andrew Charlton, ADJUTANT.	
	Bartholomew Black, SURGEON.	

On the 10th of August, Lord Mark Kerr was gazetted captain of that company of which Peter Bonafous was late captain.

The death of Louis XIV., which occurred on the 1st September, was a severe blow to the Pretender, who was meditating an invasion, for the views of the Duke of Orleans, who now became regent, differed from those of the late king. In the meanwhile, the Earl of Mar had prematurely and unadvisedly summoned the Highland Clans, and had at Braemar proclaimed the Pretender, king of Great Britain.

Several regiments having been sent from Ireland to assist in suppressing this rebellion, Lord Mark Kerr's was ordered to the north, there being serious apprehensions of a Jacobite rising in those parts. On the 29th, a route was issued for the regiment to march, 6 companies to Carrickfergus, 1 Newry, 2 Belfast, whilst the company which was still at Bantry was ordered to Carlingford Barracks.

In October, the several companies were directed to be made up to 50 men each, and none but Protestants were allowed to be enlisted.

On the 14th of January Lord Mark Kerr was appointed commander- **1716**
in-chief of the towns of Carrickfergus and Belfast, as well as of all
H.M. forces quartered within the counties of Down and Antrim.
Towards the middle of April, the regiment marched for Limerick
where Col. Dormer's and Col. Kane's regiments were also in garrison

Leaving these quarters in April 1717, it marched to Navan, **1717**
thence to Drogheda, and on the 19th of May arrived in Dublin, where
it remained till June, 1718, when it marched to Kilkenny **1718**

On the 26th of December war was proclaimed against Spain

The *Serjeants Hats* of Lord Mark Kerr's regiment, were at this
period, laced with silver

In 1719 the regiment was again held in readiness to repel a **1719**
threatened invasion in favour of the Pretender, this time by a Spanish
force, and on the 17th of March proceeded to Kinsale where it encamped
till the 23rd of May, when the Spanish expedition having been dispersed
and disabled by a storm and the hopes of the Jacobites frustrated, the
regiment proceeded to Dublin and did duty there till November, when
it marched to Galway

Lord Mark Kerr by Coll. Kennedy assigns to Mr Jos. Kane,
cloathier, in consideration of the following particulars of cloathing, the
full off-reckonings* of his regiment for one year commencing the 25th
of March, 1719, amounting to the net sum of £1201 9s 2d.

FOR SERG ^{ts} & DRUM MAJOR	FOR DRUMMERS	FOR CORP ^s , GRAN ^{ts} AND SENTINELS
21 Coats and Breeches	9 Coats and Breeches	400 Coats and Breeches
19 Hatts and 2 Grenad ^r Caps	8 Hatts and 1 Gran ^t Cap	355 Hatts and 45 Gran ^t Caps
21 Pairs of Shoes	9 Pairs of Shoes	400 Pair of Shoes
21 Pairs of Stockings	18 Shirts and Cravats	800 Shirts and Cravats
42 Shirts and Cravats		

* *Off Reckonings.*—A specific account, so called, which existed between the
Government and the colonels, for the cloathing of their men.—*James' Military Dictionary*

1720. By Royal Warrant, dated the 27th February, 1720, the king fixed the prices of all commissions, those in Lord Mark Kerr's regiment being—

Colonel and Captain	...	..	...	£6000
Lt.-Col. and Captain	...		..	£2400
Major and Captain	...	...	...	£1800
Captain	...	...	...	£1000
Captain Lieutenant	...	..	...	£450
Lieutenant	...	.		£300
Ensign	...	.	.	£200
Adjutant	...	..	.	£150
Qr. Master	.	..	.	£150

The regiment returned to Dublin the 1st April, 1720, where it **1721** remained till the 15th May, 1721

1723 In 1723, we find that Lord Mark Kerr assigned to Jos. Kage the off-reckonings for one year, in consideration of the following arms and accoutrements :—

400 Muskets and Bayonets	|	400 Waist Belts
400 Pouches and Collars		400 Slings

The strength of the regiment in October was 50 non-commissioned officers and 380 private men.

1724 Steel rammers, were this year fitted to firelocks made for wooden ones.

The wearing of swords by the N.C.O's, rank and file, appears to have been discontinued at some previous time, for in the General Officer's letter book, is a letter from the Secretary at War, dated 1st of December, 1724, saying, "His Majesty has determined that all the non-commissioned officers and private men of his Foot forces shall wear swords, and that the off-reckonings should be protracted a month longer than usual, to prevent the expense falling on the officers."

We also find that Colonel Mark Kerr, by articles dated 2nd of April, **1725** 1725, assigned to Joseph Kane, the off-reckonings of his regiment of Foot for one month, from the 25th of March, 1725, amounting to £102 5s. 10d., in consideration of the said Joseph Kane's furnishing the said regiment with 390 swords .

The quarters occupied by the companies this year were as follows—

1 Company at Newmarket	1 Company at Tralee
1 " Dingle	1 " Dungarvan
2 " Youghal	2 " Limerick
1 " Kilmeedy & Needeen	1 " Colecormuck & Calleen

On the 25th of December Colonel Henry Disney was given the **H. Disney** command of the regiment *viz* Lord Mark Kerr transferred to the colonelcy of the present 13th Foot

At the commencement of the next year, the Limerick garrison **1726** was composed of Col. H. Disney's, and Lanoc's regiments †

It being reported that the Spaniards had fresh ideas for the recovery of Gibraltar, two squadrons were equipped one destined for the Spanish West Indies the other, under Sir John Jennings, to cruise off the coast of Spain, and to make a descent on it should it be thought necessary.

With a view of serving on board the latter squadron, the regiments of Anstruther, Disney, Middleton,* and Newton having embarked at Cork, arrived at Portsmouth on the 7th of June On the 15th, the transports escorted by the "Drake" sailed for the Downs, where Disney's regiment was put on board H.M.S. "Union," "Berwick," and "Canterbury."

On board the "Union" was Sergt-Major Patrick Quinn, a sergeant of Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy's company This is the earliest

‡ Subsequently the 29th and 36th Regiments
Re-embarked for Ireland, 15th Inst.

1726 mention I have found of a non-commissioned officer holding that rank.

Leaving the Lizard the latter end of July, the squadron arrived at Lisbon the 25th August, and after re-victualling, proceeded to Cadiz.

Having cruised off and alarmed the coast of Spain, on the 29th of September it returned to Lisbon, and sailing thence, arrived at Portsmouth the 24th of October. The detachments on board H.M.S. "Berwick," and "Canterbury," having landed early in November, were ordered to march to Chatham.

Information being again received that the Spaniards were preparing to besiege Gibraltar, measures were taken by the government to reinforce that garrison. On the 1st of December the several companies of Colonel Disney's regiment were ordered to march at once to Southampton; these, together with Col. Anstruther's, and Newton's regiments, having embarked at Portsmouth on Sir Charles Wager's **1727** fleet, landed at Gibraltar the 3rd February, 1727.

The establishment of the regiment on the 27th April, 1727, was 35 officers, 20 sergeants, 20 corporals, 10 drummers, and 340 private men.

On arriving, it was found that the Spaniards, under Conde de la Torres, were encamped within a league of the place, and had raised two batteries. At a council of war held on the 10th inst., it was decided to warn the Conde that if he did not immediately desist, suitable measures should be taken. On the enemy's continuing the work, all possible obstruction was given by the fire of cannon and small arms.

About 10 p.m. the 12th of June, a drum was heard beating in the enemy's trenches, soon after which an officer advanced, bringing a letter with advice that preliminaries of peace (treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle) were signed. A cessation of hostilities was thereupon agreed to.

The following casualties occurred in the regiment between the 1727 11th of February and 12th of June :—†

Died—Captain Gilmour.
 „ 2 Rank and File.

Killed—2 Rank and File.
Wounded —12 „
Deserted— 2 „

Bland, in his *Treatise of Military Discipline* published this year, states, that a regiment was seldom formed four deep, except when very weak or for the punishing of soldiers by making them run the gauntlet. There were four paces between each rank, and three feet allowed to each man.

The Position of a Soldier :—“ His feet to be at one pace distance, the heels in a straight line, and the toes turned a little outward.”

The Colours carried by a Regiment were :— 1st, the colonel's ; 2nd, the lieut.-colonel's ; and 3rd (if one), the major's.

At a General's Inspection :—“ The major, is to order the men to shoulder, as the general passes along the front ; the officers are to salute him with their half pikes or partisans, and to time it in such a manner that each may just finish his salute and pull off his hat when he comes opposite to him.”

When Marching Past in Grand Divisions :—“ The major, is to salute on horseback at the head of the granadiers, being some paces advanced before the captain : but if he command the regiment, he is then to march on foot in the colonel's post, and salute with his half pike.”

The establishment of the 10 companies was augmented from the 1728 25th of December to 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, and 50 private men each.

† Add. MS. 12,427 gives the list of regiments engaged in this siege and the casualties of each.

1729 On the 20th of November, 1729, the standard size of the men for the marching regiments was fixed at 5 ft. 8 in., with shoes such as were given with the clothing.

1731 February, 1731, Mr. Sutherland, son of Lord Duffus (now in the Czarina's service), to be ensign in Col. Disney's Foot.

On the death of Col. Disney, which took place the 21st of November, 1731, the colonelcy of the regiment was given to William Anne, Earl of Albemarle, "of the Coldstream Guards," who, on being promoted to the command of the 3rd troop of Horse Guards, was on the 5th of June, 1733, succeeded by Colonel George Read, 1st Foot Guards

1737 Soldiers at this period appear to have worn their hair powdered and well tucked up under their hats, but none on their shoulders.

1739 Brigadier-General George Read being transferred to the colonelcy of the present 9th Foot, on the 28th of August, Colonel F. B. Fuller, 1st Foot Guards, was appointed to command the regiment.

The strength of each company, which on the 25th of June had been augmented to 60, was in December raised to 70 private men, making a total of 815, including the officers, &c.

1742 The Spanish fleet having formed a junction with the French squadron at Toulon, orders were on the 7th of April, 1742, sent to Major-General Hargraves, "the lieutenant governor of Gibraltar," that in case Admiral Mathews should have occasion for a number of men to serve on board his ships, he should be furnished with 500 men from such regiments as were there stationed, viz., Col. Fowkes', Major-General Hargraves', Lieut.-General Columbine's, Brigadier Fuller's, and Col. Houghton's. From a State of the Garrison dated 9th of May, it appears that 313 non-commissioned officers and men of the above regiments, were then serving on board H.M.S. "Royal Oak."

Of Brigadier Fuller's regiment, Captain H Symes, Ensign John **1742** Corrance, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 2 drummers, and 56 men were on board the fleet.



29TH REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1742.

During 1743, the fleet continued in Hyères Bay. The chief **1743** service it performed was blockading the French and Spanish fleet in Toulon harbour. On the 29th of November, the above detachments were turned over from the "Royal Oak" to H M S. "Rupert," which became engaged with the Spanish ships in the action of the 11th

February, 1744, when Admirals Mathews and Lestock engaged the Franco-Spanish squadrons off Toulon. The advantages gained in this action* were lost through a misunderstanding between the English admirals.

On the 10th of May, 1744, Capt. Symes' detachment was turned over to H.M.S. "Barfleur," thence, in August, to the "Princessa," and on the 23rd of October back to the "Rupert", shortly after this, it landed at Gibraltar.

1743 At this period, all officers (of foot) carried espontoons instead of half-pikes. The esponton or "sponton," had a longer and larger blade than a half-pike, and was rendered more fit for execution by a cross-stop. Officers of the flank company, always carried fusils, or "fusees" as they were sometimes called.

By Royal Warrant† dated 14th September, no colonel was allowed to put his arms, crest, device, or livery on any part of the appointments of his regiment.

The *First Colour* of every marching regiment was to be the great Union.

The *Second Colour* of Fuller's regiment, to be yellow, with the Union in the upper canton. In the centre of each colour was to be painted, in gold Roman figures, the number† of the rank of the regiment, within a wreath of roses and thistles on one stalk.

The *Size of the Colours* was 6 feet 6 inches flying, 6 feet deep on the pike.

The *Drummers* to be clothed with yellow, lined, faced, and lapelled with red; and laced in such a manner as the colonel should think fit for distinction's sake, the lace being of the colour of that on the soldiers' coats. From the picture of a private of the 29th Regiment dated 1742, the lace appears to be plain white tape.

‡ In the warrants of 1751 and '68, only alterations in the preceding warrant have been quoted.

† "Gentleman's Magazine," 1743, mentioned as the XXIX. regiment of foot.

The *Front of the Grenadiers' Caps* to be yellow, with the king's **1743** cypher embroidered, and crown over it, the little flap to be red, with the white horse and motto of the regiment over it. The back part to be red, the turn up to be yellow, the number of the regiment may be in figures, on the middle part behind.

The *Bells of Arms*, or "bell tents, where the company's arms were lodged in the field," to have the king's cypher and crown and the number of the regiment under it, painted on a ground of yellow.

The *Drums* to be painted in the same manner.

The *Camp Colours* to be 18 inches square, and of yellow, with the rank of the regiment upon them.

The *Sashes of the Officers* to be of crimson silk, and worn over the right shoulder. Their sword knots to be of crimson and gold in stripes, and their gorget, silver like the lace of their uniforms.

Serjeants to wear worsted sashes, round their waists, of red striped with yellow.

In April, 1744, Hargrave's, Columbine's, Fuller's, and Houghton's **1744** regiments were ordered to cause a sufficient number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to repair from Gibraltar without loss of time to Middlesex, London, Westminster, and Southwark, there to receive such able-bodied men as offered as volunteers, or prest men as should be delivered over to them respectively by the commissioners appointed by the Act then in force "for the speedy and effectual recruiting of His Majesty's land forces and marines."

In 1744, Col. Weideman, a German, brought light field pieces into use again.* His pieces were made of sheets of copper rolled up and soldered together; they were so very light that a 6-pdr. weighed no more than two hundredweight and a-half, and yet stood all the proofs that were required. This gave rise to our light field pieces or battalion guns.

* *Gustavus Adolphus* was the first who ordered 2 field pieces to be attached to each battalion.

1745 The mode of dressing the hair in a pigtail instead of the "Ramilie tail" is said to have been introduced in 1745.

"Grose" says that in June, 1745, battalion companies in general ceased to carry swords. (*Vide* 1784).

The regiments of Fuller and Warburton, being ordered to repair from Gibraltar to Cape Breton, embarked for Louisburg the 28th of October, but meeting with very stormy weather, the transports were obliged to stop at the Leeward Islands, and afterwards at Virginia, where the troops were mustered by the governor of that colony from the 25th **1746** of December—24th of April, 1746, when, sailing again, they reached Louisburg about the middle of May.

It having been decided to raise two regiments for the defence and preservation of the Island of Cape Breton, on arriving there, Col. Fuller found orders for him to hand over to Colonel William Shirley, 1 serjeant, qualified to be serjeant-major, 5 corporals, to be serjeants, and 5 privates, to be corporals, in order that they might be incorporated into this new regiment.

The garrison of Louisburg now consisted of Genl. Fuller's, Col. Warburton's, Col. Shirley's, Sir William Pepperell's, and 3 companies of Col. Frampton's regiment.

About the middle of September, the governor of the island, Commodore Knowles, sent the "Shirley" (Capt. Rouse), with a transport schooner as a tender, and Captain Hugh Scott, an ensign, and 40 men of Fuller's regiment, to a small island called St. John's, for stock. On their approach, the French inhabitants carried their effects, and drove their cattle into the woods. However, on the landing of French deputies (who accompanied Capt. Rouse), with proposals from Governor Knowles, the people readily consented to part with one-half of their stock of cattle, &c., which they were to be paid for, and sent a great part of it down from the woods into the town for their use. Captain Rouse therefore sent his son (a youth of 16 years of age), and a guard of soldiers, with his coopers, on shore to work, but as soon

as they were landed the treacherous inhabitants sent for a party of **1746** Indians, who, taking the opportunity when the soldiers were making hay for the cattle, of surprising the tent where their arms lay, shot the sentry, seized the arms, and murdered or took prisoners the greater part of those who were ashore, except the son of Captain Rouse, who in his clothes took to the water, and swam, with his silver buckles in his mouth, to his father's ship, which was all this time firing on the Indians but with little effect, for no sooner did they see the least flash than they fell down on their faces. A grenadier of Fuller's regiment, whose wife was ashore washing, endeavoured to rescue her, but failed. The Indians then attacked him, but shooting two dead, he knocked down two others with his firelock. Seeing his ensign in danger, the grenadier took him in his arms, threw him into the sea, jumped in after him, and carried him safe on board the "Shirley." In this surprise, Captain Rouse lost all his linen which was ashore being washed, whilst 27 soldiers and 7 sailors were killed. When the Indians made their first appearance, Captain Scott was just going ashore. The governor, in a report sent home, says "I cannot find the officer who commanded, anyways blamable."

On the 20th of October, Captain Scott, taking with him 40 French prisoners, was sent with a flag of truce to the commanding officer of the French squadron, which had recently arrived in Cherbouton (Chebuctoo) Harbour, with proposals to exchange the men captured on the island of St. John's.

This having been accomplished, he returned to Louisburg the 14th of November.

Writing from Louisburg, 20th of January, 1747, to the Duke of **1747** Newcastle, Governor Knowles says:—

"As to this Place, words are wanting to represent it, the severity of the weather being now such, and the miseries and sufferings of the Troops so great, as to be beyond expression or comprehension.

1747 Many have been Froze to Death, and the Sentries, though relieved every half hour, frequently loose their Toes and Fingers : some have lost their Limbs by mortification in a few hours. The Houses and Quarters in general are so bad they cannot be made to keep out the snow and cold, so that officers and men have but little comfort even within doors when off duty. The snow in many places laying 10, 12, and 16 feet deep, nothing is more common than for one Guard to Digg the other out of the Guard Room before they can relieve them."

In March, Lt.-Col. Peregrine Hopson, of Fuller's regiment, was appointed governor of the island of Cape Breton.

Fifes, which in 1743 had been revived by the Guards, were this year adopted by the other marching regiments, the 19th Foot being the first to set the example. They were afterwards allowed to the grenadier companies only, but most drummers were taught the use of them, as well as of the drum.

1748 On the 11th of March, 1748, a congress was opened at Aix la Chapelle, the chief parties being Great Britain, Holland, and Austria, on one side, France and Spain on the other. In October, a treaty was signed by all the belligerent powers, and it was agreed that Cape Breton should be restored to the French in exchange for Madras.

Orders were now sent to Governor Hopson, to incorporate the privates of the 3 companies of Lt.-General Frampton's regiment, "which had for some time been stationed at Louisburg," with Major-General Fuller's regiment.

In May, the colliery at the Table, near Indian river, on the east side of the island, having been attacked by a party of French and Indians, it was decided to erect a blockhouse for its future defence, and 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, and 25 privates of the regiment were sent there, on command.

P. Hopson Major-General Fuller having died on the 9th of June, Lt.-Col. Hopson succeeded to the command of the regiment.

On the 12th of August, Ensign FitzHugh of Hopson's, and some **1748** officers of the garrison, having obtained the governor's leave to go to Miray, after remaining there a few days, went up the river as far as the Great Lake to reconnoitre, but on endeavouring to get ashore at the house of a neutral Frenchman, were surprised by (as they afterwards computed) 160 French and Indians, who, it appears, came to the Island with the design of destroying the colliery and settlement in the N.E. harbour. Making a hideous noise, as usual, they rushed into the water, upset the boats, and dragged the officers in a barbarous manner to the shore. Some of them were then stripped, and for a considerable time pinioned with ropes. In this condition they were taken to the Frenchman's house and brought before the commanding officer Monsr. Marin, and a missionary, who, on being told that a cessation of arms had been concluded between France and England about three weeks previously, seemed much surprised.

Next morning the officers were embarked in a birch canoe and taken to the head of the lake, where they were landed and marched through the woods to Le Bras d'or. Being met here by more Indians and about 40 canoes, they were re-embarked, and after two days' paddling upon the water, and at night sleeping in the woods, they arrived at St. Peter's, and crossing over the neck of land, re-embarked for Bay Vert, which was reached after a nine days' passage.

Monsr. Marin, and the missionary having promised the officers that everything which had been taken from them should be returned on their arriving here, they applied for them, but were told if they wanted **their things**, they must purchase them from the Indians.

In a declaration signed at Bay Vert, the 29th of August, by the five officers thus captured, it appears that they promised to pay Monsr. Marin, commanding officer of the French and Indians, the ~~expense~~ **expense** he was at in ransoming them from the Indians; also that Ensign FitzHugh had been plundered of a silver spoon, 2 shirts,

1748 1 stock, 1 neckcloth, 1 pair stockings, 1 handkerchief, 5 china coffee cups, teapot and slop basin, 4 knives and forks, a powder horn, and shot bag, and had paid 10s for his fuzee

1749 War being now at an end, the regiments of Shirley, and Sir W. Pepperell were disbanded, and Colonel Hopson was ordered to reduce his, to Irish numbers, viz., 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, and 29 effective men per company.

It having been decided to establish a civil government in the Province of Nova Scotia, for its better peopling and settling, notice was given that grants of land would be made to such of the officers and private men lately dismissed H.M. land and sea forces as were willing to settle there. Enticed by these advantages, about 4000 persons with their families, embarked from Great Britain under command of Colonel Cornwallis, and landed in Chebuctoo harbour in June. On the arrival of the French governor and troops to garrison Louisburg, Col. Cornwallis ordered the English garrison of Cape Breton to join him, and on the 28th of July Hopson's and Warburton's regiments arrived at Chebuctoo on board French transports.

Captain John Roberts, then a private in the regiment, stated that on landing they were employed in cutting down the trees, and clearing the ground, and that he drove in pegs to mark out the new town, which took its name from the Earl of Halifax, who presided at the Board of Trade, and had the principal share in the founding of this colony.

Having remained here a short time, the regiment sailed for Ireland, **1750** and on landing was stationed at Cork. The following year it proceeded to take up quarters at Limerick.

CHAPTER IV

QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.

1751

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XXIX FOOT	Colonel	Peregrine F Hopson	} Castlecomer
	C L	John Dale	
	2 Ens.	Will Fitzhugh.	
	L Col	Caroline Scott	} Phillipstown
	6 L	Robert Bromc	
	6 Ens	Will Stopford	
	Maj.	Montague Wilmot.	} Kilkenny
	2 L	John Corrance.	
	4 Ens.	George Johnston	
	1 C.	Edm. Bradshaw.	
	3 L.	Francis Laye	
	9 L.	John Plukenett	} Castlecomer
	2 C.	Will Kerr.	
	1 L.	Maurice Wemys.	
	8 Ens	Edm Bradshaw	} Kilkenny.
	3 C.	Arch. Cuninghnam.	
	4 L.	Will Cockcroft.	
	3 Ens.	John Blomer.	
	4 C.	Andrew Nesbitt.	
	8 L.	Kennedy Bradshaw.	
	2 Ens.	James Windus.	

AGENT—
CAPT GEO JOHNSTON