

1838 Their replies were as follows :—

The first answer received was from Major Gregory L. Way, who served with the 29th from 1832-50.

“ Wick Hall, Brighton,

March 30—86.

“ Dear Captain Everard,

When quartered at Plymouth shortly after our return from the Mauritius in 1838, the offer of becoming Fusiliers was made, but declined by Colonel Simpson.

If a meeting of officers was held on the question, it must have been when I was on leave, for it was on my return that I first heard of the offer, and of the unanimous wish against any alteration or addition to the well known and well loved—29th.

Yrs truly,

GREGORY WAY.”

The second reply came from Lieut-General John McNeill Walter, * C.B. :—

“ 27 Holland Park, W.,

6 April, 1886.

“ My dear Sir,

“ I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th March—it will give me much pleasure to give you any information relative to the old 29th that I can recollect or may have noted. My father served with the Regt. for a long period. I was with him as a boy, and served in the Regt. from 1835 to '39. I have ever entertained the greatest regard for the Regt., which I consider one of the most distinguished in the Service—none in my opinion have a higher record.

* Lieut. Walter exchanged to the 90th Foot on the 8th of May, 1840.

What you read in the *United Service Gazette* is perfectly true. **1838**
 The Service companies of the Regiment landed at Plymouth on the 9th of March, 1838, from the Mauritius—the Depôt companies had been quartered at Mount Wise Barracks for two years previous. My father was in command of the Depôt comp^y and I was the Adjutant

Colonel Simpson, who had been Adj^t of the Guards at Waterloo, received an invitation to dine with the Duke of Wellington at the Waterloo Banquet—and on his return it was notified to the Regt that they could be made into a Regt. of *Grenadiers* or *Fusiliers* if they wished it—all of us juniors were anxious for it—but the senior officers were opposed to it, and it was declined. The reason I heard given was—that to be made a *new* Fusilier or Grenadier Regt. would distract from the great distinction that the 29th had earned. We Subs. were disgusted, as we would have been made 2nd Lieuts., and ranked over all Ensigns.

Amongst the officers opposed to the change were the following —

Majors	{ John V. Evans.
	{ John Walter.
Captains	{ Thos. B. Hickin (M)
	{ Richard Lucas, Comd ^t Light Company
Lieut.	J. G. Weir

There were many strange and grand old customs kept up in the old corps—At Mess we always dined with cross belt on and dared not take off our swords. Before all parades were formed,—guards paraded, picquets marched—a drum and fife beat off ‘Hearts of Oak’

After dinner—after the Health of the Queen was given, the Vice-President gave ‘The Custom of the Mess’—this led to many questions when there were ladies at dinner.

1838 Do you recollect a very large and old snuff box* that the regiment had; have they it now? It used to afford great fun when any young fellow joined, as it was supposed for the time being to belong or to be held by the ugliest man in the regiment. For years it was held by Major Shortly after the arrival of the regiment from the Mauritius, it was decided to have a new service of plate, and that of the Service and Depôt companies joined. Each officer of the regiment, serving, received some small memento of the old silver. I got the enclosed [*a saltspoon, date 1802*] and have kept it in my desk ever since, and I now ask your acceptance of it.

Sincerely yrs,

J. Mc N. WALTER."

" Hd. Qrs.,

York, 20 June, '84.

" My dear Everard,

" About the year 1826 (I think) my father was to have got the command of the 29th, but he was given the 93rd instead. He often told me (he died a few years ago) that the Regt. was offered the distinction of being made Fusiliers or Light Infantry about that time. That is all I know. The Regt. had also black drummers. I wish I could give you more information.

Yrs sincerely,

H. G. MCGREGOR." §

Colonel the Honble. H. Manners Monckton, who in 1850 exchanged as captain to the 3rd Light Dragoons, says :—" After

* When the regiment was stationed in Jersey in 1875-76, Major Murchison used often to mention this snuff box. It is said to have disappeared about the time the regiment went to India, viz, 1842.

§ Now Col. H. G. McGregor, C.B., A.D.C.; half-pay the Worcestershire Regiment; exchanged to the 29th from the 17th Foot in 1869, as Captain.

watch setting 'Rule Britannia' was often played instead of 'God Save the Queen,' in memory of the 29th having served on board the fleet as marines ;" and Major Lyle writes :—" For years after I joined (1843), the drums alternate nights at tattoo, played off with 'Hearts of Oak,' which tradition said, was instituted to commemorate for ever, the action of the glorious 1st of June, 1794, in which our regiment had serious losses."

While mentioning these old regimental customs and toasts, it may not be amiss here to give two sobriquets* by which Col. Monckton, Surgeon-General Trousdell, and many other old officers of the regiment say, the 29th was known in years gone by—these were "The Old and Bold," and "The Guards of the Line."

On the 29th of May, Major-General Robert Ellice inspected the head-quarters of the regiment at Plymouth citadel, and reported :—" There is one black drummer, the last of a corps of black drummers. The arms are old and unserviceable, application for new arms will be made when the whole corps is assembled. The accoutrements of the regiment have always varied from other regiments. New accoutrements are now ordered for the whole regiment according to regulations, with the exception of the Star on the pouch, which is sanctioned by authority."

On the 1st of September, the new accoutrements were taken into wear by the regiment. In this supply the old regimental bayonet belt was discontinued, the new belt being of the regulation pattern.

Being relieved on the 17th and 18th of October, by the 46th and 85th Depôts, the regiment marched in two divisions from Plymouth citadel to Devonport, where it occupied the Mount Wise, George's Square, Picquet, and Granby Barracks.

* The "Vein Openers," "The Eversworded," "Two and a Hook," are also old regimental nicknames.

1838 On the 9th of November, Lieut. Brown, with 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file, embarked on board the "Devon" tender, for Pendennis castle to relieve Lieut. Cuninghame's detachment, which returned to Devonport the next day.

On the 29th, the funeral of Captain and Paymaster Farewell took place at St. George's Chapel, Stonehouse.

Early in December, orders were received to recruit to the full establishment of 739 rank and file.

1839 On the 5th of February, a detachment, under Ensign Walter, embarked on board H.M. steamer "Meteor" to relieve Lieut. Brown's party stationed at Pendennis castle. It rejoined head-quarters on the 12th of May.

On the 18th of February, five companies, under command of Major the Honble. C. A. Wrottesley, marched to Tavistock; the remaining five, under Major Hickin, proceeded to Plympton and Ridgeway, where they were billeted during the re-election of Sir George Grey at Devonport.

By Warrant, dated the 22nd of February, 1839, the universal pattern big star plate, worn on the chaco of non-commissioned officers, rank and file, was abolished, a round brass plate three inches in diameter, ribbed horizontally and edged with a raised wreath of laurel leaves, the whole surmounted by a crown, being substituted.

The Battalion companies had the regimental number in raised burnished numerals in the centre; the Light company, a small bugle above the figures. On the discontinuance of bearskin caps by the Grenadiers of the regiment, and adoption of the chaco, a similar plate to that worn by the Light company, but with a grenade in its centre in lieu of a bugle, was introduced. These chaco plates were worn up to 1855. A patent leather chin-strap, and a fall behind, was also, by the above Warrant, directed to be added to the hat. [*Vide 3rd of May, 1840*].

On the 23rd, the regiment returned to its former quarters, and on the 9th of April a detachment consisting of 1 serjeant, with 21 rank and file, under Ensign Molle, was sent to Nicholas Island; it returned to head-quarters on the 11th of May.

On the 30th of April, four companies which were in the Mutton 1839
Cove Barracks moved into Cumberland Square.

The unfavourable harvest of the two preceding years having occasioned much distress among the lower classes, the opportunity was seized by people of a revolutionary character, to excite the masses to riot and disorder. "Chartists," was the name assumed by a considerable body of the lower orders, who shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, demanded a new Charter, or thorough re-organization of the Lower House of Parliament. In the autumn of '38, these people, armed with guns, pikes, and other weapons, held many large meetings in the North of England, and in '39 the country was so much disturbed by such assemblages, and the many excesses committed by the Chartists, more especially in the large manufacturing districts in the north, that the strong arm of law was found necessary to curb them. In the meanwhile these disturbances were extending further south, and on the 23rd of April, in consequence of intelligence received of a serious riot having taken place at Taunton, a detachment, under command of Major Wrottesley, consisting of three companies, viz, the Grenadiers with Captain Drake, Lieuts Way and Cuninghame, the Light company, under command of Lieut Byng, and that of Captain Congreve, with Lieut Gerard, Assistant-Surgeon Hawkey, M.D., 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, with 104 rank and file, marched to that town, but its services being no longer found necessary, it was ordered to South Wales, where disturbances were threatened by the audacious conduct of the Chartists. Marching therefore to Bristol, it crossed thence by Packet to Newport, Monmouthshire, where it was received with welcome by the inhabitants, and billeted in the licensed houses of that town. Later on, one of the companies marched to the workhouse, there to be quartered. From an early hour on the 10th of May, the town was in a state of great excitement in expectation of the arrival of the Chartist leader, Vincent, who two days previously had been arrested at his house in London. The Mayor and Magistrates of the

1839 borough, attended by all those within a circuit of 20 miles, together with the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, were at their posts at 7 a.m., and proceeded to swear in special constables to the number of 500. The detachment of the 29th Regiment was under arms at daybreak. These preliminary arrangements having been made, the police arrested one Townsend, junr., and on the arrival of the Packet, Edwards, another notorious Chartist, was taken into custody. A slight and ineffectual attempt at a rescue was made. During the whole day the banks and shops were closed, business was at a standstill, and the utmost consternation prevailed throughout the town, as reports were rife that a large band of colliers would make an onslaught towards the evening.

Although public meetings were for a time abandoned, it was ascertained that secret organizations continued to exist. It was therefore thought advisable, in case of further disturbances in Wales, or the manufacturing districts of Wiltshire and Somersetshire, to have a force concentrated at Bristol to form a *point d'appui*. With this idea a detachment of artillery was ordered there, from Woolwich, a troop of the 10th Hussars from Dorchester, and the 29th Foot from Devonport.

On the 8th of May, two companies under command of Major Hickin, marched for Bristol, where they arrived on the 16th; these were followed on the 13th by two other companies, under Captain Eaton, and on the 14th by the head-quarters and three companies, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Simpson.

Previous to this, Major-General Ellice addressed the regiment on parade in George Square, and expressed in the highest terms, his approbation of the general conduct of the corps during the period it had been under his command. On the head-quarter division reaching Ivybridge, Colonel Simpson proceeded on leave of absence, pending his exchange to half-pay, and Major Evans, who joined the head-quarters from leave

of absence, took over the command. As the division was marching **1839** from the Cheddar Cliffs into Bristol, Ensign Walter, who was carrying one of the colours, being taken unwell, requested to be relieved, the Adjutant, Lieut. A. T. Hemphill, asked Major Evans' permission, on which the latter rode back, halted the battalion, and dismounting, took the colour, and carried it for some time, making known to the regiment that the last time he carried colours was as a volunteer at Roliça or Vimiera. That night Major Evans was taken seriously ill, and being shortly after sent to his sister's house, died there on the 2nd of July.

On arriving at Bristol, part of this division went into billets, and part occupied the Armoury in Stapleton Road

After the arrest of Vincent, the Chartist in the neighbourhood of Newport being more quiet, the Light company, under command of Lieut. Byng, was ordered to rejoin head-quarters, and reached Bristol on the 4th of June. On the 19th, Ensign Power, 1 serjeant, with 25 rank and file, marched to Trowbridge, and on the 1st of July Ensign Croker, with 1 corporal and 30 privates, proceeded to Newport to relieve the Grenadier company. Captain Congreve's company, with Ensign Croker's party, remained at Newport till the 9th of October, when they both marched to join the regiment at Woolwich, where they arrived on the 17th instant.

The 29th was now ordered to Northamptonshire, but previous to its departure from Bristol, Col. Farmer, C.B., issued a Garrison Order, dated the 10th of July, expressing his approbation of the conduct of the regiment whilst stationed there.

The following day, Captain Alves, Lieut. Stepney, 1 serjeant, with 29 rank and file, marched for Trowbridge, where they were stationed till the 6th of October, when they marched for Woolwich.

On the 11th of July, three companies, under Captain Sharrock, and the next day, head-quarters and two companies under Major Wrottesley, marched for Weedon, where they arrived on the 18th and 19th.

1839 Major Hickin, with three companies and the following officers, viz., Captains Eaton and Phillpotts, Lieuts. W. Hemphill, Brown, Durbin, and Molle, remained at Bristol in the temporary barracks at the Armoury, till the 5th of October, when they marched for Woolwich, where they arrived on the 12th.

On the 22nd of August, orders were received for the establishment of the regiment to be augmented from the 12th inst. so as to consist as follows. 10 companies, 1 colonel, 1 lieut-colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, 12 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 pay-master, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 serjeant-major, 1 quarter-master serjeant, 1 paymaster serjeant, 1 armorer serjeant, 1 schoolmaster serjeant, 1 hospital serjeant, 1 orderly room clerk, 10 colour serjeants, 30 serjeants, 40 corporals, 1 drum major, 13 drummers and fifers, 760 privates.

On the 6th of September, the head-quarters and the Flank companies marched into the Northampton Barracks. A detachment under command of Major Lucas, consisting of 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 staff, 12 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 242 rank and file, was left at Weedon.

On the 9th of October, Captains Weir's and Palairret's companies from Weedon, and the Grenadiers from Northampton, proceeded under command of Major Sharrock, by rail to Deptford and Woolwich. The next day, head-quarters from Northampton, under command of Lieut.-Col. Wrottesley, being joined at Roade by a detachment from Weedon, under command of Lieut. Walter, consisting of 2 subalterns, 1 staff, 5 serjeants, with 135 rank and file, proceeded by rail to London and Woolwich.

Writing on the 26th of April, 1886, Lieut.-General Walter said :—
 "I met the head-quarters at Roade and marched with them through the City of London, and arrived at Woolwich barracks the same day. The officers with us were Col. Wrottesley, Lieutenant J. O. Lucas, Ensigns Fred Coventry, Geo. H. Jones, and Surgeon C. T. Ingham. We

marched through Temple Bar, passed the Horse Guards, over West-**1839**
minster Bridge, to Woolwich. I commanded, and marched with the
leading com^y, but I could not say *for certain* whether our bayonets
were fixed, but I feel sure the band played†—I at the time was under
the impression that the same privilege had been granted to the Regt.



OFFICER OF —
"BATTALION" COMPANY. "GRENADEER" COMPANY.

as to the Buffs, and for the last 45 years have mentioned this circumstance when speaking of the regiment, and it was never contradicted.

† In a previous letter this officer wrote—"and marched through the City of London, with drums, beating and colours, thus establishing our right to do so—the same as the Buffs."

1839 I understood that it was Colonel Wrottesley's interest that settled the matter, his relations being connected with the city."

On the 1st of November, the regiment was inspected at Woolwich by Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, who the next day caused the following General Order to be published :—"The Commandant has great satisfaction in conveying to Lieut.-Colonel Wrottesley, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 29th Regiment, his entire approbation, not only of their appearance in the field, but of the steadiness and precision with which the several manœuvres were directed and executed."

On the 30th, two companies, under Lieutenants Cuninghame and Walter, marched from Woolwich Barracks to join Major Sharrock's detachment at Deptford, and assist in performing the duties at the Docks and Victualling Yard.

On the 1st of December, the Grenadiers and No. 3 company proceeded to Deptford to relieve No. 2 and the Light company.

1840 On Serjeant Tyler being appointed bandmaster of the 69th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel Wrottesley and the officers presented him with a silver snuff box, on the lid of which was a representation of "Mazeppa on the wild horse," and the following inscription :—"Presented to Serjeant, and late Bandmaster, William Tyler, by the Officers of the 29th Regiment, on his leaving after a service of 21 years.—2 April, 1840."

On the 3rd of May, the new chacos, with a patent leather chin strap, instead of scales, were taken into wear.

Nos. 2, 5, and 8 proceeded on the 30th to Deptford to relieve Nos. 4, 6, and 7 companies.

Orders having been received for the regiment to proceed to Edinburgh, on the 4th of July, the head-quarters and seven companies, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Wrottesley, embarked on board H.M.S. "Apollo," 46 guns, for passage to Leith. Major Hickin's detachment, stationed at Deptford, being relieved by the 60th Rifles,

embarked at Deptford Dockyard on board the Government steamer **1840** "Vesuvius." Having disembarked on the 10th, the regiment marched from Leith to Edinburgh castle, where it relieved the 78th Highlanders. Small parties under command of serjeants were now detached to Greenlaw and Leith.

On the 15th of August the regimental band attended the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a monument to Sir Walter Scott, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the Grand Master Mason of Scotland commencing the ceremony with the usual masonic rites.

It having been decided to present new colours to the regiment, **1841** General the Earl of Cathcart, who in 1797 was promoted from the colonelcy of the 29th to that of the Life Guards, was invited by Lord Strafford to perform the ceremony, but being unable to attend, sent the following reply

Cathcart

May 16 1841

" My dear Colonel Wrottesley,

I lose not a moment in sending to you my best thanks for your letter of the 14th inst., and for the most obliging recollection and sentiments which you have so kindly expressed on the subject of my having belonged to the 29th Regiment.

There is no event in my life, that I look back upon with more pleasure, than the years I had the happiness to pass in that regiment which I never expected to leave, had it not been His Majesty King George the Third's gracious pleasure to move me to the Cavalry and to his Life Guards. I heard with great delight that the 29th were to be stationed at Glasgow, and was rejoiced to think that, that circumstance would place me within the reach of seeing them again but my health will I fear not allow me to profit as much as I was in hopes. I still indulge myself in the expectation of doing so during the time you are stationed here. I fear I dare not undertake any active exertion, which however desirous I should be to place myself in relation with the

1841 regiment to which I shall never cease to feel the most affectionate regard, but which I fear I cannot hope to be able to perform, and I must beg of you my dear Colonel to accept the will for the deed, and to be assured of my most sincere regard and unceasing affection for the 29th, which I should be most happy to prove by any exertion of mine.

I will take as early an opportunity as I am able to express to Lord Strafford how much I am flattered and obliged by his proposal that I should have the honor of presenting to the regiment the new colors, which are to replace, in due time, those which I have often sworn fealty and been so proud to follow, as long as I had any right to that honor. Meanwhile accept the assurance of my sincere affection and regard.

(Signed) CATHCART,
General."

On the 17th of May, the regiment was inspected on the Bruntsfield Links by Major-General Lord Greenock, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Scotland.

On the 1st of June, the left wing, under Major Sharrock, marched from Edinburgh castle for Glasgow. Halting at Linlithgow that night, the following day two of the companies proceeded to Cumbernauld, and three to Kilsyth, and thence on the 3rd to Glasgow, where they relieved the 58th Regiment. The next day, Lieut. Brown went by steamer with 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, to Dumbarton castle, where the detachment remained till the 29th of July.

The right wing and head-quarters, under Lieut.-Colonel Wrottesley, left Edinburgh *en route* for Glasgow on the 3rd of June.

On the 16th, Major-General Lord Greenock, in presence of a numerous and fashionable assemblage, presented new colours to the 29th, in the Queen's Park; his lordship's father, Lord Cathcart, though most anxious to be present, was unequal to the fatigue and excitement of so interesting a ceremony.

After the new colours had been consecrated by the Revd M 1841 Aitcheson, Lord Greenock came forward, and in a forcible speech, in which he dwelt feelingly on the peculiarly strong tie which had bound him to the regiment from his earliest childhood entered into a lengthened detail of its distinguished services since its formation (more particularly advertng to its brilliant achievements in the Peninsula, where on several occasions it received the high approbation of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill), and eulogised in warm terms its gallantry and discipline, both in the field and in quarters. Having passed some high encomiums on its present state and appearances, his lordship concluded by expressing his unqualified approval of its conduct during its stay in Scotland, and the great regret he felt at its approaching departure. His best wishes for its welfare and prosperity would accompany it wherever it went, and most welcome would be the contingency which should bring them together again at any future period. His lordship then proceeded to present the colours,* to the two senior ensigns, G. H. M. Jones and J. W. Richardson, who received them kneeling.

Lieut.-Colonel Wrottesley then returned thanks to his lordship on behalf of the regiment, and said that while they regretted the absence of Lord Cathcart upon this occasion, it afforded them sincere gratification to receive their new colours from the hands of so distinguished an officer, the immediate descendant of one to whose exertions the 29th was indebted in no small degree for the proud distinction which it had

* Writing from the Junior Army and Navy Club, May 25th, 1887, Major Lyle says

"The colours presented in 1841 were cut up in my presence at Aldershot, I think in 1860, and all the old officers who had seen active service under them got portions. The Colonel of that time, got permission to have colours made up by the schoolmistress Mrs. Coleman—this was done, and they were attached to the staves. The regimental colour staff is shorter than that of the Queen's, as a bit was knocked off at Sobraon. This was the cause of a new presentation not being desired. I still retain my portion of the Queen's and Regimental colour, and will with pleasure send them to you, if you think them acceptable for your collection."

1841 been its good fortune to earn ; he felt confident that the sacred charge now entrusted to them under such favourable auspices would be jealously guarded, and that they would endeavour to preserve untarnished the honour acquired for them by their predecessors, the memory of whose gallant deeds they would ever cherish with feelings of pride and veneration. Colonel Wrottesley concluded by expressing his conviction that they would always entertain a grateful sense of the kindness they had received from Lord Greenock personally, as well as from the Countess, and of the hospitality that had been extended to them during the period of this their first service in Scotland.

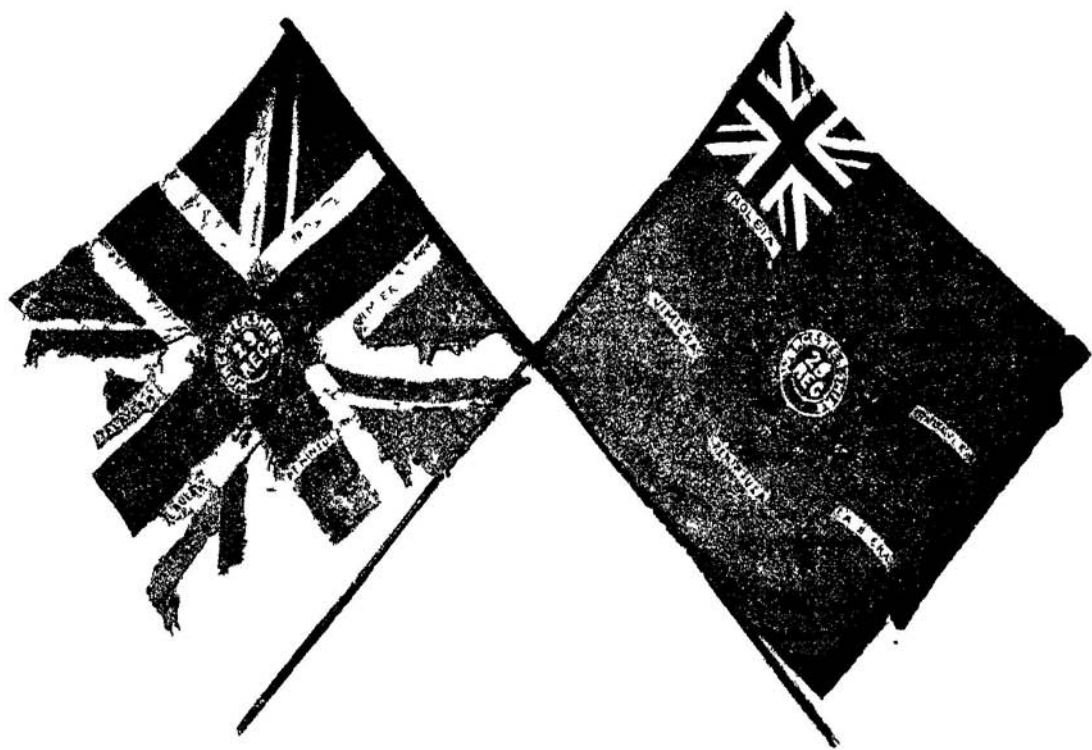
After trooping the new colours and marching past in slow and quick time, the regiment returned to barracks, where the men, their wives, and families, were regaled with an excellent and substantial dinner of good old English fare. In the evening, the serjeants of the regiment entertained at dinner those of the 17th Lancers, and of the recruiting staff in Glasgow. Lord Greenock with his staff, the heads of departments, and the commanding officers of corps, dined at seven o'clock with the officers of the 29th, and after the customary toasts, his lordship proposed "Success to the New Colours," which was drunk in a bumper and with the utmost enthusiasm.

The old colours, which were afterwards presented to the Colonel, Lieut.-General John Lord Strafford, are still preserved at Wrotham Park, near Barnet.

A photograph of these colours was taken in 1886, with the help of Mr. Lewis Taylor, and the kind permission of the present Earl, whose father, when serving with the regiment, had often carried them.

Although orders had been received on the 14th of June for the regiment to be in readiness to cross to Ireland, it was not till August the 2nd, 4th, and 6th that it embarked at Glasgow, in three divisions, on board the "Aurora" and "Tartar" steamers for passage to Belfast, where they landed the days following. Whilst stationed here a subaltern's party was detached to Carrickfergus.

By Horse Guards' Letter dated the 6th of January 1842, twenty **1842** men were allowed to volunteer for service in a corps then being raised to garrison St. Helena. Each individual received a bounty of thirty shillings for so doing, and the number specified were struck off the strength of the regiment on the 1st of February.



COLOURS PRESENTED IN 1841 TO LORD STRATFORD.

On the 6th of March, with the view of preparing the 29th for service in India, orders were received for its establishment to be raised to 1200 rank and file, and volunteers were received from the 14th, 43rd, 56th, 76th, and 89th Depôts.

1842 On the 29th instant, 3 captains, 5 subalterns, 1 staff, 15 serjeants, 15 corporals, 2 drummers, and 333 privates embarked on board the "Britannia" steamer for Liverpool, *en route* to Weedon. The following day the Carrickfergus detachment marched into Belfast. On the 31st of March and the 2nd of April, the remainder of the regiment embarked in two divisions, on board the "Britannia" and "Duchess of Kent," and on landing at Liverpool also proceeded by train to Weedon.

On the 8th, the establishment of the regiment being fixed at 1 colonel, 2 lieut.-colonels, 2 majors, 9 captains, 20 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 7 staff, 52 serjeants, 45 corporals, 19 drummers, and 950 privates, Major Hickin was therefore appointed 2nd lieut.-colonel, but as he retired from the service almost immediately, Major R. P. Douglas was promoted in his place. Lieut.-Col the Honble. C. A. Wrottesley also retired, having exchanged to half-pay with Colonel James Simpson.

Leaving a Dépôt of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 staff; 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 4 corporals, and 33 privates at Weedon, the regiment proceeded to London by rail, in three divisions, on the 7th, 13th, and 14th, and from thence to Warley Barracks, Tilbury Fort, and Gravesend.

On the 9th of April, the Grenadiers and No. 3 company, commanded respectively by Captains Drake and Kitchener, with Lieuts. Coker and Jones, Ensign the Honble. H. M. Monckton, and Assistant-Surgeon Trousdell, M.D., marched from Warley Barracks to Tilbury Fort, where, having piled arms (the old Brown Bess) the men were put into boats and taken out to the "Beulah." Soon after the Grenadiers had embarked, they were ordered to break up the wicker baskets containing their bearskin caps, and to pack the caps in crates brought on board by some men of the War Department; these were then taken ashore, so, that was the last time bearskin caps were worn by the Grenadiers of the 29th, who received in lieu the chaco with white ball tuft.

About midnight on the 11th of April the "Beulah" ran aground **1842** off Dungeness Light House, and becoming a total wreck the following morning, the detachment was disembarked, one company being sent to Hythe Barracks, the other to Lydd and Dymchurch. Whilst stationed here the establishment of the regiment was completed by 20 volunteers from the 6th Foot. At the end of the month, the two companies marched to Dover castle, where they remained till the 8th of May, when a steamer conveyed them to Gravesend, where they embarked on board the "Buteshire" and sailed once more for Bengal.

The dates of embarkation of the various detachments and of their landing at Chinsará, are as follows :—

Embarked.	Ship.	Officers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Women.	Children.	Landed.
9th April	"Elizabeth"	5	8	7	1	137	18	22	29th July
15th "	"Brooke"	6	8	7	4	183	23	15	3rd August
15th "	"Thos. Lowry"	5	6	7	2	152	19	14	5th "
16th "	"Glenelg"	7	17	8	7	145	24	24	9th "
May	"Buteshire"	6	6	9	4	160	22	11	21st "
15th April	"Chas. Kerr"	4	5	7	1	158	22	23	23rd "

On landing at Chinsará, percussion muskets were served out to the regiment.

1842 The following is a list of the officers who were present with the head-quarters on the 1st of September :—

Lieut.-Colonels	Jas. Simpson (c), Robert Percy Douglas.
Majors	Geo. Congreve, Chr. E. Eaton.
Captains	{ W. W. Drake (Grenadier company), A. T. Hemphill (Light company), H. H. Kitchener, J. O. Lucas, G. Lewis Way, Geo. Brown.
Lieutenants	{ Edm. Durbin, Geo. Molle, John Power, Lewis Coker, H. Piesley L'Estrange, T. E. Wilbraham, Fred Coventry, Geo. H. M. Jones, Rich. Fra. Henry, Alfred A. Simmons, Jas. W. Richardson, Honble. H. Manners Monckton.
Ensigns	{ Thos. H. Breedon, Wm. H. Macadam, Geo. A. F. Lott, Robert Dobbs, Jas. Johnston.
Paymaster	Jas. Espinasse.
Adjutant	Kenneth Murchison.
Quarter Master	Thos. Kneebone.
Asst. Surgeons	{ R. Dane, M.D. W. G. Trousdell, M.D. W. Baker Young.

During October, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 1 corporal, and 59 privates died of cholera.

On the 8th of November, the regiment left Chinsará ; on the 1st of December it camped at Atka, and on the 22nd marched into Gházipúr.

It having been represented to the General Commanding-in-Chief that there existed a want of uniformity in the dress caps, worn by officers of infantry regiments, Lord Hill desired that officers commanding regiments or depôts should cause the following pattern to be strictly conformed to :—

Circular Memo, Horse Guards, 26th of May, 1842.—"The cap to be of black beaver $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, with lacquered sunk top, 11 inches in diameter, communicating by black leather stitched side straps $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the top, with a band of the same which is to encircle the bottom of the cap width $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch—black patent leather peak ; a gilt star plate, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, with regimental ornaments, surmounted by a crown in front of the cap ; lions' heads on both sides, with a gilt chain attached to the left, and to be fastened by a hook on the right side.

A ball tuft and socket."

Colonel Simpson being now in command of the Banaras division, **1848** and Lieut.-Col. Douglas on leave pending retirement on half-pay, the command of the regiment devolved on Major Congreve

During this year the regiment lost from cholera, remittent fever, &c., two officers and 100 men, amongst the latter was Drummer Geo. Carvell, the last of the black drummers, who died on the 15th of July. Major J. H. Lawrence Archer, who as lieutenant served with the 29th for a short time, and left the regiment on the 1st of November, 1848, says:—"When I was at Gházipur about 1850, there was then to be seen the tomb of a 'Private of the 29th,' with the following quaint epitaph, which strange to say I have not forgotten. I forget, however, the man's name and date" — •

"I am billeted here by Death,
And here I must remain,
Till the last trumpet sounds,
When I'll up, and march again."

Circular Memo, Horse Guards, 21st September, 1843—"A hat of following form and dimensions to be adopted by the officers and men *

Depth of crown 7, diameter at top $6\frac{1}{4}$, breadth of the rim 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The grenade or ball for Grenadier company to be white throughout those of the Light company to be green, with a white tuft or fuze those of the Battalion companies to be red with a white fuze

Effective field officers to wear a drooping red horse hair plume, 5 inches in height, and which is to droop 2 inches below the top of the hat The ball or grenade of regimental staff officers to be red throughout --[*I idc 11th of May, 1846*]

On the 24th of October, Captains Edw. Boyd (M), Molle, Lieuts Wilbraham, Jones, Henry, Edw. H. Westropp, Simmons and Jas. R. Hope; Ensign Henry G. Walker, Assistant-Surgeon Dane, 15 serjeants, 6 drummers, with 300 rank and file, marched for Alláhábád

Although by the Orderly Room Records it appears that the regiment was supplied with this hat, it is very doubtful if it were ever worn by the officers, for Horse Guards' Circular dated the 4th of December, 1843, sanctioned a chaco of an improved form

1843 to relieve the " Buffs," who had been ordered to join Sir Hugh Gough's army for service against Gwáliár, &c.

This detachment, on the return of the " Buffs," re-joined head-
1844 quarters on the 4th of March, 1844.

On the 27th, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Cyril Taylor, C.B., joined the regiment, and took over the command from Major Congreve.

On the 22nd of September, as the regiment was again suffering from an epidemic of remittent fever, the right wing and No 6 company marched to camp at Boorkah, returning to Gházipúr on the 30th inst.

On the 13th of October, the regiment marched for Ágrá. On account of its sickly state, a detachment consisting of Captain Stepney Lieuts. Coker, Chas E MacDonnell, and Walker, Assistant-Surgeon Trousdell, 14 serjeants, 26 corporals 14 drummers, and 352 privates, who were too ill to march, proceeded in boats up the Ganges towards Ghurmuktisur Ghât

On the 1st of November, the head-quarters encamped at Kusseah, but on reaching Mainpúri cantonment, its destination was changed to Míráth, which was reached on the 10th of December, and where
1845 Captain Stepney's detachment arrived on the 28th of January, 1845

When on the 31st H.M 10th Foot marched into Míráth, the great friendship which had for many years existed between the officers and men of that regiment and the 29th, was renewed, and the bond of union was made still firmer by the friendship existing between Colonel Considine § and Colonel Taylor.

Whilst stationed here, the officers of the two regiments joined in giving a ball, and it was after supper on that occasion, that Colonel Taylor made a speech, at the conclusion of which, the wife of an officer of the 10th rose to respond, and said " There ought to be a Colonel Taylor at the head of every regiment!"

§ Died 4th September, 1845, previous to the Ball

Some time previous to this, "Our Cousins," as the 10th were always **1845** called by the 29th, made the latter permanent honorary members of their Mess, and I am indebted to Captain P R Newbury, Mess President 1/10th, for the following extract from the Mess Regulations of his battalion —

"Honorary Members — It is here recorded that the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment, and also the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment, are permanent honorary members of the Mess, and that the same privilege appertains to the Officers of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, with the 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment and 29th Regiment ' "

It is difficult to ascertain precisely when this honour was conferred on the 29th General Sir R P Douglas, writing on the 5th of March, 1889, says, "I think, if my memory at my advanced age is to be trusted, that the 10th made the 29th perm' hon members of their mess about the end of '41 or early in '42 ' "

General Lindsay Farrington writes — "The arrangement by which the 10th and 29th became permanent honorary members of one another's mess dates back certainly as far as 1838, if not further When I landed in Calcutta in the beginning of 1844, the 10th Regt. was quartered there, and although at that time I was in the 39th, and not the 29th, I heard of the arrangement, when we were quartered together at Mirath in 1845, the privilege was largely used ' "

By Circular Memo, Horse Guards, 30th April, a new shoulder knot was approved of for the non-commissioned officers and men

By General Order dated the 6th of August, the sergeants sash of coloured stripes was ordered to be discontinued, and one of crimson colour universally adopted

During this year, regulations were issued forbidding any regimental record or device being placed on the "Queen's Colour," other than the number of the regiment, in gold Roman characters, surmounted by the Imperial Crown

1845 GENERAL RETURN OF THE COUNTRY, SIZE, AGE, AND SERVICE OF THE SERJEANTS, CORPORALS, DRUMMERS, AND PRIVATE MEN OF THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF FOOT. INSPECTED BY MAJOR-GENERAL WOODHOUSE AT MIRATH ON 28TH MAY, 1845.

NUMBER OF EACH COUNTRY

	Colonel	La. Colonel	Major	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Staff	
English	1	1	2	4	11	4	3	{ Paymaster Surgeon Adjutant Asst Surgeon, Asst Surgeon.
Scotch		1		1		3	2	
Irish				4	10		2	
Foreign								
TOTAL	1	2	2	9	21	7	7	

NUMBER OF EACH COUNTRY.

	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates
English	22	21	4	516
Scotch	4	3	1	29
Irish	27	21	14	321
Foreign				
TOTAL	53	45	19	866

NUMBER OF EACH SIZE

MEN'S SERVICE		Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates
25 Years and Upwards					
20 " "		2			3
18 " "		3	2		40
14 " "		7	1	1	34
12 " "		9	2		66
10 " "		1	3		22
9 " "		3			5
8 " "		4		1	9
7 " "		5	4		13
6 " "		5	5	1	44
5 " "		7	15	2	123
4 " "		6	7	2	149
3 " "		1	6	3	139
2 " "				4	172
1 " "				2	42
Under				3	5
TOTAL ...		53	45	19	866

	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates
6 ft. 0 in. and upwards	2	2		27
5 " 11 " "	2			23
5 " 10 " "	2	4	1	51
5 " 9 " "	9	7	2	132
5 " 8 " "	13	12	2	213
5 " 7 " "	17	11	1	178
5 " 6 " "	8	8	1	218
5 " 5 " "		1	5	19
Under				3
Lads				3
TOTAL	53	45	19	866

AGE

	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates
45 years and upwards				
40 " "	2	1		7
35 " "	5	4		69
30 " "	16	3	1	124
25 " "	21	7	4	163
20 " "	9	30	7	442
18 " "	*		4	56
Under			3	5
TOTAL ...	53	45	19	866

During the month of August, the 29th were again attacked by cholera, but the epidemic, though still raging among the other troops in garrison, suddenly left the regiment on the 14th of September

On the 15th of October, the regiment marched for Kasauli, on reaching Ambálah on the 28th, orders were received for it to halt, and on the 31st Major-General W. R. Gilbert, commanding the division, reviewed it for the inspection of H.R.H. Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who, accompanied by his staff, took breakfast with the officers.

On the 11th of November the march was resumed, and on reaching the foot of the hills, the regiment was drawn up in line, on the road, for inspection by H.E. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., G.C.H., the Commander-in-Chief. Kasauli was reached on the 21st.†

Extract from General Order, Horse Guards, 20th November, 1845 -

"The Commander in-Chief having considered it his duty to order a Court of Enquiry to assemble, in order to enquire into the transactions which occurred in the — Dragoons on the 28th Sept last, desires that the report of the Court may be published in the General Orders of the army

He entreats the commanding officers of regiments to draw the attention of officers under their command, respectively to the consequences resulting from the practice of gymnastic exercises, after the Mess dinner. The Commander in Chief has been informed that the practice of smoking, by the use of pipes, cigars, or cheroots, has become prevalent among the officers of the army, which is not only in itself a species of intoxication occasioned by the fumes of tobacco, but, undoubtedly occasions drinking and tipping by those who acquire the habit, and he entreats the officers commanding regiments to prevent smoking in the Mess Room of their several regiments, and in the adjoining apartments, and to discourage the practice, among the officers of junior rank in their regiment.

By command of Field Marshal

The Duke of Wellington,

Commander in Chief

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant General "

† *Vide* Extracts from letters of General Hawes, Colonel Hook, and Captain Wallack, late of the 9th Foot, pages 384 and 386.

1845 Whilst at Ambálah, orders had been received for the regiment to hold itself in readiness for active service, and on the evening of the 10th of December, whilst the officers were sitting in their mess-room smoking, and sipping their after-dinner wine, an officer of the governor-general's staff arrived with a despatch, desiring Col Taylor and the 29th to march with the utmost speed and join the army then assembling under Sir Hugh Gough to repel the Sikhs, who, having coerced or induced the Láhor authorities to commence hostilities, had crossed the Satláj, invested Firúzpúr on one side, and taken up an entrenched position at Firúزشahar, about ten miles in advance of the former place, and nearly the same distance from Múdkí. These orders were received with great enthusiasm, and the remainder of that night was passed in packing and getting ready for the campaign. The men were medically inspected, and each served out with 100 rounds of ball ammunition

MONTHLY RETURNS, 1ST DECEMBER, 1845

HEAD QUARTERS, KASALI

Officers Present

Lieut Colonel—C. C. Taylor, C.B. Major—Congreve

Captains Lucas, Stepney, E. Boyd (*m*), J. D. Young, Mollé, Power, Coker

Lieutenants { Jones, Henry, W. Kirby, E. Westropp, C. Handfield, Simmons,
J. F. Galiffe, C. E. MacDonnell, W. F. Stehelin, H. G. Walker,
St. G. M. Nugent, L. Farrington, O. Carey, J. M. Lyle

Ensigns { H. Francis, Hans R. White, G. St. J. Henderson, E. T. Scudamore,
A. A. Dick.

Paymaster—Clay Adjutant—Murchison Quarter Master—Kneebone.

Surgeon—Taylor. Asst Surgeons—Trousdel, M.D., and Young.

Leaving the women and heavy baggage in charge of Major Boyd, **1845**
 Ensigns Francis, White, Quarter-Master Kneebone, and Assistant-Surgeon Trousdell, the regiment marched early on the morning of the 11th to Kálka, where arms having been piled, the officers proceeded to the commissariat stores to superintend the issue of tents and the packing of them on the camels.

About 4 p.m., the men being somewhat rested, the regiment started for Munnymajra, and accomplished that day a march of about 23 miles. Being here joined by the 1st (Bengal) European Light Infantry, the two regiments continued their advance towards Múdkí in charge of some heavy artillery.

On the 13th, Lieut-Col Taylor being appointed brigadier to the 3rd infantry brigade of the army of the Satláj, Major Congreve assumed the command of the regiment.

On approaching Wadní, a fortified town of some importance, much excitement was caused by the receipt of an order from the commander-in-chief, to the effect that, as the inhabitants of that place had refused provisions to a part of the British force a few days previously, H.M. 29th and the 1st En Light Infantry were to reduce the fort to submission.

These orders were however countermanded on account of information being received that an immediate action was expected to take place between the rival armies near Múdkí. During the night another dispatch was received from the governor-general, allowing a short halt.

The following morning the march was resumed, and late on the evening of the 19th, the regiments joined the army of the Satláj then encamped at Mudkí, from which position the enemy had been driven the previous day.

1845 The 2nd dispatch, which had caused the regiment to halt, had also prevented it participating in the glorious victory, and occasioned much discontent in the 29th, for the men, on hearing of the action, exclaimed with unfeigned disappointment, "The regiment was late for Waterloo, and now we are late again!"

The 29th was played into camp by the band of the governor-general, who very kindly sent the officers some supper. The men having piled arms, were supplied with rations and bivouacked for the night; but on the arrival of the tents early next morning, camp was immediately pitched. It being decided to attack the enemy on the 21st, the troops were given a day's rest.

On joining the army, H.M.'s 29th and 80th regiments, together with the 45th Native Infantry were placed in the 3rd (Lieut.-Col Taylor's) brigade, of Major-General W. R. Gilbert's (the 2nd) division, but the following day, the 80th was removed to another brigade.

The regiment had during the past nine days traversed a distance of about 170 miles by a succession of forced marches; the roads the whole way were deep in dust, the days hot, nights cold, wells were scarce, and the men had consequently suffered greatly from thirst. So rapidly had one march succeeded another that bread could not be made, and in lieu of it, flour and ottah were served out to the men to make chapatties of.

On the 21st, with the exception of 1 lieutenant and 7 men, who were left in charge of the baggage, tents, and servants at Múdkí, the regiment went into action the same strength as it had left Kasauli.

That morning (Sunday) no bugles were allowed to sound or drums to beat, the regimental parade was formed up at 2.30 a.m., and, in anticipation of the action, each man carried 60 rounds of ball ammunition and had two days' rations in his haversack.

No camp followers, excepting one servant for each officer, were **1845** permitted to accompany the troops.

Crossing the field of Múdkí, which was still strewn with dead, the several columns under Sir Hugh Gough marched to effect a junction with Major-General Sir J. Littler's force, which was advancing from Firúzpur. The junction having been made about 1.30 p.m., the army marched on Firúزشahar, where the enemy, posted in great force, and with a most formidable artillery, had remained since the action of the 18th, incessantly employed in throwing up entrenchments *.

Nothing was seen of the Sikhs till about 3 p.m., when on approaching their works, the skirmishers exchanged shots. Their main position was soon afterwards discovered to be, to use Lord Gough's words, "a parallelogram about a mile in length, and half a-mile in breadth, including within its area the strong village of Ferozeshah, the shorter sides looking towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, the longer towards Ferozepore and the open country.'

Instead of advancing to the direct attack of these formidable works, the force manœuvred to their right, and the 2nd and 4th divisions of infantry in front, supported by the 1st division and cavalry in second line, continued to defile for some time out of cannon shot between the Sikhs and Firúzpur. Preparations which were at once commenced for a united attack, were not completed till an hour before sunset. On the right, was Gilbert's division, which was to attack part of the south and as much of the east side of the entrenchments as it could manage.

A heavy cannonade was now opened by the enemy, who had dispersed over their position upwards of 100 guns, more than 40 of which

* No trace of the earthworks now remains, but a monument erected on their site perpetuates the memory of the officers and men who fell in their capture

1845 were of battering calibre ; these kept up a well-directed fire, which the practice of our far less numerous artillery of much lighter metal checked in some degree, but could not silence. Having wheeled from column into line, the 2nd division advanced in a direct echelon of regiments from the right, the 29th leading.† By previous concurrence of the commanding officer, the bandsmen now acted as hospital orderlies, and two of them in the performance of this duty were amongst the first wounded. The field hospital was opened on the ground where the first casualties occurred, and Private Wm. Hearn, who previous to enlisting in the English army, had served as adjutant in the Queen of Spain's service, was the first man killed of the Grenadier company. The 29th advanced in quick time, file firing, as it approached the entrenched position ; nothing could equal its steadiness while exposed to well-directed discharges of shell, grape shot, and musketry. In one case an entire section was swept away by a single discharge

Unflinchingly, and pouring in a heavy fire, the regiment with a loud cheer, charged up to the guns, crossing the entrenchments only to find that their work was just commencing, for behind the captured guns, were posted the enemy's unsubdued infantry, who poured forth a continuous galling fire. Undismayed, however, the men pushed on and drove back the foe. It was only on the approach of darkness that they retired, and took up a position about 300 yards from the trenches ready to advance again at daybreak. About an hour after the commencement of the action, Colonel Taylor, whose charger had been killed under him, was brought wounded to the field hospital, having been struck by a round-shot on the side, and suffered a good deal from the effects of the blow and shock together. He was laid on the ground with the rest of the wounded, and later in the evening, having been attended to, and feeling better, went away on a gun carriage.

† In the subsequent action, when there was only one white regiment in the brigade, it took the central position.

Major Congreve was twice wounded, the last time so severely as **1845** to be obliged to leave the field ; Captain Stepney then succeeded to the command, and was also soon afterwards wounded. Captain J. O. Lucas (brigadier-major) was killed, as were also Captain G. Molle and Lieut. A. A. Simmons. The latter, who was commanding the Grenadier company in Capt. Lucas' absence, had been wounded in the foot, and was limping away leaning on Lieut. Murchison, when a bullet struck him in the head, and he fell dead at Lieut. Kirby's feet ; this latter officer had also a narrow escape, for a round shot killed two men alongside of him.

As evening closed great confusion prevailed, the Sikh camp being on fire in several directions ; constant explosions of mines and magazines took place, and part of the position was still occupied by the enemy, who kept up a harassing fire during the early part of the night, and obliged the troops constantly to change their positions. At length, near midnight, the wearied soldiers lay down to such rest as they could find on a damp sandy soil, without any covering to protect them from the bitter cold, and suffering from excessive thirst, not having had any water during the whole day, except some little they had carried in tins, and which had all been consumed by an early hour.

Surgeon J. R. Taylor's report of killed and wounded in Her Majesty's 29th Regiment with the army of the Satláj, in 1845-46, contains many interesting extracts, some of which are here inserted :-

"In the midst of our labours at the field hospital, darkness set in. The candles we had brought were now lighted with a view to continue the dressings of the wounded, though all parties were fairly worn out with fatigue and want of refreshment. Orders soon arrived however to put out the lights ; these not being at first attended to, were repeated, with the explanation that we should draw upon us the fire of the enemy ; we were further ordered to remove the wounded from that place, which we were told was unprotected, and to join the regiment, which was said to be a short distance to our right. With the few means of conveyance

1845 at hand, it was impossible to move all the wounded. But with the help of the ammunition camels, officers' horses, stray horses, and the doolies still remaining, the greater number who could not walk, were provided for, and it may be said of those that were left on the ground, that they had no chance of living under any circumstances.

In endeavouring to make our way to the regiment, we approached fires, which on nearing were discovered to be tents on fire within the Sikh entrenchments. Here we were assailed with cries from numbers of the wounded of the regiment, who recognised the voices of our party. Urgent were their entreaties for water, and removal. To remove these men was impracticable, but I assured them they should have assistance in the morning. It was very dark but I think I counted fifteen men in a small space close to the trenches, most of them were very severely wounded in the lower extremities. To finish the history of these men, I shall here add, that when our troops had retaken this ground the next day, I found most of those I had seen there overnight, with their throats cut. One man, Corporal Withey, though he had a dreadful gash in his throat and another across his face, could still articulate faintly. After leaving these men, we skirted along the entrenchments towards another line of fires, running at a right angle to those we had just seen before. There also, we heard much noise of voices and hammering, and made pretty sure of falling in with the regiment. We had not time, however, to approach very near before some musket shots were discharged at our party, and one man on a camel was wounded. In the hurried retreat which immediately ensued, the natives threw down the petarrahs containing instruments, and everything else, and made off as fast as they could. Every particle of hospital equipment was lost in the darkness and confusion, and the wounded were dispersed. As we were retiring we were challenged, and upon advancing, I recognised Sir Henry Hardinge, who hastily interrogated me about the camp. Whilst replying to him, an officer of my own regiment recognising my voice, and hearing my difficulty, came

up and said ' Taylor, here is your regiment ' It was in fact bivouacking **1845** within musket shot of the trenches, but lying silent and without fires, so we had missed it. Thus our capability of further assisting the wounded was altogether lost."

"The night of the 21st December," wrote Sir Henry Hardinge to Sir Robert Peel, "was the most extraordinary of my life. I bivouacked with the men without food or covering, and our nights are bitter cold. A burning camp in our front, our brave fellows lying down under a heavy cannonade which continued during the whole night, mixed with the wild cries of the Sikhs, our English hurrahs, the tramp of men, and groans of the dying.

In this state, with a handful of men who had carried the batteries the night before, I remained till morning, taking very short intervals of rest by lying down with various regiments in succession, to ascertain their temper and revive their spirits. I found myself again with my old friends, the 29th, 31st, 50th, and 9th, all in good heart. My answer to all and to every man was, that we must fight it out, attack the enemy vigorously at daybreak, beat him, or die honourably on the field."

The following morning at dawn, the troops were formed in line, and benumbed with cold as the men were, they needed no cheering on. The "Advance" sounded, and dashing forward, the occupation of the enemy's camp, and capture of their baggage, and stores of all kinds, was soon completed. In this charge the 29th captured several guns which had continued to fire on them as they advanced. The regiment then formed on the opposite side of the camp, and on Sir Hugh Gough and Sir H. Hardinge riding down the line, they were received with a gratifying cheer. Parties were now sent in search of water, which was found in some chatties in the camp, and as the men had been almost entirely without any since the previous morning, such refreshment was exceedingly welcome. The men were beginning to congratulate themselves on the victory, and looking forward to a short rest, when the

1845 regiment was suddenly called to arms and ordered to advance, for the advance guard of a fresh army, under Sidar-Téj-Singh, who had been watching Firúzpúr, had arrived on the scene, and was making an attempt to re-take the captured guns and camp.

Being menaced by large bodies of cavalry, the 29th formed square, but on the cavalry retiring, and the enemy's artillery finding the range, it deployed and lay down along one of the faces of the camp to guard the captured guns. Being partially sheltered by a small embankment, the men suffered scarcely at all, for the shots passed over them and pitched in the regiments in their rear. In this position the 29th remained for about an hour and a half, when the enemy's flanks being simultaneously threatened by cavalry, the Sikh guns ceased firing, and retired precipitately towards the Satláj.

The men were now able to procure abundance of water, bullocks, grain, etc., in the captured camp, and what proved most acceptable as the cold night set in, plenty of warm covering. During the night the companies lay in quarter-distance column, with arms piled in front of each.

The following day, the 23rd, Lieut. Kirby being sent with some men to spike six or seven guns, numbers of tumbrils, full of grape, canister, and round shot, were discovered. In the afternoon the regiment had the melancholy duty of burying its dead; three of its officers who had been killed on the 21st, were laid in one grave.

By a Return furnished at the time, Surgeon Taylor says:—

“The number of each description of wounded in the 29th Regiment at Firúزشahar was as follows.—

By Artillery ...	...	137
„ Musketry...	...	43
„ Explosion	...	4
„ Sword ...	...	1
Total		185

"A great many men suffered from more than one wound. Private 1845 Gray had as many as six grape shots through various parts of his body, and, curious to say, without one bone being broken, he did not however recover. Pte Mulling had six grape shot wounds with only two bones broken, he was invalided, but was afterwards reported to have died. Further, in considering the proportion of mortality amongst the wounded, it must be remembered that they all lay upon the field from the 21st to the 24th, when they were conveyed in hackeries to Firúzpur. During the three days they thus remained exposed to the powerful heat of the sun by day, and the very disproportionate cold air by night, many of them suffered from most agonising thirst, and little water could be got, and that very putrid

Their excessive thirst and the impossibility of obtaining water, may be judged by the fact that on the morning of the 22nd, men of this, and other regiments, were reduced to the direst expedients for quenching their thirst. A great number had not their wounds dressed till the 25th, for it was late on the evening of the 24th when they reached Firúzpur, and nothing more could be done that night, than to get them housed, and give each some bread and tea, some narcotic, and other draughts were also administered.

3RD BRIGADE 2ND DIVISION BRIGADIER TAYLOR, C B, H M 29TH & 45 N I REGIMENTS

Firuzshahai, 21st and 22nd December, 1845									
	Lieut	Col	Major	Captains	Leutenants	Esquires	Staff	Sergeant	Drummers
Strength of the 29th Regt. going into action	1	1	6	12	3	4	42	18	698
Killed †				2	1			1	51
Wounded †	1	1	1				10	2	180

† The above Return is copied from the Orderly Room Records, and corresponds with the Regimental Muster Roll, and Pay List. In the "Gazette" the casualties were published as follows.—

29th Foot { Killed— 1 Serjeant, - Drummer, 67 Rank and File
 Wounded—6 " 4 " 106 "

1845

OFFICERS KILLED OR WOUNDED.

Killed—	Captain J. O. Lucas (<i>Major of Brigade</i>)
	„ Geo. Molle
	Lieut. Alf. Angelo Simmons
Wounded—	Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Taylor, C.B. (<i>Brigadier</i>)
	Major Geo. Congreve
	Capt. A. St. G. H. Stepney

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, RANK AND FILE KILLED

Extracted from the Muster Rolls, Pay Lists, and Monthly Returns of 29th Foot —

Serjt. Smith, John	Pte Fuller, Edward	Pte Sands, George
Corpl. Evans, Thos.	„ Giles, John	„ Sands, James H.
„ Teasdale, James	„ Green, George	„ Sheldon, William
„ Withey, Charles	„ Greenway, Francis	„ Shelton, William
Pte Beaumont, James	„ Hadkinson, Thomas	„ Smith, Chas., 1458
„ Bentley, Rich ^d , No 2212	„ Hastwell, John	„ Sullivan, Daniel
„ Bentley, Rich ^d , No 1864	„ Halter, William	„ Sutton, George
„ Beresford, Charles	„ Hearne, William	„ Warren, James
„ Blackburn, Michael	„ Heburn, William	„ Watts, John
„ Blazer, William	„ Hodgkinson, David	„ Webb, Henry
„ Boardman, William	„ Illingworth, Thomas	„ Whynates, Robert
„ Bobbin, Isaac	„ Langan, Thomas	„ White, Charles
„ Bromhead, Benjamin	„ Larnier, William	„ White, Thomas
„ Brown, Joseph	„ Laughlin, Mathias	„ Wilson, Henry
„ Challener, Charles	„ McCrackin, John	„ Winn, Winford
„ Courtney, Edward	„ Neal, John	„ Woodcut, James
„ Donaughey, John	„ O'Connor, Michael	
„ Drew, James	„ Reed, George	

Lieut. Octavius Carey, who had sent in his papers, and was about to retire from the service, hearing of the outbreak of hostilities, had attached himself to the 3rd Light Dragoons, and was blown to pieces by a shell in the action of Múdkí.

For the distinguished part taken by the regiment in the late action, Sir Hugh Gough was pleased to appoint Serjeant-Major G. Mitchell, of the 29th, to a vacant ensigncy in the regiment.

On the death of Captain Lucas, Lieut. and Adjutant G. H. M. Jones took up the duties of brigade-major.

On the morning of the 24th, the regiment advanced to Sultan-Khan-wálá, where in the evening it was joined by its baggage. On Christmas Day the officers of H M 80th dined with those of the 29th, and all things taken into consideration, a pleasant evening was spent. **1845**

The battle of Fírúzshahar threatened to prove a fruitless victory, for on the 26th it was reported that the enemy, with the intention of renewing the struggle, had re-crossed the Satláj. A further advance was therefore made on the 28th and Sir Hugh having taken up a strong position on the left bank awaited the arrival of the siege train and reserve ammunition from Delhi.

On the 1st of January, the regiment was encamped at Arufka, but on the 10th Taylor's brigade was ordered to advance to Chota Sobraon which it occupied with two companies, whilst the remainder encamped a short distance in rear. Being joined by a party of Sappers the regiment immediately commenced to entrench the village. From a tower, the Satláj could be seen about a mile distant, and large bodies of the enemy throwing up entrenchments and batteries on the left bank. As soon as it was dark, a covering party of an officer and 40 men, having been extended. Lieut Kirby and 80 others were ordered out to clear the ground of some high jungle within musket shot of the village, and having accomplished this without molestation, the party returned to camp about 11 p.m. **1846**

The entrenching of this post being completed on the 18th, three companies were left to hold the work, and the remainder of the brigade marched back to its former camp. This outpost was subsequently only occupied during the day time.

The regiment, which since the battle of Fírúzshahar had remained encamped with the head-quarters of the army, marched on the 26th with the remainder of the 3rd brigade, a troop of horse artillery, and a regiment of irregular cavalry, towards Lodiana for the purpose of co-operating with Sir H. Smith, who had marched a few days previously.

1846 to its relief. On reaching Dharmkót, heavy firing was heard from the direction of Aliwál, and a messenger arriving that evening with a letter announcing Sir H. Smith's victory over Ranjúr Singh, the troops under Brigadier Taylor started the next morning to rejoin Sir H. Gough.

OFFICERS PRESENT.

1st February, 1846.

Camp Akbarwalá.

Captains—Stepney, Young, Coker, and Murchison.

Lieutenants—Henry, J. A. Duncan, Kirby, Westropp, Handfield, *acting Adj't*,
Gahffe, MacDonnell, Stehelin, Walker, H. T. Metgc, Nugent, Farrington,
Lyle, Henderson, Scudamore, Dick, *sick in camp*

Ensigns—V. Tonnochy, G. Mitchell

Pay-Master—Clay Surgeon—Taylor Asst Surgeon—Young

JOINED HEAD-QUARTERS 7TH FEBRUARY

Lieut.—F. Coventry, Ensign—F. Kneebone, Qr Master—T. Kneebone

Sir Harry Smith and the heavy ordnance having joined the main body, it was decided to attack the enemy's position on the 10th, and between 3 and 4 a.m. that day the troops marched from their camp with that object. The morning being very dark, Taylor's brigade moved cautiously towards its former outpost at Chota Sobráon, which being unoccupied was taken possession of without opposition. A thick haze favoured the British advance, but as day dawned, and the approaching troops were discovered, the Sikhs opened a smart cannonade.

About the centre of the line, and facing the strongest part of the enemy's position, was Gilbert's division, the 3rd brigade of which was composed of the 41st N.I., H.M. 29th Foot, and the 68th N.I.* The

* *Gazette.*

services of these regiments not being at this time required they moved **1846** to a neighbouring nullah for shelter

At 7 a.m. a heavy cannonade, which lasted for about two hours, was commenced by both sides, when, as but little impression had been made on the well-constructed batteries, and the ammunition for the heavy guns was reported to be running short, Sir R. Dick's division was ordered to attack the enemy's right. As on entering the entrenchments these troops encountered formidable obstacles and were opposed by far superior numbers, Sir Hugh Gough decided on a general attack. Having up to the present time been under shelter, the 29th had but one man wounded

It was about ten o'clock when the 1st and 2nd divisions received orders to storm the works in their front. Moving out of the ravine, Taylor's brigade advanced in line for about three-quarters of a mile, exposed to a heavy fire from a battery of 13 guns. A nullah about 70 yards from the entrenchments being reached, the brigade halted for a minute or two previous to delivering the assault.

Wild and long was the shout that rose from the regiment, as amidst showers of grape and musketry it dashed forward towards the large ramparts of clay and wood, upwards of 10 feet high, nothing appeared to view but the muzzles of the guns, behind which the Sikh infantry were lining the entrenchment, four deep

Notwithstanding its undaunted courage, the 29th, having in the charge far outstripped the Native regiments, and in consequence not receiving proper support, now found itself after a hard struggle constrained to fall back to the shelter of the nullah, whence it again rushed forward, maddened at seeing the Sikh soldiery come from their entrenchments and cut the throats of their brave comrades who were lying wounded. Being a second time repulsed, and obliged to return to the friendly nullah, the regiment waited there for a few moments to re-form and allow the men to get their wind, when, nothing daunted, it charged the enemy for a third time, and entering the entrenchments, captured

1846 the whole of the guns in its front. The defences being now stormed in all directions, the enemy retired towards the bridge of boats and the ford across the Satláj. It was not until the weight of all three divisions of infantry, in addition to several regiments of cavalry and the fire of every available piece of field artillery had been felt, that the foe gave way. Retreating at first, in good order, the incessant volleys soon caused them to seek safety in a rapid flight, and finding their bridge of boats broken, they attempted to ford the river. Then occurred a scene of carnage, for the horse artillery galloping up, threw shrapnel with deadly effect into the dense masses, whilst the infantry poured in a murderous fire.

Brigadier Taylor, who at the head of the regiment, in the third charge, was shot behind the ear close to the enemy's guns, had previous to receiving his mortal wound, been cut across the face. Lieut. G. H. M. Jones, his brigade-major, "who was riding the same charger ridden by Captain Lucas at Fírúزشahar when he was killed," was severely wounded by a cannon ball, which carried away the greater portion of his right forearm, including the elbow joint. The death of this officer was however the effect of dysentery, under which he had laboured ever since the 21st of December; he never rallied in spirits, but died at Fírúzpúr on the 23rd of February. Ensign Mitchell was struck either by a grape or gingall shot, which pounded the shin bone close to the ankle joint, into fragments. Amputation was performed at the calf of the leg, and never was an operation borne with more firmness, nay positive indifference, the patient himself assisting. Irritative fever having set in, he died on the 18th. Captain Stepney being wounded by a grape shot through the thigh, it fell to Captain Coker's lot to bring the regiment out of action.

During this day there were lucky escapes; amongst others was that of Lieut. Kirby, who commanded No. 1. Whilst advancing in line, this company was ordered to ease off to its right, when a round shot, fired considerably within point blank range, struck the left-hand

man of the Grenadier company (who was on Kirby's right) killing both him and his rear rank man on the spot. A few seconds later Kirby fell near the batteries, shot through the right leg, his sword was knocked out of his hand, and his scabbard shot in two. Whilst lying thus helpless, some Sikhs attacked him and inflicted two severe sabre cuts on his neck and shoulders. Fortunately Corporal Hall succeeded in shooting one of the assailants and bayonetting another, when the regiment returning to the charge, Kirby was saved.

3RD BRIGADE 2ND DIVISION H.M. 29TH FOOT, 41ST, AND 68TH N.I.*

Sobraon, 10th February, 1846	Lieut. Col.	Major	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Serjeants	Privates	Rear Rank	Officers	Chaplain
Strength of the 29th Regt. on going into action	1	1	4	16	2	5	30	14	469	
Killed *	1						1		34	1
Wounded *			1	3	8	1	1	6	130	

OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, DIED OF WOUNDS

KILLED

Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Taylor, C.B., commanding 3rd Brigade

WOUNDED

Major Marcus Barr, *l.c.s., Aug.* A.G.*

Severely and dangerously Died

Captains { A. St. G. H. Stepney

Severely.

J. D. Young

Slightly

Kenneth Murchison

Slightly.

Lieutenants { G. H. M. Jones, *major of brigade*

Very severely Died

Rich. Fra. Henry

Severely.

J. Aneas Duncan

Severely.

Walter Kirby

Very severely

C. E. MacDonnell

Severely comm^b Grenadier co^s,
7th^{re} Stepney.

H. G. Walker.

Slightly, by an arrow

St. Geo. Mervyn Nugent.

Severely

G. St. Julien Henderson.

Contusion

E. T. Scudamore

Severely.

Ensign George Mitchell.

Severely. Died.

* Gazette

29 Foot { Killed— 1 Sergeant, 35 Rank and File.
Wounded—7 " 132 "

1846

KILLED

Extracted from Muster Rolls, Pay Lists, and Monthly Returns 29th Foot —

Cr-Serjt Swaby, John	Pte Harrison, William	Pte O'Donnell, James
Corpl. Colquhoun, Andrew	„ Hodder, Robert	„ Roebuck, John
Pte Box, William	„ Hunt, William	„ Scott, Robert
„ Boyce, George	„ Jackson, John	„ Smith, Michael, 875
„ Clee, Charles	„ Keelan, Patrick	„ Stanton, William
„ Corbett, James	„ Lane, Henry	„ Steward, Hugh
„ Deeran, John	„ Locock, James	„ Taggart, Hugh
„ Duncan, William	„ Lord, William	„ Wason, James
„ Dunphy, Patrick	„ McManus, Thomas	„ Weathers, James
„ Fitton, Edmund	„ Mawhinney, James	„ Wilson, John
„ Flood, William	„ Mulholland, William	„ Wotton, George
„ Goodier, Thomas	„ Murphy, Jeremiah	

A monument in memory of the officers and men of the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment who fell in the Satláj campaign was afterwards placed by their surviving comrades in Worcester Cathedral. It is said that the figure on this monument represents Colonel Taylor. There is also a tablet in memory of Brigadier-General Taylor in Canterbury Cathedral.

During the 11th and 12th of February the wounded were removed to Firúzpur, *en route* to Kasauli.

The 29th, with the remainder of the 2nd division, remained encamped in front of Sobráon till the 15th when it marched to Kunda Ghât, crossed the Satláj by a bridge of boats, and proceeded to join the head-quarters of the army encamped at Kasúr.

Extract from General Order by the Right Honble. the Governor-General of India :—

“Camp, Kussoor, 14th Feb., 1846.

. . . . The army has also sustained a heavy loss by the death of Brigadier Taylor, commanding the 3rd Brigade 2nd Division.

a most able officer; and very worthy to have been at the head of so **1846** distinguished a corps as Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, by which he was beloved and respected.

Her Majesty's 29th, and the 1st European Regiment, and the 16th, 48th, and 1st Native Infantry, and the Simoor Battalion have entitled themselves, by their gallant conduct, to the thanks of the Government."

Amongst the officers in command of regiments, etc., whose services were acknowledged by Sir Hugh Gough were Captain Stepney, and Lieut. Jones, brigade-major

"We were in this battle," says Sir Hugh, "again honoured with the presence of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, and the two noblemen in his suite, Counts Oriola and Greuben. Here, as at Múdkí and Fírzúshahar, these distinguished visitors did not content themselves with a distant view of the action, but throughout it were to be seen in the front, wherever danger most urgently pressed."

The Prince's medical attendant, Dr. Hoffmeister, being shot through the head, an officer of the 29th ventured to remark how unfortunate it was that a non-combatant should have been killed, to which the Prince replied, 'What more could a soldier want!'

On the morning of the 18th the whole army advanced upon Lahor, before which city it encamped on the 20th. Whilst here, the regiment was joined by Captain H. H. Kitchener with a detachment of 87 recruits from England, and 4 corporals, 1 drummer, and 10 privates who had been left sick at Mírath.

On the 9th of March, the Flank companies, under command of Captains Stepney and Wilbraham, formed part of the guard of honour present at the ratifying of the Treaty between the British Government of India and the Láhor Darbár on the part of Mahárájah Dhulíp Singh, ~~then a minor~~. The following day the army paraded in review order for

1846 inspection by the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir Chas. Napier, G.C.B., governor of Sind, and H.H. Dhulíp Singh.

Captain A. T. Hemphill, who had been doing duty with invalids since the 11th of October, 1845, and who had in the meantime succeeded to a majority, joined and took over the command of the regiment on the day of the inspection.

On the 15th of March, the army of the Satláj was broken up, and on the morning of the 23rd, the regiment commenced its return march, and re-crossing the Satláj on the 26th, it arrived at Kasauli on the 11th of April, having been absent from that station exactly four months, during which period it sustained the following losses in killed, died of wounds, or invalided as unfit for further service :— 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers. 186 rank and file.

Bt.-Lieut.-Col. Barr, who had accompanied the wounded to Kasauli, died there on the 26th of March, without hearing of his having been made a Companion of the Bath.

The new chaco, as prescribed by Circular Memo, Horse Guards, 21st September, 1843, was issued to the regiment on the 11th of May

In 1846, the waist-belt for regimental field officers was directed to be of buffalo leather, the plate gilt, having the letters "V.R.," with a crown above, and the number of the regiment in silver below. The other officers wore the shoulder-belt.

Shell jacket for the 29th was the same as that worn in 1829, with Prussian collar, but pointed cuffs.

A worsted ball tuft, $\frac{2}{3}$ white and $\frac{1}{3}$ red at bottom, was at this period worn on the chaco of the Field, and battalion company officers; that of the Grenadier company was all white; that of the Light company, green throughout.

Trousers. 15th Oct.—30th April, of Oxford mixture; 1st May—14th Oct., in United Kingdom, grey tweed; in East Indies, white linen.

A new shako plate (5 inches in diameter) was introduced this year, viz, a gilt star, **1846** surmounted by a crown, and bearing within a wreath formed of laurels, a garter inscribed with "*Honi Soit*," &c, &c, in the centre of which was a gilt lion crowned, &c, standing on a wreath

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDER, HORSE GUARDS 1ST JUNE, 1847

"Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to command that a **1847** medal should be struck to record the services of her fleets and armies



OFFICERS' CHACO PLATE — 1846-1856.

during the wars commencing in 1793, and ending in 1814, and that one should be conferred upon every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the army who was present in any battle or siege, to commemorate which, medals have been struck by command of Her Majesty's royal predecessors, and have been distributed to the general

1847 or superior officers of the several armies and corps of troops engaged, in conformity with the regulations of the service at that time in force.

The following is a list of actions, for serving in which officers and men of the 29th Foot became entitled to medals :—

Lord Howe's Action	...	...	1st June, 1794.
Roleia	..	..	17th } August, 1808.
Vimiera	...	...	21st }
Talavera	...	...	27th and 28th July, 1809.
Busaco...	..	..	27th September, 1810.
Albuhera	...	...	16th May, 1811.

These medals were not distributed till the end of 1848-49.

On the 30th of June permission was granted the regiment to bear on its regimental colours and appointments the words "Ferozeshah," "Sobraon," in commemoration of its distinguished conduct in those battles.

In the clothing issued this year (21st August) the scales on the coatees were of a different pattern, and the lace on the skirts was discontinued

By a special order of the Governor-General, the regiment paraded on the 27th October for his lordship's inspection. On this occasion Lord Hardinge addressed the 29th in the most laudatory terms, he spoke of the conduct of the regiment during the Peninsular War and the recent campaign on the Satláj, as having been most conspicuous for gallantry, and at all times deserving of the highest praise. His lordship, after reminding them of the high character the old 29th had borne for upwards of a hundred years, concluded by expressing his highest approbation of the very soldierlike appearance they now presented.

1848 On the 18th of March Major Gregory Way, Lieuts. Honble. H. M. Monckton and G. St. J. Henderson arrived at Kasauli with a draft from England.

On the 15th of May the regiment was inspected by Major-General 1848 Sir W. R. Gilbert, K C B. when its effective strength was 1 colonel, 2 lieut-colonels, 2 majors, 9 captains 21 lieutenants 7 ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter master 1 surgeon 3 assistant surgeons 51 serjeants 45 corporals 20 drummers, 1,034 privates

NUMBER OF EACH CATEGORY				NUMBER BY SIZE			
	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Private		Serjeant	Corporal
English	18	23	7	551	Of 6 ft 0 in and upwards	3	2
Scotch	3	2	2	48	5 " 11 "	2	2
Irish	30	20	11	435	5 " 10 "	7	2
Foreign					5 " 9 "	5	7
TOTAL	51	45	20	1034	5 " 8 "	9	11
					5 " 7 "	15	8
					5 " 6 "	6	5
					5 " 5 "	1	5
					Under		
					1 ads		1
					TOTAL	51	45

Circular Memo, Horse Guards, 30th June, 1848

The officers dress coat,* to be made without either lace or embroidery on the skirts other than the authorised regimental skirt ornament

The blue frock coat to be entirely discontinued in the infantry and a plain shell jacket,† made with the facings of the regiment, but without lace, or any ornament to be worn with forage cap and without the sash in quarters, on fatigue, or on orderly duties, at drill, and on parade when the non commissioned officers and men happen to be dressed in the same manner

Field officers to be distinguished by a small embroidered crown, or star (or both, according to their rank), at each end of the collar of the shell jacket

* The 29th coatees were edged with white

† The officers of the 29th continued to wear the shell jacket, with hooks and eyes, in lieu of buttons, and plain twisted crimson silk shoulder cords

1848 In lieu of the blue frock and cloak, officers are to be provided with a grey cloak coat, to be worn over their uniform in wet or cold weather.

A black leather sling waist belt with snake clasp may be worn with the shell jacket.

On the breaking up of the army of the Satláj, Major-General Sir John Littler had been left at Láhor in command of about 10,000 men, pending the reconstruction of the Government of that district, and everything appeared to be progressing in a satisfactory manner, until April 1848, when Mr. Vans Agnew, of the Civil Service, and Lieut Anderson, of the Bombay army, who had been sent to Multán, were murdered. This murder was followed by a general outbreak at Láhor, and endeavours to expel the British from the Panjáb.

The standard of rebellion being raised in the capital, and numerous bodies of disbanded Sikhs assembling in all directions, the British troops were for a time prevented from marching against Multán, which the enemy had occupied.

The 29th being directed to march to Firúzpur, and relieve H.M. 32nd Foot, "which had been detailed as part of the force to march against Multán," left Kasauli on the 22nd of August. On the 1st of September it encamped at Bussee Kusba, and arrived at its destination on the 14th.

Early in October, it was announced in General Orders, that a force would be assembled under the personal command of Lord Gough, and designated "The Army of the Punjaub." Major-General Sir W. Gilbert, K.C.B., was to have command of the 2nd infantry division, the 3rd brigade of which was to be commanded by Colonel A. S. H. Mountain, C.B., of H.M. 29th Foot. This brigade was finally designated the 4th. At Chilianwála and Gujrat it was composed of H.M. 29th, the 30th and 56th Native Infantry regiments. ‡

‡ The 30th and 56th Bengal Native Infantry regiments disappeared from the Army List in 1859.

The present 30th Native Infantry was formerly the 22nd Punjabi Regiment.

Leaving at Firúzpur a depôt of 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 6 corporals, **1848** and 106 privates, under command of Lieut. Stehelin, on the 9th of November the regiment marched with the head-quarters of the army, and having crossed the Satláj by two bridges of boats, the first to the tune of "The Royal Windsor March," the second, to that of the "British Grenadiers," it that day reached Gunda-Singh-wálá, and on the morning of the 13th encamped at Mían Mīr. On the 16th, the march was continued, and the Ráví crossed.

When Bena Mullian was reached on the 18th, it was ascertained that Chattar Singh had joined Shér Singh, and that the two had crossed the Chináb; the advance guard was therefore increased from one, to two companies, and placed under the command of a field officer, whilst the baggage for the next day's march was put in charge of a wing of the 45th Native Infantry.

Early next morning the regiment, accompanied by the commander-in-chief, left its camping ground and advanced to Muttah.

About 2 a.m. on the 20th, a body of the enemy's cavalry being observed hovering about, the Flank companies, under command of Captains Murchison and Fraser, were immediately ordered out; everything however passed off quietly, and at daybreak the regiment fell in and continued its march. On reaching Mianwálá on the 21st, it found H.M. 24th encamped on its left, and H.M. 61st about a mile and a half to its right.

At sunrise the following morning, soon after the inlying picquet had been dismissed, the "Assembly" was sounded, orders having been received for the immediate advance of the troops. It then became known that Lord Gough had, at an early hour, placed himself at the head of an advance force and pushed on towards Rámnagar. All speed was made, and on reaching that town the regiment passed through it, and halted under a tope of small trees.

The guns in front were still firing, but the 29th remained as spectators of an action chiefly confined to artillery and occasional

1848 charges of cavalry. It was in one of the latter, that General Cureton and Colonel Havelock lost their lives.

After a short halt, the regiment advanced about half a mile, when it again halted, and was ordered to pitch camp

A look-out, being erected next day at the quarter-guard, with the aid of glasses, a good view was obtained of the enemy, who appeared to be raising a battery on the left of their position. In the afternoon the regiment marched out of camp to attend the burial of General Cureton, and it had just reached the grave, when intelligence was received that the enemy were advancing in force, on the right, returning therefore to camp, it at once fell in, but no attack being made, the parade was dismissed.

On the 30th, whilst a strong party was sent to occupy a tope, in front of Mountain's brigade, and to erect a battery for the heavy guns, another was employed in throwing up a redoubt on the right. These parties were at first fired on by the enemy's heavy artillery, which however later on ceased to molest them.

A council of war being held, it was decided to strike a decisive blow, and with a view of so doing, on the 1st of December, Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell was detached with a force to turn the enemy's left, whilst the main body attacked the position in front. In the afternoon, the left wing of the regiment under Major Way, marched to the battery on the right, and on its being ascertained the following day that Thackwell had crossed the Chináb at Váznábád, the batteries opened fire on the enemy, in order to distract their attention from him. On the evening of the 3rd, the other wing of the regiment took up a position about 500 yards in front of the right battery, and commenced to construct two others about 500 yards apart and connected by a ditch and breastwork, being relieved about 2 a.m., by the left wing, the works were finished before dawn, and the ford at Rámnagar secured.

Shér Singh, who had in the meanwhile become aware of **1848** Thackwell's successful passage, broke up his camp and retired. In the afternoon therefore, many of the officers of the regiment rode over to inspect the enemy's late position.

The bodies of several of those who fell in the action of the 22nd of November were now recovered, and on the afternoon of the 5th, 300 of the regiment paraded, under command of Lieut.-Col. Congreve, for the interment of Colonel Havelock's remains.

On the morning of the 18th, the regiment paraded at ten o'clock, with a view of crossing the Chináb by a pontoon bridge which the engineers had constructed. Having to wade through, at a part where the road had been carried away, the men were halted on the bank to take off their boots and socks, and on reaching the other side, waited to allow the 30th Native Infantry, which was following, to come up. Moving on again and crossing another stream, the regiment encamped that day at Tokailsi, about four miles from its late position, and three from General Thackwell's.

The Monthly Returns dated the 1st of January, 1849, Head-**1849** quarters, Camp, Januki, show the following officers as present with the regiment :—

Lieut.-Colonel Congreve, C.B. Majors—M. Smith and Way.

Captains—Power, Murchison (Grenadier company), R. W. Fraser (Light company), *sick in field hospital at Rámnagar.*

Lieutenants*—Honble. H. M. Monckton, Metge, Farrington, Dick, Tonnochy, Kneebone, E. T. Fitzgerald (*sick in camp*), W. S. Simmons, C. H. Levinge (*sick in camp*), R. J. Evans, J. E. Henderson, and E. H. Pery.

Ensigns—W. L. D. Smith, A. R. Mowbray, G. A. Ferris, G. H. Nevill, W. D. Chapman, and E. H. Paske.

Paymaster—Clay. Qr. Master—Dowson. Assistant-Surgeons—Trousdel, Macbeth, and Stewart.

Whilst in this camp, the officers amused themselves by hunting jackals, and occasionally foxes ; by riding over to view the scene of the late attack on Sir Joseph Thackwell, and by playing cricket.

* Lieut. and Adjutant MacDonnell was on the 1st of January appointed brigade major to Mountain's brigade.

1849 On the 2nd of January, Major Way, "who always took a great interest in the welfare and amusements of the officers and men," turned out a regimental team to play "The Officers of the Army." It was a two days' match. In the 1st innings the 29th scored 78 runs, the Army 60, the second day the Regiment scored 60 to their opponents' 24.

Leaving this camp on the 9th, the regiment arrived on its new ground at Loah Tibbah a little before mid-day.

The fall of Atak, and consequent advance of Chattar Singh with reinforcements for the enemy, having been communicated to Lord Gough, the governor general urged him to strike an effectual blow at Shér Singh without loss of time. On the morning of the 12th therefore, the army advanced towards Dinghí. The route lay through a very jungly country, the march was tedious, and it was nearly 2 p.m. before the regiment reached its new ground.

"It was now ascertained," says the author of the *Decisive Battles of India*, "that the Sikh army was in position some 14 miles distant, that its left rested on the low hills of Rasúl, its centre on the village of Fathsháh-ki-chak, its right on Mung," that though its front was covered by a thick belt of jungle, yet along the frequented road, which led from Dinghí straight upon Rasúl, the country was more open. A Council of War being held, it was decided to march the following day on Rasúl; that Gilbert's division, forming the extreme right, should force the enemy's left, whilst the heavy and field artillery, massed together, should sweep in enfilade the curvilinear position of their centre and right."

At midnight the officers were warned that an advance would be commenced early next morning.

The regiment having fallen in about 7 a.m., the brigades formed up in masses of quarter distance columns, the heads of which during the advance kept their dressing with a battery of 18-pounders stationed in the centre of the line. Skirmishers having been thrown out, an advance straight across country was commenced. Mountain's brigade was on the right of the heavy guns, whilst Pennycuik's was on their left.



SKETCH OF THE FIELD OF CHIANWUA, MADE IN JANUARY, 1849, BY ENSIGN W. I. D. SMITH

1849 Unlike other corps, the 29th took the precaution to keep their colours cased, for the ground was covered nearly the whole way with a low dog jungle, intersected in many places with long prickly fences which offered no inconsiderable impediment.

Shér Singh perceiving the object of this march, determined if possible to force an action, before the British could reach the open ground on his left ; he had therefore, under cover of the dense jungle, thrown forward his centre and part of his right, and occupied a mound near Chiliánwálá with a small detachment.

It having been reported to Lord Gough that the enemy were in possession of this mound, and that parties of their cavalry had been seen in advance of it, he altered the direction of his advance, and marched on Chiliánwálá. About mid-day the regiment halted whilst the enemy's picquets in front of this village were being driven in.

This having been accomplished, Pennycuick's brigade then deployed into line, whilst Mountain's moved off a little to the right and halted. In front of the latter brigade was a mound covered with tents and men, which being evidently an advance post of the enemy, the heavy guns opened fire upon it, and the Light companies (that of the 29th under command of Lieut. Metge) rushing forward to secure it, the Sikhs retired, and only one man who was taking a pot shot at an officer of the *Light Bobs* was taken prisoner. Later on, Major Way, meeting a private of the Light company arrayed in a very fine fur-lined coat with what appeared to be gold buttons, stopped the man and asked him where he got his handsome garment. "Please sir," replied the soldier, "me and a Sikh nobleman had a few words, and I came away with his coat !"

The brigade which had in the meantime been halted, now received orders to advance, and on arriving at the edge of a high jungle deployed, piled arms, and lay down.

The 29th formed the right, the 30th N.I. the left, and the 56th 1849 N.I. the centre of the brigade *

Lord Gough, who did not appear to have any intention of engaging the enemy that day, had given his Q M G. orders to take up ground for encamping, and the troops were in the act of falling out, when a loud report was heard, and some shots fell near the commander in-chief. One bounding over the colours of the 29th, pitched amongst the dhooli bearers behind, and sent them flying across the country

Lord Gough at once directed his heavy guns to respond Shér Singh now determined to complete the operation he had so successfully begun, and sent the whole of his field artillery to the front, upon which our infantry were ordered to advance and charge them. This order was given about 3 p m, and it fell to Mountain's brigade to attack the most formidable part of the position

Lord Gough, who was near the 29th at this time exclaimed, 'We are at the old work again, boys!' Whilst passing through the thick, thorny, and dense jungle which intervened the men were much annoyed by the fire of sharpshooters who were posted in the trees, and whose signals enabled the Sikh artillery to make excellent practice against the advancing troops. One gun on the left, placed so as to enfilade the advance of the regiment, was doing much damage. Observing this, Lieut. W. S. Simmons broke off with a few men of the Light company, and charging it, after a most determined hand to hand fight, the gunners were bayoneted and the gun captured. Not having any spikes at hand, and wishing to render the piece useless, a bright idea occurred to this officer, who, seeing a bewildered Sepoy of the 56th near at hand, pulled off his forage cap and rammed it up the gun, this was the means of saving many lives. The amusing part was to follow, for the day after the action the gun being brought in, was examined

Official Regimental Records 29th Foot, and sketch of the battle, drawn by Capt E. Haythorne, 98th Regiment, A.D.C. to General Campbell, C.B., Camp Chilianwala, 29th January, 1849.

1849 and the Sepoy's forage cap being extracted, its innocent owner was sent for, complimented, and promoted on the spot, for his braveness in capturing and rendering useless the gun. The desperation with which the artillerymen stood to, and defended their guns, may be judged, when it is stated that one of these men with the bayonet right through him, clutched hold of his assailant's musket, and with uplifted arm was about to cut him down, when the latter in self-defence pressed the trigger of his musket and shot the brave Sikh.

The regiment which was still advancing, could now no longer preserve its dressing, for the men having to force their way through the dense jungle, had to get through when and where they could, and therefore at times found themselves in large groups. On approaching the more open ground where the Sikh artillery supported by infantry was posted, the former opened fire with grape.

As the right of the line was this day saved by General Colin Campbell with H.M. 61st, so was the centre by Col. Congreve with the 29th Foot,* for riding through the jungle in front of his regiment, this officer at once grasped the situation, viz., the complete isolation of the 29th in consequence of the Native regiments of the brigade failing to support it; its unfavourable position whilst exposed to frequent discharges of grape, and the critical position of the 5th brigade. A moment's hesitation would have entailed the destruction of the centre of the line of battle.

Wishing, therefore, to get his men out of the jungle with the least possible delay, and to charge the enemy, the colonel, noticing a gun on the left which was causing much annoyance, pointed to it, and shouted, "300Rs. to the man who takes that gun!" Then ordering his bugler, whom he had mounted on an enormous horse cut loose from a Sikh limber, to sound the "Double," he gave the word to charge. Followed

Vide General Grant's address to the regiment on 17th January, 1857.

by some of his men, Colonel Congreve dashed forward towards the **1849** gun, and being the first to reach it, struck the piece with his sword, exclaiming, "My gun!" In the meanwhile, the remainder of the old regiment had broken their way through the jungle, and with a shout such as moments of pride and triumph like these, and these alone, can produce, made bravely to the front, rushing headlong into the thick of the enemy. Then commenced a struggle the like of which is but seldom seen, for casting aside their matchlocks as of no further use, the desperate Sikhs, sword in hand, awaited the onslaught. Numbers of their artillerymen were bayoneted in the act of serving the guns, whilst others continued the contest till they were either shot, or cut down. The guns, 12 in number, were captured, but in so doing upwards of 60 of the regiment were incapacitated by sword cuts alone. As previous to going into action two men per company had been provided with spikes, the guns were immediately disabled.

Ensign Smith, in a letter written home just after this action, gives the following account :—

"At first the regiment lost but an occasional man or two, killed by round shot, but as it neared the enemy a heavy fire of musketry and grape was opened on the men, who in forcing their way through the jungle and bushes, at times got into groups. Then came a grand explosion, a crashing smashing sound, and heaps of men came rolling down, some uttering low cries of pain, others falling without a sound. This was the effect of grape. When the smoke cleared away a little, there began an infernal clatter of musketry. 'There they are by ——!' shouted a fellow near me, and there they were. An immense line of infantry was standing behind the bushes in rear of their guns, their long matchlocks pointing in a very ominous way towards us. Our men with one accord raised their firelocks, and sent a tremendous volley into them, and with a shout went at them with the bayonet. They let us approach to within about 30 yards, when having fired, they threw

~~1849~~ away their matchlocks, and drawing their swords, awaited our attack. Some ten or twelve stood close before our colours ; they were fine large fellows dressed in red jackets with green facings, black crossbelts and continuations ; all had beards reaching down to their waists, and long hair at the back of their heads. They fired, but missed us, we dashed at them round the bush, one of the men on my right shot one dead, and dashed his bayonet at another, who however seized the dreaded point with his left hand, and cut down his assailant. I came next, the Sikh threw the bayonet away and turned towards me, holding his sword straight up in the air ready to put my head between my heels. I hit the very nick of time, and making a plunge at him, he looked at me for a moment, and then dropped off my sword, the point of which had penetrated beneath his right shoulder blade, having previously struck him on the left side somewhere very near the heart. All the others shared his fate. One man threw out his arms, took the point of a bayonet into his body, and held it there with his left hand whilst with his right he severely wounded his antagonist."

Line having been re-formed, the regiment continued to press the enemy's infantry, which retired in the greatest order, loading, halting, and fronting to deliver their fire, as if on parade, thereby giving an excellent illustration of their good drill and discipline.

As Penny^{ick}'s brigade had been repulsed, and its assailants were advancing along the line, to attack the remaining regiments on the right, the 29th received orders to change front to the left on its Light company. This occasioned a gap in the line, of which the enemy were not long in taking advantage, for suddenly there was an alarm that some of them were in rear, endeavouring to withdraw the spiked guns. This proving to be the case, Colonel Congreve turned the regiment about, and charged back to defend them. Shortly after this some Sikh cavalry were observed approaching at a steady canter, who having advanced to within about 200 yards, slackened their pace to a

walk ; one, however, continued his advance from bush to bush, until **1849** he at last got within 100 yards of the regiment, when one of the men ran out a few yards, and as the Sikh appeared between the last two bushes, dropped him dead from his horse. The remainder thereupon galloped up, but every firelock was brought up to the "present," and many a bullet told, as men dropped from their saddles or horses rolled over. Being thrown into some confusion, another well-directed volley sent the enemy to the right about, and away they went helter-skelter. Two of the Sikhs, however, previous to so doing spread a white cloth over the body of the man who was shot first, and who appeared to have been their leader.

The regiment then fronted, and continuing its advance became again opposed to some infantry and a battery of seven guns, which were firing on the 5th brigade. On their charging these guns, six of them limbered up and galloped away, the seventh however turned round and taking a shot at the colours succeeded in clearing away every man to the right and left of them. The gun was captured, the gunners bayoneted, and H.M. 24th was saved from any further loss.

Having driven the enemy into another open space beyond the jungle, the regiment in order not to expose its small numbers to the enemy's view, was directed to halt in rear of the jungle, and soon afterwards orders were received for the men to pile arms and lie down. Presently Lord Gough rode along the front of the 29th which received him with a hearty cheer, the result being some round shot from the enemy, which wounded two men just in front of the commander-in-chief, upon which he pulled up exclaiming, "Them be hard dumplings, boys!" In this position the regiment remained for some time, till all firing having ceased and the enemy having withdrawn, No. 1 company, under command of Lieut. Kneebone, with Ensign Ferris, was ordered to hand over its arms to No. 2, and to collect the wounded. Whilst this was being done the remainder of the regiment fell back on Chilianwála

1849 and bivouacked for the night, a short distance in rear of where it had that morning first deployed ; for near this village alone could food and water be obtained. By the time the wounded had been collected, it was so dark that Lieut. Kneebone's company had great difficulty in finding its way back to the regiment.

Unarmed, surrounded by jungle, and with the enemy in the vicinity, it was an anxious moment when advancing footsteps were heard. The approaching party on being challenged, proved fortunately to be an escort with ammunition and grog for the regiment, these had also lost their way. The men now halted, and a tot all round being served out, the parties eventually reached the regiment without further adventure, and to the pleasure of their comrades who were getting anxious at their long absence.

During the change of front, which had enabled the enemy to get in rear of the regiment, five out of the twelve guns which had been spiked, were withdrawn by the Sikhs.

In this action the centre of the Queen's colour, which Ensign Smith † carried, was shot out, and that officer twice hit by spent bullets, Ensign Mowbray, || who had charge of the regimental colour, had the badge shot off his forage cap, but happily escaped without wounds.

Major-General Sir W. Gilbert, in his despatch, mentions the undaunted bravery on this occasion of Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Congreve, and the manner in which Majors Smith and Way seconded their brave commander, as also of the conduct of Lieut. MacDonnell, § major of brigade.

† Died at Vazirabad on the 29th of November, 1849.

|| Promoted the following day into H.M 24th Foot. Died on the 16th of February, 1850.

§ The only officer of the Queen's army under the grade of Captain rewarded with a step of honorary rank for this action.

From Muster Rolls, Pay Lists, and Monthly Returns 29th Foot —

1849

Chilianwalá, 13th January, 1849	Lieut	Cols	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Staff	Sergeants	Drummers	Rank and File
Strength of Regiment going into action	2	2	2	2	12	6	6	29	12	771
Killed *								2		33
Wounded *			1		2	1		6	4	200
Missing										2

OFFICERS WOUNDED

Major—Matthew Smith	Slight contusion
Lieutenants { Honble H M Monckton	Severely
{ H T Metge	Very severely
Ensign—G H Nevill	Slightly

KILLED

Serjt Carey, Patrick	Pte Donovan, John	Pte Marriott Thomas
„ Long, Robert	„ Iarnol, John	„ Mayo James
Pte. Beech, Richard	„ Ender, John	„ Mullin, Thomas
„ Buckley, Charles	„ Giles, William	„ Naylor, William
„ Bunting, Thomas	„ Gastler, John	„ Pratt, William
„ Campbell, James	„ Guest, Frederick	„ Shenton, James
„ Cooney, Edmund	„ Haggett, George	„ Taylor, Jonas
„ Cotter, Pierce	„ Hopkins, Michael	„ Twambley, John
„ Dailey, Barnard	„ Hussey, John	„ Walker, Thomas
„ Darmon, Joseph	„ Jenkins, William, 2682	„ Walsh, Thomas
„ Dawkins, Henry	„ McDermott, Dominick	„ Wildbore, James
„ Dempsey, Patrick	„ McGlaughlin, Charles	

MISSING

Privates—T. Taylor and T. Vornem (in Indian battles the missing may generally be counted as killed).

Gravities. 29th Foot { Killed— 2 Sergeants, — Drummers, 29 Rank and File.
Wounded—5 .. 4 .. 194 ..