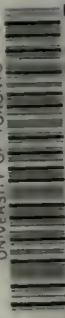


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ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES

Scottish Regiments.

Book No. 1

1st Battalion

THE BLACK WATCH

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS

42nd FOOT

By

Lt Colonel Percy Groves

Illustrated by

Harry Payne

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.





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HISTORY OF THE
42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS—"THE BLACK WATCH"

NOW THE FIRST BATTALION

"THE BLACK WATCH" (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS)

"EGYPT" (WITH THE SPHINX)—"CORUNNA"—"FUENTES D'ONOR"—"PYRENEES"—"NIVELLE"—"NIVE"—"ORTHEZ"—"TOULOUSE"—"PENINSULA"—"WATERLOO"—
"ALMA"—"SEVASTOPOL"—"LUCKNOW"—"ASHANTEE"—"EGYPT, 1882, 1884"—"TEL-EL-KEBIR"—"NILE, 1884-85"—"KIRBEKAN"

1729—1893

BY

LIEUT.-COL. PERCY GROVES, R.G.A. (LATE 27TH INNISKILLINGS),

Author of "From Cadet to Captain;" "With the Green Jackets;" "Types of the British Army" (The Graphic):
"On Service;" etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED BY HARRY PAYNE



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W. & A. K. JOHNSTON

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

1893

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TO
FIELD-MARSHAL, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
GEORGE, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., ETC.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES

THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

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42nd Royal Highlanders—"The Black Watch,"

NOW KNOWN AS THE

1ST BATTALION "THE BLACK WATCH" (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS).

"Hail, gallant regiment! Freiceadan Dubh!
Whenever Albion needs thine aid,
'Aye ready' for whatever foe,
Shall dare to meet the 'Black Brigade'!
Witness disastrous Fontenoy,
When all seemed lost, who brought us through?
Who saved defeat, secured retreat?
And bore the brunt?—the 'Forty-Two'!"

"The Black Watch," DUGALD DHU.

THE formation of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, the famous "Black Watch"—a regiment which has earned for itself a reputation for gallantry and discipline second to none in Her Majesty's service—commenced under the following circumstances. 1. 1729-1743.

At the Revolution of 1688, the majority of the Highland clans adhered to the House of Stuart, but after three years' resistance they submitted to the government of William III. In 1715, they again took up arms on behalf of the Stuarts, but their efforts proved unavailing, and the Highlanders returned to their homes. In 1719, another fruitless attempt was made by the Jacobites to involve Scotland in civil war, and after that, the country enjoyed comparative tranquillity for nearly a quarter of a century; during which period various measures were adopted to improve the condition of the clans, and render them contented. In 1725, several Highlanders were armed and admitted to the service of the Crown; and in 1729, the Government resolved that a number of loyal Highlanders should be embodied, and constituted part of the regular domestic military force of Scotland, for duty in the mountain districts—for which, from their habits and training, they were far better qualified than soldiers from the Lowlands.

Accordingly, six independent companies of Highlanders were formed: three companies, consisting of 100 men each, commanded respectively by Lord Lovat, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, and Colonel Grant of Ballindalloch, who were granted captain's commissions; and three companies of 75 men each, of which Colonel Alexander Campbell of Finab, John Campbell of Carrick, and George Munro of Culcairn, were appointed "captain-lieutenants." Two lieutenants and one ensign were posted to each company.¹

The independent companies wore the clan tartan (consisting mostly of black, blue, and green) of their respective commanders, and from their sombre appearance were designated *Am Freiceadan*

¹ Lord Lovat, formerly a Lieutenant of Grenadiers in Lord Tullibardine's Regiment, was appointed captain of the "Fraser" Independent Company of the "Black Watch" in 1729. He was particularly proud of his company, and was wont to boast that General Wade, the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, had once declared that "he never did see such a company." According to Burton (*Life of Lord Lovat*) Lord Lovat was deprived of the command of his independent company, after holding it nearly 15 years; and about the same time was removed from his office as Sheriff of Inverness. Lord Lovat was tried for treason, and executed on Tower Hill, April 9, 1747.

1ST BATTALION ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.

Dubh or "Black Watch;" to distinguish them from the regular troops, who were called *Saighdearan Dearg*, or "Red Soldiers," on account of the prevailing colour of their uniforms. The private men of the "Black Watch" were provided by Government with muskets and bayonets; and besides these weapons each Highlander had his broadsword, target, pistols, and dirk. The sergeants carried the *tuagh*, or Lochaber axe.

The services of the independent companies being confined to their own territory, and Highlanders joining them exempted from the "Disarming Act," numbers of young men of respectable family flocked to their ranks. "Many of the men who composed these companies," writes General Stewart, "were of a higher station in society than that from which soldiers in general are raised; . . . men who felt themselves responsible for their conduct to high-minded and honourable families, as well as to a country for which they cherished a devoted affection. In addition to the advantages derived from their superior rank in life, they possessed, in an eminent degree, that of a commanding external deportment; special care being taken in selecting men of full height, well-proportioned, and of handsome appearance" (Stewart's *Sketches*).¹ As the particular duties of the Black Watch were to enforce the obnoxious "Disarming Act," to watch the movements of the disaffected clans, and to check depredations, the six companies were distributed in various parts of the country; Lovat's occupying Fort Augustus and the neighbouring parts of Inverness-shire; whilst Grant's was stationed in Strathspey and Badenoch; Munro's in Ross and Sutherland; Duncan Campbell's and John Campbell's in Athole and Breadalbane; and Alexander Campbell's in Lochaber and the northern parts of Argyleshire, amongst the disaffected Camerons and Stewarts of Appin.

The Black Watch performed their arduous duties to the satisfaction of the Government during a period of nine years, when a change took place in the constitution of the corps. Fully appreciating the soldierly qualities of the Highlanders, George II., on the breaking out of the war with Spain in 1739, resolved to raise four additional companies, and to incorporate them and the six companies of the Black Watch into a regiment of the line—"that he might possess the advantage of a Highland corps in the approaching contest."² For this purpose a letter of service, dated 25th October 1739, was addressed to the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, authorising him to raise the additional companies and embody the new regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel.³

Some progress having been made in recruiting, the several companies were assembled in May 1740 on the Birks of Aberfeldy, between Aberfeldy and Taybridge in Perthshire, and were there regimented as the 43rd (Highland) Regiment of the line; but the corps retained for some years its popular country name of *Am Freiceadan Dubh*.⁴

The uniform of the Highland Regiment consisted of a *scarlet* jacket and waistcoat with *buff* facings and *white* lace; a tartan plaid of twelve yards plaited round the middle of the body, the upper part being fixed on the left shoulder ready to be thrown loose, and wrapped over both shoulders and musket in wet weather. This was called the "belted plaid," and was worn on full dress parades and duties; but in barracks, and when not on duty, the *philibeg*, or little kilt, was worn.

The head-dress was a *blue* bonnet bordered with *white*, *red*, and *green*, arranged in small squares, to resemble, as is said, the *fess chequy* in the arms of the Stuart families; a tuft of feathers, or sometimes a tuft of black bear-skin, was afterwards added. Tartan hose, with buckled shoes were worn; the purses were made of badger-skin.

¹ One of these gentlemen-privates, Mr Stewart of Bohallie, who served in Carrick's company, was five feet, eleven inches in height, remarkable for strength and activity, and one of the finest swordsmen of his day; "yet," says General Stewart, "he was only a centre man of the centre rank of his company."

² Cannon's *Historical Records of the 42nd*.

³ For this Warrant, and for list of officers appointed to the regiment, see Appendix 111.

⁴ A memorial to commemorate the embodiment of the 42nd has been erected between Aberfeldy and the Tay. The monument consists of a large, rough cairn, surmounted by a Highlander in the original costume of the regiment. Below, on the principal front is a Highlander in the present uniform inscribing the "battle-honours" on a tablet. The old title of "Black Watch" was not officially restored to the 42nd until 1861 (see page 15).

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The officers' dress-coats were slightly embroidered with *gold*; the sergeants' jackets were trimmed with *silver* lace—which they provided for themselves.

Lord Crawford, being a Lowlander, had no family tartan, so a special pattern was designed for his regiment, which has ever since been known as the "42nd tartan." Government furnished muskets, bayonets, and basket-hilted broadswords for the men, who were permitted to retain their pistols, dirks, and targets. The sword-belt was of black leather; the cartouche-box was worn in front supported by a waist-belt.¹ The officers carried *fusils*, or short muskets, after the fashion of officers of fusilier and light-infantry corps; the sergeants retained their formidable Lochaber axes. (See Plate II.)

After its embodiment, the Highland Regiment was cantoned on the banks of the Tay and Lyon some fifteen months, and assembled regularly for drill near Taymouth Castle, under the Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir Robert Munro of Foulis.

On the 25th December 1740, the Earl of Crawford was removed to the 2nd (Scots) Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, and was succeeded in the Colonelcy by Brigadier-General Lord Sempill. In the winter of 1741, the Highland Regiment marched northwards, and the companies were sent in detachment to different districts, to resume the duties they had formerly performed as the Black Watch; and they were thus employed until the spring of 1743, when orders were received for the whole regiment to assemble at Perth.

On assembling at Perth in March 1743, the Highlanders heard with surprise that they were to march at once for England—an order which was contrary to the conditions under which they had enlisted. This most unwelcome order was issued in consequence of the Government having selected the Highland Regiment to reinforce an army which, during the previous year, had been despatched to Flanders to support the House of Austria against the Elector of Bavaria and the King of France. When the intention of employing the regiment on foreign service came to be known, the Lord President (Duncan Forbes) and many of the Government's warmest supporters disapproved of the step, and warned the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland that the majority of the Highlanders had joined its ranks on the understanding that they would only be required to serve in their own country, and consequently to send them abroad would be considered a direct breach of faith.² Notwithstanding this remonstrance the Government persisted in its design, but, in order to prevent an *émeute*, their real destination was concealed from the Highlanders, who were told that the object of their march to England was merely to gratify the curiosity of the King; he being desirous to see a Highland corps.³

Fully satisfied with this explanation, the Highlanders proceeded on their march.⁴ Towards the end of April they arrived in the vicinity of the metropolis, and on the 14th May, the regiment was reviewed on Finchley Common by General Wade, before a vast concourse of spectators who warmly praised the fine appearance and discipline of the men; but the King, whom the Highlanders confidently expected to be present, had left England for Hanover on the same day they reached the outskirts of London. Herein the Highland soldiers considered themselves deceived, and the spark thus kindled was soon fanned into a flame.

¹ Grose in an article on the 42nd (*Military Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 156) says "I doubt whether the dirk is part of their regimental arms, but I remember in the year 1747, most of the private-men had them, and many were also permitted to carry targets. The regiment was then on service in Flanders."

² Culloden Papers, No. CCCXC.

³ Keltie's *History of the Highland Regiments*. Two soldiers of the regiment, Gregor M'Gregor and John Campbell, were taken to Court, and performed the broad-sword exercise before the King at St. James' Palace. John Campbell was the son of Duncan Campbell of the family of Duneaves, Perthshire. John Campbell and his comrade, Gregor M'Gregor, displayed such dexterity in the handling of their weapons, as to give great satisfaction to the King, who rewarded them with a guinea each, "which they gave to the porter at the palace gate as they passed out" (*Westminster Journal*). John Campbell was promoted to an ensigncy for his gallant conduct at the battle of Fontenoy, and was Captain-Lieutenant of the 42nd when he fell at Ticonderoga, where he greatly distinguished himself. (See page 8.) Gregor M'Gregor, commonly called "Gregor the Beautiful," was subsequently promoted into another regiment, and afterwards purchased the lands of Inverardine in Breadalbane.

⁴ "On Wednesday last, the Lord Sempill's Regiment of Highlanders began their march for England, in order to be reviewed by His Majesty."—*Caledonian Mercury*, March 1743.

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After the review the regiment was ordered to embark at Gravesend for Flanders, when a report was circulated amongst the men—by Jacobite agents and other enemies of the Government—that they were to be sent to the West Indies: that “*after being used as rods to scourge their own countrymen, they were to be thrown into the fire!*”

From that moment all the thoughts of the deluded Highlanders were bent on returning, as speedily as possible, to their own country, and on the night after the review they assembled, unknown to their officers, on a common near Highgate, and commenced their march back to Scotland, under command of Corporals Maleolm and Samuel M'Pherson, and Private Farquhar Shaw.¹ On the 22nd May, they were overtaken at Oundle in Northamptonshire, by a squadron of Wade's Horse (now the 3rd Dragoon Guards), which was presently joined by a squadron of Churchill's Dragoons (now the 10th Hussars); whereupon they took up a strong position in Lady-wood, and expressed their determination to resist to the last, unless they were granted a free pardon. Happily, the judicious conduct of Captain Ball, the officer commanding Wade's Horse, prevented blood being shed, and after a long parley the Highlanders, convinced of their error, surrendered to General Blakeney. They were escorted back to London, and three of their number (the two M'Phersons and Farquhar Shaw) were tried and shot at the Tower; whilst some two hundred were drafted to corps serving at Gibraltar and Minorea, and in Georgia, Jamaica, and the Leeward Islands.

Towards the end of May, the remainder of the regiment embarked for Flanders, where it joined Lord Stair's army shortly after the battle of Dettingen. During the years 1743-44, the Highlanders were quartered in different parts of Flanders, and so exemplary was their conduct that the Elector Palatine specially thanked George II. for their excellent behaviour while in his territories, “and for whose sake,” he added, “I will always pay a respect and regard to a Scotsman in the future.”

In April 1745, Lord Sempill was transferred to the 25th Regiment; Lord John Murray, son of the Duke of Athole, succeeding him as Colonel of the Highland Regiment. Early in the spring of 1745, H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland assumed the command of the Allied army in Flanders, and on reviewing the Highland Regiment he highly commended its appearance and discipline.

About this time the French General, Marshal Saxe, at the head of 76,000 men, had invested Tournay, and the Duke of Cumberland led the Allied forces to the relief of that city. The rival armies came into collision on the 30th April 1745, at Fontenoy, a small town situated on the confines of Flanders, some three miles south-east of Tournay. The French held a strong position on the north side of the Scheldt, protected in front by earth-works mounting over 100 guns. Towards 9 A.M., after a heavy artillery fire on both sides, the Allies advanced to the attack. “The Guards and Highlanders began the battle, and attacked a body of French near Veson, in the vicinity of which place the Dauphin was posted. Though the enemy was intrenched breast high, the Guards with bayonets, and the Highlanders with sword, pistol, and dirk, forced them out, killing a considerable number.”²

At a farther distance in front of Veson, on the confines of a wood, was a strong redoubt,

¹ According to James Grant (*Legends of the Black Watch*) this unfortunate gentleman was the son of an old Celtic warrior from the Braes of Lochaber, who “died sword in hand at the rising in Glenshiel.” After his death, the old *duinewassal's* estate was seized by the House of Breadalbane, and Farquhar, his only son, was compelled to enlist in the independent company of the Black Watch commanded by Campbell of Finab. “Farquhar Shaw,” says Grant, “was a perfect swordsman, and deadly shot alike with the musket and pistol; and his strength was such, that he had been known to twist a horse-shoe, and drive his *skene dhu* to the hilt in a pine log; whilst his activity and power of enduring hunger, thirst, heat, cold, and fatigue, became a proverb amongst the companies of the Black Watch.” Unhappily Farquhar took a prominent part in the mutiny of the Highland Regiment in 1743, and was one of the three Highlanders who were shot by sentence of the court-martial which assembled to try the deserters. The *St. James' Chronicle* of that date thus records his sad fate:—“On Monday, the 12th July, at 6 o'clock in the morning, Samuel and Malcolm MacPherson, corporals, and Farquhar Shaw, a private-man, three of the Highland deserters, were shot upon the parade of the Tower pursuant to the sentence of the court-martial. The rest of the Highland prisoners were drawn out to see the execution, and joined in their prayers with great earnestness. They behaved with perfect resolution and propriety. Their bodies were put into three coffins by three of the prisoners, their clansmen and namesakes, and buried in one grave, near the place of execution.” General Stewart, commenting on this sad affair says: “There must have been something more than common in the case and character of these unfortunate men, as Lord John Murray, who was afterwards Colonel of the regiment, had portraits of them hung in his dining-room.”

² *History of the War.*

against which the Highlanders, with the other regiments of Ingoldsby's brigade, now advanced; but the attack did not take place, owing to some misapprehension of orders on the part of the Brigadier.¹ Meanwhile the Allied army had deployed in front of the enemy; the British infantry passed between Fontenoy and the wood of Barri, and broke the French centre; whilst the Dutch troops, under Prince de Waldeck, made an unsuccessful attempt on Fontenoy. The Highland Regiment was then detached from Ingoldsby's Brigade to support the Dutch in a second attack on Fontenoy; in which service the Highlanders were conspicuous for their intrepidity and *elan*, for rushing forward they, without waiting for the slow-moving Dutchmen, carried, sword in hand, a post held by the French Guards.

Towards noon a second attack was made on the enemy's positions, when, the Dutch being again repulsed, the Highlanders were ordered to support the British troops, who were severely engaged with superior numbers. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Munro brought his Highlanders into action in gallant style. "He had obtained leave of the Duke of Cumberland to allow them to fight in their own way. Sir Robert, according to the usage of his countrymen, ordered the whole regiment to clap to the ground, on receiving the French fire, and instantly after its discharge, they sprang up, and coming close to the enemy, poured in their shot upon them to the certain destruction of multitudes and drove them precipitately through their own lines; then retreating drew up again, and attacked them a second time after the same manner. These attacks they repeated several times on the same day, to the surprise of the whole army. Sir Robert was everywhere with his regiment, notwithstanding his great corpulency, and when in the trenches, he was hauled out by the arms and legs by his own men; and it is observed, that when he commanded the whole regiment to clap to the ground, he himself alone stood upright, with the colours behind him, receiving the fire of the enemy."²

The attack of the British and Hanoverian infantry was irresistible, and, in spite of the repeated repulses of the Dutch troops, the Duke of Cumberland would in all probability have gained a signal victory, had not the French General advanced his famous Irish Brigade, which had hitherto been kept in reserve. What the flower of the French army had failed to do, Count Lally and his brother exiles accomplished. The Irish Brigade was quickly formed up, and, supported by the regiments of Normandy and Vaisseaux, advanced against the Anglo-Hanoverian line without firing. The British ranks were sadly thinned; the men were weary with long fighting; but they awaited the onslaught of the Irishmen with undiminished courage. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued, in which both sides displayed the greatest valour, but gradually the British troops were forced back, and the Irish Brigade had saved the day.

"On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, like eagles in the sun,
With bloody plumes the Irish stand—the field is fought, and won!"

Nothing was now left for the Duke but to retire in the best order he might. The Highlanders took part in covering the retreat, under their former Colonel, Lord Crawford, and evinced the same intrepidity which they had displayed throughout the day; repeatedly facing about and checking the pursuit by their fire. Thus the retreat was effected in excellent order to the town of Aeth, and when it was over, Lord Crawford, pulling off his hat, heartily thanked the covering Brigade; observing that "they had acquired as much honour in covering so great a retreat, as if they had gained a battle."

The carnage on both sides was great. The Highland Regiment lost 2 officers (Captain John Campbell of Carrick, and Ensign Lachlan Campbell of Craignish) and 30 men killed; 3 officers (Captain Richard Campbell of Finab, Ensigns Ronald Campbell, and James Campbell of Glen-

¹ For his conduct at Fontenoy, Brigadier-General Ingoldsby was dismissed the service by sentence of a court-martial.

² Doddridge's *Life of Colonel Gardiner*. A most interesting account of the part played by the Highlanders at Fontenoy is to be found in Andrew Picken's *Black Watch*, but want of space prohibits its insertion in this brief record of the 42nd.

falloch) and 88 men wounded; and 13 men missing. At Fontenoy the Highland Regiment fought its maiden battle against a foreign foe; and, says Doddridge, "the gallantry of Sir Robert Munro and his Highlanders was the theme of admiration through all Britain."

After Fontenoy the regiment was encamped on the plain of Lessines, and subsequently at Grammont; where Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert Munro was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 37th, or Ponsonby's, Regiment. He was succeeded by his brother, John Munro.

In consequence of the Rebellion in Scotland, the Highlanders, with ten other regiments, were ordered home from Flanders in October 1745. The strength of the regiment had, in the meantime, been augmented by three additional companies raised in the Highlands, under Captains the Laird of Macintosh, Sir Patrick Murray of Ochertyre, and Campbell of Inveraw; whose subalterns were James Farquharson the younger of Invercauld, John Campbell the younger of Glenlyon, Dougal Campbell, Allan Grant, John Campbell son of Glenfalloch, and Allan Campbell son of Barcaldine. These companies were employed in Scotland during the Rebellion; and that commanded by Sir Patrick Murray fought at Prestonpans on the 21st September, when all its officers, non-commissioned officers and men were either killed or taken prisoners. The three companies were reduced in 1748.

The Highland Regiment arrived in the Thames from Flanders on the 4th November, and proceeded at once to join the army encamped on the Kentish coast, to repel a threatened invasion by the French—which the Jacobites hoped would effect a diversion in favour of Prince Charles Edward.

The internal peace of the country being secured by the decisive victory of Culloden (16th April 1746) and the French not caring to hazard an invasion in support of a hopeless cause, the Highland Regiment became available for service, and was selected to form part of an expedition against the French possessions in North America. This enterprise was, however, abandoned, but in September and October two descents, in which the Highlanders took part, were made on the French coast. Returning home during the autumn of 1746, the regiment was stationed in Ireland, until February 1747; when it proceeded to Flanders to reinforce the army fighting, in alliance with the Austrians and Dutch, against the French. Excepting, however, at the siege of Hulst, and when covering the embarkation of the Allied troops for South Beveland, the Highlanders saw comparatively little service during the campaign; and in the winter of 1748-49, they were withdrawn from the Netherlands, and returned first to England, and shortly afterwards to Ireland.

In 1749, in consequence of the reduction of the 42nd, or Oglethorpe's Regiment—which had been raised in 1737 for colonial service in North America—the number of the Highland Regiment was changed from the 43rd to the 42nd. Up to this period, regiments were generally designated by the names of their Colonels, but in July 1751, a Royal Warrant was issued confirming the numerical titles. The same Warrant regulated the colours, clothing, etc., of the several regiments; and by it the dress of the Forty-Second, or Highland Regiment, was directed to be *scarlet*, lined and faced with *buff*; the national distinctions of bonnet, tartan-plaid, and hose kilt or philibeg, were not defined; the Grenadiers to wear bear-skin caps, with the King's Cypher and Crown, on a red ground, in the "turn-up" or flap. The first, or King's colour, was the great union; the second or Regimental colour was of *buff* silk, with the union in the upper canton, and in the centre the number of the regiment in gold Roman characters, within a wreath composed of roses and thistles on the same stalk.

111. The 42nd Highlanders were quartered in different parts of Ireland until the spring of 1756, when—in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities between the French and British colonists in North America—they embarked for New York, under command of Lieut.-Col. Grant.¹ About the same time an augmentation of the establishment was ordered, and recruiting parties were sent to Scotland.

Arriving at New York in June, the Highlanders proceeded to Albany, on the west bank

¹ See Appendix II.

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of the Hudson, where they were held in readiness to repel any attempts on British territory which the French might make from Lake Champlain. The French, however, limited their efforts to the erection of the fort of Ticonderoga, on the shores of the lake.

In the autumn of 1756, 600 recruits, all Highlanders, joined the 42nd at Albany. During the winter of 1756 and early spring of 1757, the regiment was carefully instructed in bush-fighting, and light-infantry drill.

In 1757, the 42nd was withdrawn from Albany to take part in an expedition against the French island of Cape Breton, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; but the expedition was postponed, and the regiment returned to Albany. Three companies, commanded by Captains James Murray, James Stewart of Urrard, and Thomas Stirling,¹ were now added to the establishment of the regiment, which was brought up to a strength of 1300 men.

In the spring of 1758, Lieut.-General (afterwards Lord) Amherst proceeded against Cape Breton, and the 42nd was ordered to join a body of troops selected to attack the fort of Ticonderoga, under Major-General James Abercromby.² This force embarked on Lake George on 5th July, and landed next day near the extremity of the lake, from whence it marched in four columns, through a thickly wooded country, upon Ticonderoga; arriving before the fort—after overcoming great difficulties, and having one sharp encounter with the enemy, in which Brig.-General Viscount Howe was killed—on the 8th July. The fort stood upon an eminence on a tongue of land projecting into Lake Champlain, and could only be approached on one side, which was strongly intrenched, and covered by *abattis* and other obstacles. The garrison mustered some 5000 men, of whom about half were regulars.

Having received information of the approach of 3000 French troops, under M. De Levy, to reinforce the Ticonderoga garrison, General Abercromby sent his engineer officer, Mr Clerk, to reconnoitre the enemy's works; in order to ascertain whether they could be carried by assault; and Mr Clerk's report being favourable, he decided to hazard an immediate attack, without waiting for his guns to be brought up.

The assault was commenced by the picquets, supported by the grenadier companies of battalions, and the 27th, 44th, 46th, and 60th Regiments; the 42nd and 55th acting as the reserve. The assaulting columns were, however, unable to force their way through the *abattis*, and so suffered severely from a heavy artillery and musketry fire; whereupon the 42nd Highlanders rushed forward from the reserve, hewed their way through the obstacles with their broadswords, and—no ladders having been provided—made strenuous efforts to carry the breast-work, partly by mounting on each other's shoulders, and partly by placing their feet in holes which they dug with their swords and bayonets in the face of the work. The intrenchments were well defended, and after a desperate struggle, which lasted nearly four hours, General Abercromby, seeing no possible chance of success, ordered a retreat—an order which had to be thrice repeated before the Highlanders would withdraw from the unequal contest. An officer of the 55th, who was an eye-witness of the desperate gallantry of the 42nd, writes:—"With a mixture of esteem, grief, and envy, I consider the great loss and immortal glory acquired by the Scots Highlanders in the late bloody affair. Impatient for orders, they rushed forward to the intrenchments, which many of them actually mounted. They appeared like lions breaking from their chains. Their intrepidity was rather animated than damped by seeing their comrades fall on every side. I have only to say of them, that they seemed more anxious to revenge the cause of their deceased friends, than careful to avoid the same fate. By their assistance, we expect soon to give a good account of the enemy and of ourselves. There is much harmony and friendship between us."

¹ The subalterns were, Lieutenants Simon Blair, David Barklay, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Mackay, Alexander Menzies, and David Mills; Ensigns Duncan Stewart, George Rattray, and Alexander Farquharson.

² The force consisted of the 27th, 42nd, 44th, 46th, 55th and two battalions of the 60th Royal Americans, with some 9000 provincials, and a train of artillery.

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The Highlanders had the honour of covering the retreat of Abercromby's shattered forces, which retired in good order, bringing off their wounded with them. At Ticonderoga the 42nd suffered heavily, having 8 officers, 9 sergeants, and 297 men killed; 17 officers, 10 sergeants, and 306 men wounded.¹

After this disastrous affair, the regiment remained encamped near the shores of Lake George, where Abercromby was presently reinforced by a division of the troops which had taken part in the capture of Louisburg. It subsequently moved into winter quarters on Long Island; proceeded, early in the spring of 1759, to Albany; and in May joined the army at Fort Edward, to take part in a second attack on Fort Ticonderoga.

Before the news of the unsuccessful attempt on Ticonderoga reached England, George II., fully appreciating the meritorious conduct of the 42nd on all occasions, conferred upon it (by Royal Warrant, dated 22nd July 1758) the title of the "Royal Highland Regiment."

About the same time, letters of service were issued for raising a *Second Battalion*, and in October 1758, seven companies, each 120 men strong, were embodied at Perth.

Four months after the order for its formation was issued, the 2nd Battalion was reported ready for active service, and it embarked at Greenock for the West Indies; where it served in the attempt on Martinique, and at the capture of Guadaloupe. After the reduction of Guadaloupe, the 2nd Battalion 42nd embarked for North America; arrived at New York in July 1759; and reaching the headquarters of the British army, was united to the 1st Battalion. The two battalions accompanied the force which, under General Amherst (who had succeeded Abercromby), occupied Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Isle aux Noix, when those important posts were, successively, evacuated by the French.

In the campaign of 1760, the 1st and 2nd Battalions were employed in the operations resulting in the capture of Montreal, and the final conquest of Canada.

The Royal Highlanders remained in North America until the close of the year 1761, when the combined battalions embarked for Barbadoes, to join an expedition destined for a renewal of the attack on Martinique, which, after some severe fighting, surrendered to the British. In this enterprise the 42nd lost 2 officers, and 13 men killed; 10 officers, and 76 men wounded.

In 1762, war having been declared against Spain, the two battalions of the 42nd were employed in the important conquest of Havannah, the capital of Cuba, under Lieut.-General the Earl of Albemarle. In this successful expedition the Highlanders had 8 men killed, and 4 men wounded; and also lost by disease 9 officers, and 73 men.

Shortly after the surrender of Havannah, all the available troops in Cuba were removed from the island. The 42nd was then ordered to New York, but before embarkation all men of the 2nd Battalion fit for service were drafted into the 1st Battalion; the remainder returned with their officers to Scotland, where they were reduced.

During the next five years, the 42nd Royal Highlanders were employed on most harassing service against the Indian tribes in North America, and the regiment particularly distinguished itself at Bushy Run, in July 1763. At length, after many years of faithful and arduous service, the gallant 42nd, now reduced to a mere skeleton battalion, was ordered home, and embarking at Philadelphia in July 1767 (to the great regret of the colonists who esteemed the Highlanders for

¹ *Officers killed.*—Major Duncan Campbell of Inveraw; Captain-Lieutenant John Campbell; Lieutenants George Farquharson, Hugh Macpherson, William Baillie, and John Sutherland; Ensigns Patrick Stewart of Bonskeid, and George Rattray.

Officers wounded.—Captains Gordon Graham, Thomas Graham of Duchray, John Campbell of Stracher, James Stewart of Urrard, and James Murray; Lieutenants James Grant, Robert Gray, John Campbell, William Grant, John Graham, Alexander Campbell, Alexander Macintosh, Archibald Campbell, David Miller, and Patrick Balneaves; Ensigns John Smith and Patrick Grant. See Appendices II. and III.

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"their unswerving loyalty, fidelity, and orderly behaviour") it arrived at Cork in the following October.¹

On the arrival of the 42nd at Cork, recruiting parties were at once sent to the Highlands, and so successful were they, that when, in May 1768, the regiment was inspected in Galway its establishment was complete, and there were only two men in the ranks who had been born south of the Tay.²

IV.
1768-1802.

In December 1768, a Royal Warrant authorised the 42nd to bear—"In the centre of their colours, the King's Cypher within the Garter, and Crown over it. Under it, *St. Andrew*, with the motto *Nemo me impune lacessit*. In the three corners of the second colour, the King's Cypher and Crown." The colour of the regimental colour and facings had been changed from buff to blue when the 42nd was made a "Royal" Regiment.

In 1769, the men received white waistcoats instead of red, and the badger-skin *sporrans* were replaced by others of white goat-skin and buff leather. In 1774, the regiment was supplied with new arms; the sergeants receiving carbines instead of the Lochaber axe, or halberd.

The Royal Highlanders remained in Ireland until 1775, when they returned to Scotland, after an absence of 32 years. The establishment of the regiment was now augmented to upwards of 1100 officers and men. On the breaking out of the War of Independence, the 42nd was again ordered to America. Before embarking, the regiment was inspected (10th April 1776) by General Oughton, who reported it complete and fit for service. At that time there were in the ranks 931 Highlanders, 74 Lowlanders, 5 Englishmen (in the band), 1 Welshman, and 2 Irishmen.

The Royal Highlanders were now called upon to serve against a people in whose interests they had fought a few years previously, and who were in no small measure indebted to them for protection and safety. Throughout that most unhappy war, they were constantly employed; from first to last, they were with one or other of the flank corps; and no troops were more exposed to danger, or underwent more fatigue and hardship. They took part in nearly every important engagement, and particularly distinguished themselves at the storming of Fort Washington (Nov. 1776), and at the defence of Pisquata (May 1777). During the campaign of 1776, the broadswords and pistols carried by the private men were laid aside, and were not afterwards resumed, the musket and bayonet being considered sufficient for an infantry soldier.

In 1782, George III. conceded the Independence of the United States; hostilities ceased, and in the following year a treaty of peace was concluded. The 42nd then quitted the advanced post it occupied in front of New York, and embarked for Nova Scotia. During the American War, the regiment lost 2 officers, 9 sergeants, and 72 men killed; 12 officers, 18 sergeants, and 256 men wounded.

In 1779, a *Second Battalion* was added to the 42nd. This battalion went to the East Indies in 1781, and in 1786 was constituted a distinct corps and numbered the 73rd. Subsequently the 73rd was styled the "Perthshire" Regiment, and on the introduction of the "Territorial System," in July 1881, it reverted to its original position as the 2nd Batt. Royal Highlanders.³

On New Year's Day 1785, Major-General Campbell, commanding in Nova Scotia, presented new colours to the 42nd. In 1787, Lord John Murray, Colonel of the 42nd, died, and was succeeded by Sir Hector Munro.

The regiment embarked at Cape Breton in August 1789, and arrived in England in October,

¹ During the seven years the 42nd was employed in North America and the West Indies, it had 13 officers 12 sergeants, and 382 men killed; 33 officers, 22 sergeants, and 508 men wounded.

² About this time the words of "The Garb of Old Gaul" were composed, and set to music by Major John Reid, and that air has ever since been one of the Regimental Marches.

³ The History of the 73rd Regiment—now 2nd Battalion "Black Watch"—will be published separately. See page 17.

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after an absence of nearly fourteen years. Landing at Portsmouth the Royal Highlanders marched to Tynemouth, where they passed the winter, and were joined by 245 recruits. At this period the black leather belts for the bayonets were replaced by white belts, and the officers' epaulettes were considerably enlarged.

From Tynemouth the regiment proceeded to Scotland, where it remained until the outbreak of the French War in 1793, when it was again ordered on active service. In 1794, the 42nd formed part of Lord Moira's force which joined the Duke of York's army at Malines, and served in the operations in Holland, and the retreat to Bremen, when the physical superiority of the Highlanders over other troops was conspicuous; for whereas some of the regiments lost upwards of 200 men by disease alone, the 42nd—which had 300 recruits in its ranks—lost only 25, including those killed in action. It was during this campaign that the Royal Highlanders won the "glorious Red Heckle" for their bonnets, under the following circumstances:—On the 4th January 1795, the British retired upon the village of Guildermalsen, where the 42nd and several other regiments halted, and formed up to cover the retreat through the village. The French cavalry, however, cut through the retreating picquets, and attacking the regiments holding Guildermalsen, met with a severe repulse. As the French horsemen retired, they seized two guns (which had been posted in front of the village, and abandoned by the picquets) and were dragging them off, when the 42nd, under Major Dalrymple, charged with great impetuosity, retook the guns, and brought them safely into the village. For their gallantry on this occasion, the Royal Highlanders were rewarded with a distinctive badge—the "Red Heckle," or vulture plume.¹

The 42nd returned to England in 1795, and its effective strength was increased to 1000 bayonets, by drafts from the Strathspey and Perthshire Highlanders and other corps raised during the previous year. The men thus obtained were fair soldiers but they produced a greater diversity of character than had formerly existed in the regiment, when Highland recruits were enlisted direct from their native glens.

The regiment was now ordered to join Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition, designed to deliver the French West Indies from the power of the Republican Government. The expedition was, however, delayed by adverse weather, and eventually only five companies of the 42nd accompanied it. These five companies saw much hard service, especially at St. Lucia and St. Vincent, in 1796-7, under Colonels Charles Graham and James Stewart.²

In the meanwhile, the headquarters and remaining companies proceeded to Gibraltar, where the regiment was reunited in 1798; in which year it was present at the capture of the island of Minorca. In 1799 and 1800, the 42nd took part in the expedition to Genoa and Cadiz.

In 1801, Sir Ralph Abercromby, with a force of which the 42nd formed part, proceeded to Egypt to expel the French "Army of the East" from that country. On the 1st March, the fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay, and on the 8th, 150 boats, laden with 5000 troops, rendezvoused under the lee of the *Mondovi*, and pulled for the shore. In the face of a terrific fire, the British troops landed, and forming up in line, rushed forward to the attack, led by General Moore—who commanded the division to which the 42nd was attached. "The Royal Highlanders," writes Mr Cannon, "leaped on shore, formed on the beach, and rushing up the steep ascent rendered difficult by loose sand, in the face of the fire of a battalion of infantry and two guns, speedily gained the summit, and instantly closing on their numerous opponents with the bayonet, drove them from their position before they had time to fire a second volley. Scarcely had the Royal Highlanders driven back the French infantry, when a squadron of cavalry galloped forward to charge them; but it was immediately repulsed with the loss of its commanding officer." The French rallied in rear of a second line of sand-hills, from which they maintained a scattered fire, but the British troops pressed on, and soon drove the enemy from the field; thus achieving a victory "almost without parallel in the annals of war." On this occasion the 42nd lost 31 men killed, and 8 officers and 151 men wounded.

¹ Colonel Wheatley's *Memoranda*.

² See Appendices II. and IV.

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The next three days were spent in landing the stores. On the 12th, Sir Ralph advanced his army to Mandora Tower, and on the 13th, he attacked the French and forced them to retire to their fortified lines in front of Alexandria. The Royal Highlanders were not actually engaged at Mandora, but being exposed to a distant cannonade, they lost three men killed, and 3 officers and 27 men wounded.¹ Having gained this second victory, Sir Ralph Abercromby took up a position about four miles from Alexandria; with the sea on his right, the canal and Lake Maadic on his left, and a sandy plain in his front. Moore's division was placed as an advanced post on the right; the 58th Regiment occupying a ruined palace of vast extent; the 28th a redoubt a little to the left front; whilst the Royal Highlanders, the 23rd, the flank companies of the 40th, and the Corsican Rangers were posted 500 yards to the rear, in support of the 28th and 58th. The French held a strong position on a ridge of hills parallel to the British line. For seven days the British army occupied this position without interruption, and those days were spent in strengthening the post. In the meanwhile the French were reinforced by troops from Cairo, and their leader, General Menou, prepared to attack Abercromby's line.

At 3 A.M. on the memorable 21st March, the troops, in accordance with Sir Ralph's invariable custom, were under arms in the dark. For half-an-hour not a sound was heard; then the discharge of musketry and artillery on the left announced that an attack was about to be made, and presently the picquets were rapidly driven in. The 28th was at once ordered into the redoubt on the left of the ruined palace, and the left wing of the 42nd, under Major James Stirling, advanced to the open ground vacated by the 28th, whilst the right wing, under Lieut.-Col. James Stewart, formed up 200 yards in rear, parallel with the left wing. Scarcely were these dispositions made when the enemy attacked the ruins, the redoubt, and the left wing of the 42nd; but were repulsed by the steady fire of the British.

Favoured by the gloom and the noise of the combat in front, a demi-brigade of French Grenadiers, known as the "Invincibles," preceded by a 6-pounder gun, now penetrated unobserved between the wings of the 42nd. The moment this column was discovered, the right wing of the 42nd attacked its front, and captured the 6-pounder; while Major Stirling, facing his rear rank about, attacked its rear. Caught between two fires, the "Invincibles" rushed towards the ruins (receiving, as they passed, the fire of the 28th, and the 40th flank companies) followed by the Highlanders in hot pursuit, and as they entered the ruins two companies of the 58th charged them with the bayonet. Thus brought to bay, the "Invincibles" fought with desperate courage, and did not surrender until nearly 700 of their number were *hors de combat*. The Standard of the Legion was delivered to Major Stirling, who gave it in charge of Sergeant Sinclair, of the Grenadier Company 42nd, with directions to remain close to the gun which the regiment had captured.

The "Invincibles" being thus disposed of, the 42nd issued from the ruins, and commenced to form line in battalion on the flat, with their right supported by the redoubt; but at that moment another column of French infantry pressed forward so rapidly, that General Moore ordered the regiment to advance before its formation was completed. Cheered on by Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was on the spot, the Highlanders charged with renewed ardour, and driving back their assailants, pursued them along the sandy plain. They were in full pursuit when General Moore perceived three squadrons of French cavalry preparing to charge through the intervals of the retreating infantry, so he at once ordered the 42nd to resume its former position. This order, however, was only partially heard, and whilst some companies of the regiment fell back, others remained in advance. In this broken state, the 42nd was charged by the enemy's dragoons, when for some minutes the issue of the combat appeared very doubtful; but the Highlanders fought with undiminished courage, individually and in small groups, and finally beat off the Frenchmen. In this charge, Sergeant Sinclair, who had the captured Standard of the "Invincibles"

¹ See Appendix IV.

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in his care, was ridden down and stunned, and on regaining his senses found the Standard gone. It was, however, recovered by Private Anthony Lutz of the Minorca Regiment, which had advanced to support the 42nd.¹

During the *melee*, Sir Ralph Abercromby was attacked by two dragoons, who attempted to take him prisoner. He was rescued by Corporal Barker and two privates of the 42nd, who shot one of his assailants and put the other to flight.

The French made one more attempt on the right of the British position, which was repulsed, as were their attacks on the centre and left. By 8 A.M., the enemy was beaten at all points, and by ten o'clock, they were in full retreat. The joy of this famous victory was dashed by the fall of the gallant Abercromby, who was mortally wounded by a musket-ball, and died on board the *Foudroyant* on the 28th March.

The British lost 244 killed, and 1193 wounded; the 42nd casualties amounting to 54 killed, and 261 wounded. The conduct of the regiment on this occasion has been a favourite theme with military historians, and well-deserved honours were bestowed on the survivors by a grateful country. The battle of Alexandria resulting in the capitulation of 24,000 French veterans and the re-conquest of Egypt, the 42nd embarked for home at the end of the year.

V.
1802-1856. The Royal Highlanders landed in England early in 1802, and were quartered at Winchester until May, when they marched to Ashford, and from thence to Edinburgh. On the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens, the regiment was placed upon a peace establishment. During their stay at Edinburgh, new colours, bearing the lately won "honours"—the *Sphinx* with the word *Egypt*—were presented to the Royal Highlanders by Lieut.-General Vyse.

In the spring of 1803, war was again declared with France, and the 42nd was sent to the south of England to be in readiness to oppose Bonaparte's threatened invasion. At this period a *2nd Battalion* was added to the establishment, and joined the 1st Battalion at Weely Camp, Essex, in November 1804. The two battalions remained together until September 1805, when the 1st embarked for Gibraltar.

The 1st Battalion left Gibraltar for Portugal in August 1808, and joined Sir Arthur Wellesley's force shortly after the battle of Vimiera. The deliverance of Portugal being for the time accomplished, the battalion was attached to Sir John Moore's army, which attempted to drive the French from Spain. Inadequately supported, and unable to cope with the vastly superior forces sent against him, Sir John was compelled to fall back to the sea-coast, and on the 24th Dec. 1808 he commenced his disastrous, but masterly retreat from Sahagun. Hotly pursued by the French, the exhausted British troops made their way for 250 miles—along roads covered with snow, over mountains, and through narrow defiles—harassed daily by the enemy, and almost destitute of the necessaries of life; until, on the 11th Jan. 1809, they reached Coruña, where Sir John hoped to find shipping ready to transport his shattered forces to England. But the transports, wind-bound at Vigo, did not arrive until the 14th, and on the 16th the French attacked the British position in front of Coruña.

The Royal Highlanders, with the 4th and 50th Foot, under Maj.-Gen. Lord William Bentinck, were posted near the village of Elvina, and these regiments bore the brunt of the attack. Victory once more crowned the British arms, but was dearly bought in the death of the gallant Moore. At Coruña, the 1st Battalion 42nd fully maintained the reputation of the regiment. Its losses amounted to 40 killed, and 172 wounded—including 6 officers.² After the action, the battalion

¹ Sergt. James Sinclair was promoted to an Ensigny in 1803, and served as a Captain in the 81st Foot from 1813 to 1816, when he retired on half-pay. He died in 1831. The captured Standard bore several "honours" gained by the "Invincibles" in Italy, and in its centre was a Bugle-horn wreathed with laurel. It was sent to England and placed in the Royal Chapel, Whitehall.

² Officers wounded: Capt. Duncan Campbell (died of his wounds), Captains John Fraser and Maxwell Grant; Lieutenants Alexander Anderson, William Middleton, and Duncan M'Innes. A severe loss was also sustained from the hardships of the retreat from Sahagun, from the effects of which Major Campbell died a few days after the battalion reached Plymouth.

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embarked with the rest of the army, and landed at Plymouth in February. The 42nd received authority to inscribe *Corunna* on their colours.

The 1st Battalion was next employed in the expedition to Walcheren, and on its return home in September 1809, it had only 204 men fit for duty out of the 758 who had sailed from England barely six weeks before.

In the meanwhile the 2nd Battalion, which had for some time been quartered in Ireland, had embarked for Portugal, under Lieut.-Col. Lord Blantyre, and landed at Lisbon in July 1809. This battalion made the campaigns of 1810-11, including the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, and the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.

After the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, the battalion marched into Spanish Estremadura, and formed part of the covering army during the siege of Badajoz.

On the 20th April 1812, the 1st Battalion arrived from England, and, on joining Lord Wellington's army, received into its ranks those men of the 2nd Battalion who were fit for service; the officers, staff, etc., of the 2nd Battalion being sent home to recruit. The 2nd Battalion was disbanded at Aberdeen on the 24th October 1814.

The 1st Battalion, now 1100 bayonets strong, joined Sir Thomas Graham's division, and advanced with the army upon Salamanca; where, on the 22nd July 1812, the French were again defeated in a pitched battle. At the siege and assault of Burgos (Sept. 1812) the battalion greatly distinguished itself, losing 228 officers and men, killed and wounded. It shared in the fatigues and privations of the retreat from Burgos to the frontiers of Portugal, and subsequently took part in the brilliant campaign of 1813-14, adding to the honorary inscriptions on the regimental colours the words *Pyrenees*, *Nivelle*, *Nive*, *Orthes*, and *Toulouse*. At Toulouse (10th April 1814) the 42nd suffered a loss of 4 officers and 80 men killed, and 23 officers and 326 men wounded. A few days after this victory, the news of the capture of Paris by the Allies and the abdication of Bonaparte was received at Toulouse, and the Peninsular War terminated. The word *Peninsula* was subsequently added to the "honours" won by the Royal Highlanders, as an additional memorial of their gallant services in Portugal, Spain, and the south of France.¹

On its return home, in July 1814, the regiment was stationed in Ireland, where it remained until the spring of 1815, when it was again ordered on active service—the peace of Europe having been suddenly disturbed by Bonaparte's escape from Elba, and his reassumption of the Imperial Crown.

Landing at Ostend, the 42nd, under Col. Sir R. Macara, marched to Brussels, and was brigaded with the 3rd Battalion 1st Royals, the 44th, and the 92nd, with Sir Denis Pack as Brigadier. The Brigade was attached to the 5th, or Picton's Division. In the middle of June, Bonaparte, once more at the head of a powerful army, endeavoured by a rapid movement to interpose between the British and Prussians, so that he might defeat them in detail. News of this movement reached Brussels late on the 15th June, and by 4 A.M. on the 16th, Picton's Division was on its way to meet the enemy. After a march of 22 miles, the 42nd arrived at the post of *Les Quatre Bras*, just as the 2nd French Corps, under Marshal Ney, was developing a serious attack on that position. The British regiments formed for action as they came on the scene of conflict, and being assailed by enemies advancing from different points, each regiment had to fight independently, and, in many instances, to stand or fall by itself. As the 42nd was advancing through a rye-field, it was charged by a body of French lancers before it had time to form square. Though taken at a disadvantage, the Royal Highlanders were not dismayed, and fighting back to back, they repulsed their antagonists. The two flank companies suffered most severely, and Sir Robert Macara, who was with them, was killed by a lance thrust. Colonel Dick succeeded him, but soon fell severely wounded, and Brevet-

¹ Officers of the 42nd killed during the Peninsular War.—*Burgos*: Capt. Donald Williamson (died of his wounds), Lieuts. Gregorson and Milne, and Ens. Cullen. *Nive*: Capt. George Stewart and Lieut. James Stewart. *Orthes*: Lieut. and Adj. Innes. *Toulouse*: Captains John Swanson and Henderson (died of his wounds), Lieuts. W. Gordon and Farquharson (died of his wounds), Ensigns John Latta and Donald M'Crimmon.

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Major Davidson met with a like fate. The command then devolved on Brevet-Major Campbell. Shortly after the repulse of the Lancers, the 42nd was charged by a regiment of Cuirassiers; as related by Sergt. Anton, 42nd, in his *Military Life*. "Our last file had got into square, and into its proper place, so far as unequalised companies could form a square, when the cuirassiers dashed full on two of its faces A most destructive fire was opened; riders, cased in heavy armour, fell tumbling from their horses; the horses reared, plunged, and fell on the dismounted riders; shrieks and groans of men, the neighing of horses, and the discharge of musketry, rent the air, as men and horses mixed together in one heap of indiscriminate slaughter. Those who were able to fly, fled towards a wood on our right, whence they had issued to the attack."

Finally the French were repulsed at all points, and the British stood victorious on the field of battle. At Quatre Bras the 42nd displayed "unparalleled bravery," and were particularly mentioned by the Duke of Wellington in his public despatch. The losses of the regiment amounted to 3 officers and 42 men killed, and 243 wounded (*see* Appendix V.).

In the battle of Waterloo, in which the 42nd was partially engaged, the regimental casualties were 5 men killed and 42 (including 6 officers) wounded. The word *Waterloo* borne on the colours commemorates the gallantry of the 42nd in the short, but glorious campaign of 1815; which resulted in the final overthrow of Bonaparte.

After spending several months in the vicinity of Paris, the Royal Highlanders embarked at Calais and landed in England on the 19th December 1815.

In the spring of 1816, the regiment marched to Edinburgh, from whence it was moved to Glasgow. From 1817 to 1825 it was stationed in Ireland, and in the latter year went to Gibraltar, the depôt companies returning to Scotland. After 11 years' service at Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, the 42nd returned home, and was quartered in Scotland and Ireland until 1841, when it was again sent to the Ionian Islands. While at Dublin in 1839, the 42nd received new colours.

Many changes in the uniform of officers and men took place between 1817 and 1840. In 1817, the kilt seems to have fallen into disuse, for the officers of the 42nd wore sky-blue trowsers laced with gold, and these with the feather-bonnet! Blue-grey trowsers, without the gold stripes, were taken into wear about 1823; and in 1829, trows of the regimental tartan, fringed round the bottom and up the outer seams, were introduced. At this period, the officers' coatees were very richly laced, and officers of all ranks wore heavy bullion epaulettes. The epaulettes were afterwards exchanged for "wings," which were worn until 1830, when epaulettes again became regulation, and the lace on the breast of the coatee was done away with. The N.C. officers and men, however, wore "wings" until 1855, when epaulettes were abolished throughout the army. The white undress shell-jacket for the men was introduced in 1821, and has been worn (by the Guards and Highlanders) ever since. White gaiters or "spats" came into use in 1826. The sergeants of the 42nd wore silver lace up to 1830, when it was ordered to be discontinued, to the great regret of the "non-coms."¹

In 1842, a 2nd Battalion of 6 companies, called the "Reserve Battalion" was formed, and sent out to Malta, where it was joined by the 1st Battalion, from the Ionian Islands, in 1843. The regiment subsequently served at Malta, Bermuda, and in Nova Scotia, until 1852, when it returned home as a single battalion—the Reserve Battalion having been absorbed.

Early in 1854, the 42nd, under command of Col. D. A. Cameron, embarked for the East, in consequence of hostilities with Russia. Landing at Scutari on the 9th June, the regiment was brigaded with the 79th and 93rd, under Major-General Sir Colin Campbell—afterwards Lord Clyde. On the 14th Sept. 1854, the allied armies of England and France, landed in the Crimea; on

¹ A very interesting description of the various uniforms worn by the 42nd between 1817 and 1830 is given in Keltie's *History of the Highland Regiments*.

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the 19th they advanced on Sebastopol; and on the 20th they gained the victory of the Alma. The Royal Highlanders took part in the battle, and fought with their wonted gallantry, though their loss—37 killed and wounded—was comparatively small. The regiment subsequently served in the expedition to Kertch and Yenikale, and at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. During this arduous campaign, the 42nd suffered severely from disease and privation, but only 1 officer (Capt. R. A. Frazer) and 38 men were killed in action; whilst 1 officer and 226 men died of wounds and disease. On June 15, 1856, the regiment embarked for England, and landing at Portsmouth on 24th July, proceeded to Aldershot, where it was reviewed by Her Majesty.

In August 1857, the 42nd, under Col. A. Cameron, embarked, in six transports, for India to aid in the suppression of the mutiny, and reached Calcutta in October and November. On the 3rd December, the headquarters and 5 companies, under Col. Thorold (Jun. Lt.-Col.), marched with a column from Cheemee to Cawnpore—a distance of nearly 80 miles, which was covered in 56 hours—and on the 6th, they took part in the action at Cawnpore, when their old Brigadier, Sir Colin Campbell, defeated the rebels. On the 8th, the 42nd accompanied Hope Grant's force, which pursued the rebels along the road to Bithoor, and coming up with them at the ferry of Seria-Ghat on the Ganges, 25 miles from Cawnpore, on the 9th, captured all their artillery, and a quantity of ammunition, and camp-equipage. On the 21st, Hope Grant returned to Bithoor, where the remainder of the 42nd, under Major Wilkinson, joined headquarters.

In March 1858, the 42nd took part in the siege and capture of Lucknow, including the attacks on the Martinière, Bank's Bungalow, and the Begum Kootce. Notwithstanding the severe fighting at Lucknow, the 42nd only lost 5 men killed, and Lieut. Farquharson and 41 men wounded.¹

In April the regiment marched to the camp at the Dilkoosha to join the Rehilcund Field Force, under Brigadier Walpole, and was present at the attack of Fort Ruyha (where Nurpert Sing, a rebel chief, had shut himself up) on the 15th. In this affair the 42nd lost 2 officers (Lieuts. Douglas and Bramley) and 7 men killed, and 1 officer (Lieut. Cockburn) and 31 men wounded; and three Highlanders gained the Victoria Cross.² On the 5th May, a strong body of rebels was driven out of Bareilly. During the fight Col. A. Cameron was attacked by four rebels, but was rescued by Col.-Sergt. Gardner, who received the V.C. for his bravery.³ The 42nd casualties were 1 man killed, and 2 officers and 13 men wounded.

The 42nd was now told off to the Bareilly Brigade, and on 5th June, one wing, under Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson, was detached to Mooradabad. The headquarters and left wing marched in October to Peeleebheet, and in November took up a position on the banks of the Sarda, to prevent the rebels crossing from Oudh into Rohilcund. On the morning of the 15th January 1859, there was a sharp encounter with a superior rebel force, which had crossed the Sarda, in which Capt. Lawson was wounded, and three N.C. officers killed. Lawson's company, No. 6 (37 strong), kept 2000 of the enemy at bay from sunrise to sunset, and two more Victoria Crosses were won by the Royal Highlanders.⁴ The arrival of Nos. 7 and 8 companies turned the tide of battle altogether; the rebels were driven back across the river, leaving 2 small guns, and some cattle behind them.⁵ In March the regiment was reunited at Bareilly, where it went into temporary barracks during the hot and rainy seasons. For their meritorious services during the mutiny, the Royal Highlanders were authorised to add *Lucknow* to the roll of honours they had gained in Egypt, the Peninsula, at Waterloo, and in the Crimea.

On New Year's Day 1861, new colours were presented to the 42nd by Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief in India, who came to Bareilly for the purpose. In the following September its ancient name of "Black Watch" was restored to the 42nd, "as a distinguished mark of honour."

The Black Watch returned home in 1868, and on its arrival in Edinburgh met with

^{1 2 3 4} See Appendix VI. (c). ⁵ In this gallant affair the 42nd lost 4 men killed, 2 officers and 10 men wounded.

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a welcome "as overwhelmingly enthusiastic as in the days of old, when the military spirit was in its glory."

Passing over the next three years, we come to 1872, when, on 2nd April, a handsome monument erected by the officers of the 42nd in memory of the Officers, N.C. Officers, and Privates "who fell in war from the creation of the regiment to the close of the Indian Mutiny in 1859" was unveiled in Dunkeld Cathedral; where, on the same day, the old colours of the 42nd were deposited.

In 1873, a depôt centre for the 42nd and its linked battalion, the 79th, was established at Perth. At the close of the year the regiment was ordered to the Gold Coast, to join Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition against the King of Ashanti. For this service, kilts, doublets, and bonnets were given into store, and special clothing of drab cloth, with pith helmets, issued to the men. The regiment arrived on the coast in January 1874, and proceeded with the rest of the troops to Prahsu, 84 miles inland. The column was delayed at Mansu, some 30 miles north of Cape Coast Castle, by the desertion of the native carriers; whereupon the Royal Highlanders volunteered to act as porters, and actually performed this unusual service for a day or two.

On the 26th January, the advanced-guard, under Col. M'Leod, 42nd, took Borborassie; and on the 31st the Ashantis were defeated at Amoaful. The 42nd took a prominent part in this hard-fought action, and had 8 officers and 104 men wounded.¹ One officer, Brevet-Major Baird, subsequently died of his wounds. On the 1st February, Col. M'Leod captured the village of Becquah, and on the 3rd, Sir Garnet Wolseley pushed on to the river Ordah—the Ashantis disputing every mile of his advance, and harassing the flanks of his column. On the 4th, there was a fierce struggle at Ordahshu, which after six hours' hard fighting ended in the defeat of the enemy, who fled along the road to Coomassie. The British followed close upon their heels, and entering Coomassie, formed up in the main street, and gave three cheers for the Queen.

Mr H. M. Stanley, the *New York Herald* correspondent, in describing the advance on Coomassie, speaks thus of the Black Watch:—"The conduct of the 42nd Highlanders on many fields has been considerably belauded, but mere laudation is not enough for the gallantry which has distinguished this regiment when in action It was the audacious spirit and true military bearing on the part of the Highlanders, as they moved down the road to Coomassie, which challenged admiration this day. Very many were borne back seriously wounded, but the regiment never halted nor wavered; on it went, until the Ashantees, perceiving it useless to fight against men who would advance heedless of ambuscades, rose from their coverts, and fled panic-stricken towards Coomassie, being perforated by balls whenever they showed themselves to the hawk-eyed Scots One man exhibited himself eminently brave among brave men. His name was Thomas Adams.² It is said that he led the way to Coomassie, and kept himself about ten yards ahead of his regiment, bounding on the road like a well-trained hound on a hot scent. This example, together with the cool, calm command of Col. M'Leod, had a marvellous effect upon the Highland battalion." In the action of the 4th, Capt. Moore and Lieuts. Grogan and Wauchope, and 14 men of the 42nd were wounded. After the capture and destruction of Coomassie, the British troops returned to the coast, and on the 27th February, the Black Watch sailed for England, arriving at Portsmouth on the 23rd March. By Her Majesty's command the word *Ashantee* was added to the honorary distinctions on the colours of the regiment.

In November 1874, the Black Watch embarked for Malta, where it remained until ordered to Cyprus in the spring of 1878. The regiment returned home in the following June, and,

¹ See Appendix VI. (A).

² See Appendix VI. (C).

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after being quartered in the Isle of Wight and at Aldershot, was sent to Edinburgh in May 1881. On the 1st July 1881, by Royal Warrant, infantry regiments of the line lost their numerical titles, and the old "Forty-Two" became known as the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); while the 73rd or Perthshire Regiment became the 2nd Battalion.¹

The 1st Battalion, The Black Watch remained in Edinburgh until July 1882, when it was ordered to proceed to Egypt on active service against Arabi Pasha and the rebel Egyptians. The Battalion, under Col. Duncan Macpherson, embarked on the 8th August, and, landing at Alexandria on the 20th, proceeded by train to Ramleh, where it joined the Highland Brigade, commanded by Sir Archibald Alison. On the 30th August, the Brigade (1st Black Watch, 2nd Highland Light Infantry, Cameron Highlanders, and 1st Gordon Highlanders) embarked for Ismailia, where it arrived late on the 1st September. By the 10th, Sir Garnet Wolseley had concentrated his forces at Kassassin, on the fresh water canal, 21 miles west of Ismailia, and on the evening of the 12th, he advanced against Arabi Pasha's position at Tel-el-Kebir. The Highlanders attacked just before daybreak on the 13th, and bore the brunt of the earlier portion of the assault. By 6.30 the fighting was over, and Arabi's intrenchments and camp were in the hands of the British. The Black Watch lost Lieuts. Graham Stirling, J. M'Neil, and Park (died of his wounds), Sergt.-Major M'Neil, and 5 men killed; 6 officers and 37 men wounded.²

After Arabi's defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, the Black Watch accompanied the "Army of Occupation" to Cairo.

In February 1884, the Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Green, proceeded to Suakim, as part of Sir Gerald Graham's field-force, which was to operate against the rebellious tribes in the Eastern Soudan. On the 29th February, Graham's force marched to the relief of Tokar, and encountered the enemy at El Teb. The Black Watch was in the thick of the fight, which was a fierce one, and lost 4 men killed, and 2 officers and 19 men wounded.³ On the 12th March, the Battalion was present at the battle of Tamai, where the Arabs broke into a square, and were only repulsed after some very hard fighting. The Black Watch had 1 officer (Major Aitken) and 59 men killed; 3 officers, and 26 men wounded.⁴ "Well done, old comrades of the Black Watch," Lord Wolseley, the Adjutant-General, telegraphed, on receiving the news of this gallant affair.

In April, the Battalion returned to Cairo, and took up its old quarters at Kasr-el-Nil.

On the 23rd September 1884, the Black Watch embarked for Assouan, to join Lord Wolseley's expedition up the Nile, for the relief of Gordon at Khartoum.

At Sarras, the Battalion embarked in 84 whale boats, and proceeded up the Nile to Dongola without serious mishap. Between Dongola and Korti, a boat was swamped and Major Brophy lost his life.⁵ The Battalion arrived at Hamdab in January 1885, and was attached to General Earle's force, which was intended to advance on Khartoum by Berber.

On the 10th February, six companies of the Black Watch took part in the battle of Kirbegan, and carried the Arab position at the point of the bayonet. "The pipers struck up, and with a cheer the Black Watch moved forward, with a steadiness and valour which the enemy was unable to resist, and which called forth the admiration of the General . . . Without a check the Battalion advanced, scaled the rocks, and drove the enemy from their shelter." Meanwhile the cavalry had captured the enemy's camp, and the South Stafford (38th) having gallantly stormed the remaining portion of the position, the battle of Kirbegan was won. The Black Watch lost Lieut.-Col. Coveny and 5 men killed; Lieut. Col. Wauchope and 21 men wounded.⁶ General Earle also fell at the moment of victory; he was succeeded by Major-General Brackenbury.

On the 23rd February, the River Column reached Huella, which was the farthest point the expedition was destined to penetrate; for the news of the fall of Khartoum having been received by Lord Wolseley, he sent a despatch ordering the column to commence its return journey.

¹ See page 9.

² See Appendix VI. (A).

^{3 4 5 6} See Appendix VI.

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Want of space prohibits our following the Black Watch during its perilous passage down the Nile ; suffice it to say that on the 27th June the Battalion arrived at Cairo, "in splendid condition, and looking the picture of military efficiency."

The gallantry and good conduct of the Black Watch during the campaigns in Egypt and the Soudan cannot be too highly praised, and richly did both officers and men deserve the rewards bestowed upon them by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

In the spring of 1886, the Battalion was moved to Malta, and from thence, in 1889, to Gibraltar, where it is at present stationed.¹

And now we must bring this brief record of a most distinguished corps to a close ; fully assured that so long as the Black Watch exists, the 1st Battalion will—in peace or war, in camp or quarters—maintain the glorious reputation of the "Auld Forty-Twa."²

¹ September 1892.

² REGIMENTAL DISTRICT NO. 42, AND DEPÔT "BLACK WATCH"—PERTH.

Officer Commanding Regimental District—Col. C. T. Wallace (*late* Highland Light Infantry), 25th July 1890.

3rd or Militia Battalion Black Watch (*late* Royal Perth Militia). Headquarters—Perth. Uniform : *Scarlet*—facings *Blue*.

Lieut.-Col. Commandant—Col. *Viscount* Stormont, A.D.C., 21st June 1887.

Adjutant—P. J. C. Livingston, Capt. Royal Highlanders, 4th June 1890. [See Appendix VI. (A).]

1st Volunteer Battalion Black Watch (City of Dundee—*late* 1st Forfarshire). Headquarters—Dundee. Uniform : *Scarlet*—facings *Blue*.

Lieut.-Col.—J. Rankin, 6th June 1891 (Hon. Col.).

Adjutant—T. M. M. Berkeley, Capt. Royal Highlanders, 17th May 1890. 2nd Lieut. 73rd Foot, 20th August 1879 ; Lieut. Royal Highlanders, 1st July 1881 ; Capt., 29th January 1887. Served with the Soudan expedition, 1884-5. Nile. Medal with clasp, and bronze star.

2nd Volunteer Battalion Black Watch (Angus—*late* 2nd Forfarshire). Headquarters—Arbroath. Uniform : *Scarlet*—facings *Blue*.

Lieut.-Col. Commandant—W. A. Gordon, 15th March 1890 (Hon. Col.).

Adjutant—K. M. M. Cox-Murchison, Capt. Royal Highlanders, 15th May 1890. Lieut. Royal Highlanders, 10th May 1882 ; Capt., 14th March 1888. Served with the Egyptian expedition, 1882. Medal, and bronze star.

3rd Volunteer Battalion Black Watch (Dundee Highland—*late* 3rd Forfarshire). Headquarters—Dundee. Uniform : *Scarlet*—facings *Blue*.

Lieut.-Col.—W. Smith, 27th November 1886 (Hon. Col.).

Adjutant—St. G. E. W. Burton, Capt. Royal Highlanders, 13th September 1889. 2nd Lieut. 73rd Foot, 13th August 1879 ; Lieut. Royal Highlanders, 1st July 1881 ; Capt., 15th November 1886. Served with the Soudan expedition, 1884-85. Nile. Action of Kirbegan. Medal with 2 clasps, and bronze star.

4th Volunteer Battalion Black Watch (Perthshire—*late* 1st Perthshire). Headquarters—Perth. Uniform : *Grey*—facings *Black*. Cadet Corps, Glenalmond College.

Lieut.-Col.—P. Stirling, 22nd March 1884 (Hon. Col.).

Adjutant—C. G. Moulton-Barrett, Capt. Royal Highlanders, 5th June 1890. 2nd Lieut. 73rd Foot, 13th August 1879 ; Lieut. Royal Highlanders, 26th February 1881 ; Capt., 20th October 1885.

5th Volunteer Battalion Black Watch (Perthshire Highland—*late* 2nd Perthshire). Headquarters—Birnham. Uniform : *Dark Grey*—facings *Red*.

Lieut.-Col.—Sir R. Menzies, Bart., 28th February 1885.

Adjutant—D. F. Davidson, Capt. Cameron Highlanders, 7th December 1891.

6th Volunteer Battalion Black Watch (Fifeshire—*late* 1st Fifeshire). Headquarters—St. Andrews. Uniform : *Scarlet*—facings *Blue*.

Lieut.-Col. Commandant—ff. W. Erskine, 16th August 1884 (Hon. Col.).

Adjutant—A. M. Carthew Yorstoun, Major Royal Highlanders. Lieut. 73rd Foot, 20th November 1875 ; Capt. Royal Highlanders, 25th October 1882 ; Major, 29th January 1891.

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- I. SUCCESSION OF COLONELS. 1739 TO 1892.
- II. SUCCESSION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS. 1739 TO 1892.
- III. (A). LIST OF OFFICERS APPOINTED TO THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT. 25TH OCTOBER 1739.
(B). ROYAL WARRANT ISSUED TO THE EARL OF CRAWFORD. DATED 25TH OCTOBER 1739.
- IV. (A). LIST OF OFFICERS WHO RECEIVED MEDALS FOR EGYPT. 1801.
(B). LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED IN EGYPT. 1801.
- V. LIST OF OFFICERS WHO SERVED AT QUATRE BRAS AND WATERLOO. 1815.
- VI. (A). LIST OF OFFICERS, JULY 1881. (LAST OFFICIAL LIST OF THE OLD 42ND.)
(B). LIST OF OFFICERS, SEPT. 1892, 1ST BATTALION "THE BLACK WATCH."
(C). RECIPIENTS OF VICTORIA CROSS, LEGION OF HONOUR, FRENCH WAR MEDAL, AND MEDAL FOR "DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD."

APPENDIX I.—SUCCESSION OF COLONELS OF THE 42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.

JOHN, Earl of CRAWFORD and LINDSAY. Appointed 25th October 1739.

John, 20th Earl of Crawford, 4th Earl of Lindsay, and 13th Lord Lindsay of the Byres. Born, 1702. Elected a Representative Peer of Scotland, 1732. Captain Scots Greys, 1726, and 7th Dragoon Guards, 1732; Captain-Lieutenant 1st Foot Guards, 1734; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Foot Guards, 1734; Colonel 43rd (42nd) Highland Regiment, 25th Oct. 1739. Removed to 2nd Troop (Scots) Horse Grenadier Guards, 25th Dec. 1740; 4th Troop (Scots) Life Guards (Gold Stick), 1743. Colonel 25th Foot, Dec. 1746; Colonel Scots Greys, 28th May 1747.

Lord Crawford commanded the Brigade of Life Guards and Horse Grenadier Guards at Dettingen in 1743, and at Fontenoy in 1745, on both of which occasions he displayed great judgment and courage. In 1745-6, he commanded the forces which held the Lowlands in tranquillity, while the Duke of Cumberland operated in the north of Scotland; he also commanded a cavalry brigade at the battle of Roucoux, 11th Oct. 1746, and in the Netherlands, 1747-8.

Desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of his profession, Lord Crawford joined the Imperial Army on the Rhine in 1735, as a volunteer, and was present at the battle of Claussen. In 1738, he served under Marshal Munich against the Turks. He afterwards joined the Imperialists near Belgrade, and fought at the battle of Kratzka, 22nd July 1739, when he received a severe wound, from which he never entirely recovered. Lord Crawford died in London on the 25th Dec. 1749.

HUGH, Lord SEMPILL. Appointed 14th January 1741.

Hugh, 11th Baron Sempill. Ensign, July 1709; Major 26th Foot, 1718; Lieut.-Colonel 19th Foot, 12th July 1731; Colonel 43rd (42nd) Highland Regiment, 14th Jan. 1741; Colonel 25th Foot, April 1745; Brigadier-General, June 1745.

Lord Sempill served in Spain, and in Flanders, under Marlborough and Ormond; also in Ireland and at Gibraltar with the 26th Foot. He accompanied the Black Watch to Flanders in 1743; and in 1745 distinguished himself in the defence of Aeth. He served under the Duke of Cumberland in Scotland in 1746, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Culloden. He died in November 1746, when in command of the troops at Aberdeen.

Lord JOHN MURRAY. Appointed 25th April 1745.

Lord John Murray, 7th son of the Duke of Athole; Ensign, 7th Oct. 1727; Lieutenant and Captain 3rd Foot Guards, 1733; Captain-Lieutenant 3rd Foot Guards, 1737; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Foot Guards, 1738; Colonel 43rd (42nd) Highland Regiment, 25th April 1745; Major-General, 1755; Lieut.-General, 1758; General, 1770.

Lord John Murray served in the Netherlands in 1747, at the relief of Hulst, the defence of Fort Sandberg, and the retreat to Welshorden; and subsequently, as a volunteer, in the defence of the lines of Bergen-op-zoom.

Lord John Murray took a great interest in everything connected with the Highland Regiment, of which he was Colonel for nearly forty-two years. He was particularly proud of his regiment, and his earnest attention was directed to the preservation of the national character of the corps. He was the staunch friend of every officer and soldier in the 42nd, and when the disabled soldiers came home from Ticonderoga in 1758, to pass the Board at Chelsea, it is stated that "the morning they were to appear before the Board, he was in London, and dressed himself in full Highland uniform, and putting himself at the head of all those who could walk, he marched to Chelsea, and explained their case in such a manner to the Commissioners that all obtained the pension. He gave them five guineas to drink the King's health, and their friends with the regiment; and two guineas to each of those who had wives, and he got the whole a free passage to Perth, with an offer to such as chose to settle on his estate, to give them a house and garden."—*Westminster Review*.

Lord John was for many years a member of parliament for Perth. He died on the 18th May 1787, in his seventy-seventh year, being, at the time of his death, the senior officer in the army.

Sir HECTOR MUNRO, K.B. Appointed 1st June 1787.

Sir Hector Munro, a descendant of an ancient Ross-shire family. Ensign 31st Foot, 1748; Captain 2nd Battalion 31st (afterwards 70th) Foot, Aug. 1756; Major 89th Foot, Oct. 1759; placed on half-pay, 1763; Lieut.-Colonel, Oct. 1765; Colonel, 29th Aug. 1767; Major-General, 20th Nov. 1782; Lieut.-General, 12th Oct. 1793; General, 1st Jan. 1798.

Colonel 42nd Royal Highlanders, 1st June 1787. In the year 1777, Sir Hector Munro was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and in 1779 his distinguished services in the East Indies were rewarded with the dignity of a Knight of the Order of the Bath. Sir Hector died at Novar, in Ross-shire, 26th Dec. 1805.

GEORGE, Marquis of HUNTLY. Appointed 3rd January 1806.

George, Marquis of Huntly, eldest son of the 4th Duke of Gordon, whom he succeeded in 1827. Born 2nd Feb. 1770. Ensign 35th Foot, 1790; Captain 42nd Highlanders, Jan. 1791; Captain-Lieutenant and Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Foot Guards, 1792; Lieut.-Colonel Commandant 100th (92nd) Highlanders, 10th Feb. 1794; Colonel, 3rd May 1796; Major-General, 1st Jan. 1801; Colonel 42nd Royal Highlanders, 3rd Jan. 1806;

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Lieut.-General, April 1808; General, Aug. 1819; Colonel 1st Foot, 1820; Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards, 1834.

The Marquis accompanied a detachment of Foot Guards to Flanders in the spring of 1793, and was present at the action of St. Amand on 8th May. He was subsequently employed at the siege of Valenciennes, and was engaged at Lincelles, and at the siege of Dunkirk. In 1794, he raised a corps of Highlanders, which was numbered the 100th and afterwards the 92nd, of which he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel Commandant. He accompanied his regiment to Gibraltar, and on his return to England was captured by a French privateer. During the Irish Rebellion of 1798, the Marquis was appointed a Brigadier-General, and was actively employed against the rebels in Wexford. He accompanied the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was wounded at the battle of Bergen on 2nd October. In 1809, he commanded a division in Holland. In 1820, he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and on succeeding to the dignity of Duke of Gordon (1827) was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. His Grace died on the 28th May 1836; and his remains, by command of William IV., were escorted by the 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards from London to Greenwich, where they were placed on board a steamship for conveyance to Scotland. By his decease the Dukedom became extinct.

JOHN, Earl of HOPETOUN. Appointed 29th January 1820.

The *Hon.* John Hope, son of John, 2nd Earl of Hopetoun. Served as a volunteer in his 15th year; Cornet 10th Light Dragoons, 28th May 1784; Lieutenant 27th Foot, 1786; Captain 17th Light Dragoons, 1789; Major 1st Foot, 1792; Lieut.-Col. 25th Foot, 1793; Major-General and Colonel North Lowland Fencible Infantry, 1802; Colonel-Commandant 60th Foot, 1805; Colonel 92nd Highlanders, 1806; Lieut.-General, 1808; General, 1819; Colonel 42nd Highlanders, 29th January 1820.

This distinguished officer served with the 25th Foot, and as Adjutant-General, in the West Indies during the campaigns of 1794-97; as D.-A.-General in Holland, 1799; Adjutant-General to the Army in the Mediterranean, 1800-1; served in the expedition to Egypt, and was wounded before Alexandria, 21st March 1801. He commanded a brigade during the remainder of the Egyptian campaign, and received the 2nd Class of the Order of the Crescent from the Grand Seignior. In June 1805, he was appointed Deputy-Governor of Portsmouth, but resigned that office in order to accompany the troops sent to Hanover under Lord Cathcart. In 1808-9 he commanded a division of Sir John Moore's army in Portugal and Spain, and fought at the battle of Coruña, and succeeded to the command of the army after Sir John Moore was killed, and Sir David Baird wounded. For his services in this campaign he was rewarded with a K.C.B. After his return from Spain, Sir John Hope served with the Walcheren expedition, and was subsequently Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. In 1813, he was appointed second in command in the Peninsula, and for his eminent services at the battles of Nivelles and the Nive, and at the passage of the Adour, he received the thanks of Parliament; was made a G.C.B.; and was created a Peer of the United Kingdom under the title of Baron Niddry, of Niddry in the county of Linlithgow—which county he had represented in Parliament in 1796. He also received a medal and clasps for Coruña and the Nive.

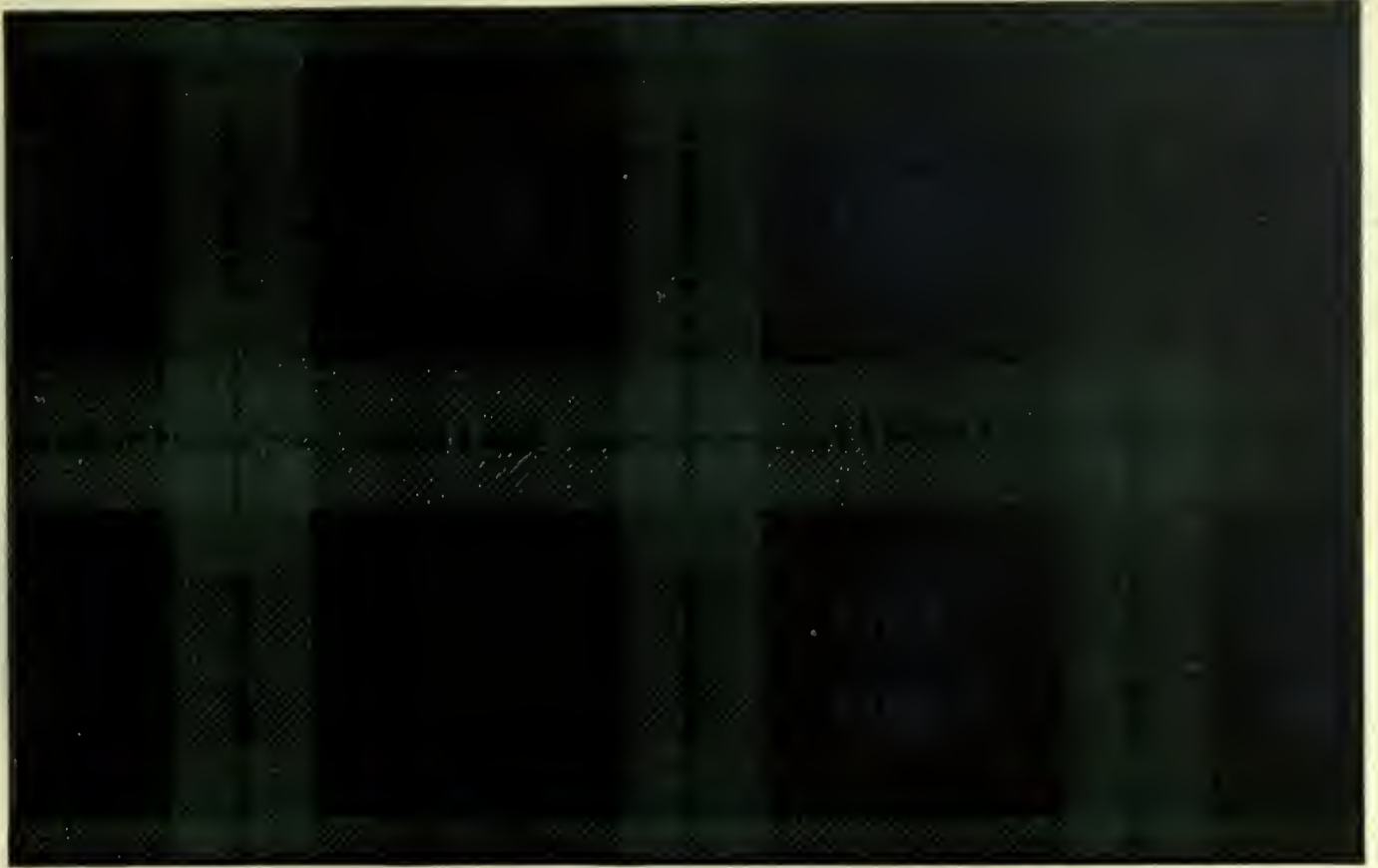
In May 1817, Lord Niddry succeeded his half brother as Earl of Hopetoun. He died at Paris on the 27th August, 1823.

The Right Hon. Sir GEORGE MURRAY, G.C.B., G.C.H. Appointed 6th September 1823.

Sir George Murray, a native of Scotland, entered the army at the age of 17. Ensign 71st Regiment, 12th March 1789; Ensign and Lieutenant 3rd Foot Guards, June 1790; Lieutenant and Captain 3rd Foot Guards, January 1794; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Foot Guards, 5th Aug. 1799; Brevet-Colonel, 9th March 1809; Maj.-Gen., 1st January 1812; Colonel 7th Battalion 60th Regt., 9th Aug. 1813; Lieut.-Gen., 1819; Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance, March 1824; Master-Gen. of the Ordnance, 1834-35-41; Colonel 72nd Regt., 24th Feb. 1817; Colonel 42nd Highlanders, 6th Sept. 1823; Colonel 1st Royal Regt., 29th Dec. 1843. He served with the 3rd Foot Guards in Flanders during the campaigns of 1793-95; and as A.D.C. to Major-General Campbell on the expedition to Quiberon Bay in 1795, and in the autumn of that year he proceeded to the West Indies with the force under Sir Ralph Abercromby; served in the Q.-M.-General's department in Holland in 1799 (wounded in the action on the Helder) and during the Egyptian expedition in 1801. He was subsequently employed on the Staff in the West Indies, at Headquarters, and in Ireland, and as Q.-M.-General with the expeditions to Stralsund and Copenhagen; also as Q.-M.-General to the army in Portugal, when he was present at the battle of Vimiera, and at Lugo, and Villa Franca. In 1809, he was appointed Q.-M.-General to the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, but returned home in 1811. In 1813, he again proceeded to the Peninsula, and served as Q.-M.-General until the close of the war. (Gold cross and five clasps.) In June 1814, Sir George Murray was appointed Adjt.-General in Ireland; and in the following December, Governor of the Canadas. On the resumption of hostilities in the spring of 1815, he returned to Europe, and joining the army shortly after the Allies entered Paris, served with the local rank of Lieut.-General until the return of the Army of Occupation in 1818. In August 1819, he was appointed Governor of the Royal Military College; and in September 1829, Governor of Fort George in North Britain. Having sat in two successive Parliaments as member for the county of Perth, Sir George Murray was offered the seals of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies, which he held from 1828 to 1830. He was a Knight of the Crescent, and was also decorated with the Orders of Leopold of Belgium, St. Alexander Newski of Russia, etc., etc.; as well being a G.C.B. and G.C.H. Sir George Murray died on the 28th July 1846.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD, G.C.B. Appointed 15th January 1844.

Ensign, 1795; Lieut. 89th Foot, 2nd Feb. 1796; Capt., 22nd Oct. 1802; Major, 28th Feb. 1803; on half-pay of 10th West India Regiment; Major 43rd Foot, 20th Feb. 1806; Lieut.-Colonel, 17th March 1808; Brevet-Colonel, 4th June 1814; Major-General, 1825; Colonel 67th Foot, 25th Aug. 1828; Lieut.-General, 1838; Colonel 42nd Highlanders, 15th January 1844.



REGIMENTAL TARTAN OF BLACK WATCH—1892.
DRAWN $\frac{1}{8}$ OF ACTUAL SIZE.



ROYAL STEWART TARTAN, WORN BY THE PIPERS OF THE BLACK WATCH—1892.
DRAWN $\frac{1}{8}$ OF ACTUAL SIZE.

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Sir John Macdonald served in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1798, and was present at the actions at Ross and Vinegar Hill. In 1799 and 1800 he was at the siege of La Valette and capture of Malta. He also served in Egypt, at Copenhagen, and in the Walcheren expedition. He was in Spain under the Duke of Wellington; and, as D.-A.-General, was specially mentioned in despatches for "his unwearied exertions" at the battle of Barrosa. At the battle of the Nive and subsequent operations before Bayonne, Sir John served as A.-A.-General. He received a medal for his services in Egypt, and the gold medal and one clasp for Barrosa and the Nive; and was nominated a C.B. in 1814, a K.C.B. in 1831, and a G.C.B. in 1847. In 1818, he was appointed D.-A.-General, and in 1828, Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Sir John Macdonald died at Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, on the 28th March 1850.

Sir JAMES DOUGLAS, G.C.B. Appointed 10th April 1850.

Ensign, 10th July 1799; Lieut. 45th Foot, 19th June 1800; Capt., 16th Sept. 1802; Major Army, 16th Feb. 1809; Lieut.-Col., 30th May 1811; Colonel, 19th July 1821; Major-General, 22nd July 1830; Lieut.-General, 23rd Nov. 1841; General, 20th June 1854; Colonel 42nd Highlanders, 10th April 1850.

Sir James Douglas accompanied the expedition to South America under General Crauford on the Q.-M.-General's staff, and was engaged in the attack on Buenos Ayres. Subsequently he proceeded to Portugal, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Coruña. Joined the Portuguese army in command of the 8th Portuguese Regiment, and was present at the passage of the Douro, and the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, and the Pyrenees, where he was wounded. Promoted to the command of the 7th Portuguese Brigade, he served with it in the battles of Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, in which last action he was twice wounded and lost a leg. For these services he received the gold cross with three clasps, and was nominated a K.C.B. After serving as Q.-M.-General in Scotland, and in Ireland, and in command of the South-Western District, he was appointed Governor of Guernsey, and made a G.C.B. Sir James Douglas died at Clifton, aged 76, on 7th March 1862.

GEORGE, Marquis of TWEEDDALE, K.T., G.C.B. Appointed 9th March 1862.

George, 8th Marquis of Tweeddale; born, 1st Feb. 1787; succeeded to the title, 9th Aug. 1804. Lieut. 52nd Foot, 12th Oct. 1804; Capt. 10th Foot, 14th May 1807; Lieutenant and Captain 1st Foot Guards, 21st April 1808; Capt. 15th Dragoons, 25th July 1811; Major 41st Foot, 14th May 1812; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel, 21st June 1813; Lieut.-Col. 100th Foot, 20th Jan. 1814; Colonel, 27th May 1825; Maj.-Gen., 10th Jan. 1837; Lieut.-Gen., 9th Nov. 1846; Colonel 30th Foot, 1846; General, 20th June 1854; Colonel 42nd Highlanders, 9th March 1862; Colonel 2nd Life Guards, 9th Sept. 1863; Field-Marshal, 29th May 1875.

The Marquis of Tweeddale served as A.-Q.-M.-General in the Peninsula, and was wounded at the battle of Vittoria; and as A.D.C. to the Duke of Wellington at Busaco, where he was again wounded. He afterwards served in America in 1814, and was a third time wounded. For some years he was A.D.C. to William IV., and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras from 1842 to 1848. He was senior Knight of the Order of the Thistle, having been a Knight of that Order for fifty-six years. The Marquis was also a Lieut.-General in the Royal Archers. For his military services he was made a C.B. in 1815; a K.C.B. in 1862; and a G.C.B. in 1867. The Marquis died at Yester House, Haddingtonshire, on the 10th Oct. 1876.

Sir DUNCAN ALEXANDER CAMERON, G.C.B. Appointed 9th September 1863.

Sir Duncan Cameron, born 1808; Ensign 42nd Foot, 8th April 1825; Lieut., 15th Aug. 1826; Capt., 21st June 1833; Major, 23rd Aug. 1839; Lieut.-Col., 5th Sept. 1843; Colonel, 20th June 1854; Maj.-Gen., 25th March 1859; Lieut.-Gen., 1st January 1868; Gen., 5th Dec. 1874; Colonel 42nd Highlanders, 9th Sept. 1863. Placed on the Retired List in 1878.

Sir Duncan served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55; commanded the 42nd Highlanders at the Alma, and the Highland Brigade at Balaclava, on the expedition to Kertch, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and assault of the outworks on the 18th June (medal with 3 clasps; C.B.; Officer of the Legion of Honour; Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 3rd Class of the Mejidie). In the New Zealand war of 1863-65, he commanded the forces at Kolikara, Kohason, Tangiriri, the Gate Pah, and other actions. For these services he was awarded the medal, received the thanks of the Legislative Council of the Colony, and was made a K.C.B. From 1868 to 1875, he was Governor of the Royal Military College; and in 1874 was promoted to be G.C.B. Sir Duncan Cameron died at Blackheath on the 8th June 1888.

The Honourable ROBERT ROLLO, C.B. Appointed 9th June 1888.

The Hon. Robert Rollo, 3rd son of John, 8th Baron Rollo of Duncrub, co. Perth; Ensign 42nd Foot, 10th Aug. 1832; Lieut., 25th Sept. 1835; Capt., 5th Nov. 1841; Bt.-Major, 20th June 1854; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 12th Dec. 1854; Major, 5th Jan. 1855; Lieut.-Colonel, 10th Aug. 1855; Colonel, 23rd Feb. 1858; Maj.-Gen., 6th March 1868; Lieut.-Gen., 1st Oct. 1877; General, 19th Dec. 1880; Colonel 93rd Highlanders, 5th April 1880; Colonel 42nd Highlanders, 9th June 1888. Placed on Retired List, 25th June 1881.

General Rollo was one of two officers sent from Malta on a special mission to Tripoli in 1846, and received the thanks of the Secretaries for Foreign Affairs and Colonies for his services on that occasion. He embarked with the 42nd Highlanders for the East, and served with the regiment in the campaign of 1854-55; was Brigade-Major from the battle of Balaclava and throughout the winter, until he took command of his regiment. He commanded the 42nd on the expedition to Kertch, and surrender of Yenikali; at the siege of Sebastopol and assault on the outworks on the 18th June (medal with clasps, Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Mejidie, and Turkish medal). He also served in Canada as A.-A.-General from Nov. 1855 to Jan. 1860; and subsequently as Military Secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams until that officer's retirement from the command in British North America in June 1865.

APPENDIX II.—SUCCESSION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS OF THE 42ND
ROYAL HIGHLANDERS, 1739 TO 1892.

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
Sir Robert Munro of Foulis	25th Oct. 1739	See Appendix III.
John Munro	17th July 1745	Do.
John Campbell	24th May 1749	Lt.-Col. John Campbell, afterwards 5th Duke of Argyll. Lt.-Col. 54th (43rd) Regt., 1745; Lt.-Col. 42nd Highlanders, 24th May 1749; A.D.C. to the King and Col. 55th (54th) Regt., 1755; 14th Dragoons, 1757; Argyleshire Fencibles, 1759; 1st Regt. of Foot, 1765; 3rd Foot Guards, 1782; General, 1778; Field Marshal, 1796; served in Flanders and France. Died, 24th May 1806.
Francis Grant	17th Dec. 1755	See Appendix III.
Gordon Graham of Draines	9th July 1762	Do.
Thomas Græme	12th Dec. 1770	Capt. 42nd Highlanders, 16th Feb. 1756; Major, 31st March 1770. Retired, 7th Sept. 1771.
Thomas Stirling	7th Sept. 1771	Capt. 42nd Highlanders, 24th July 1757; Major, 12th Dec. 1770; Col., 19th Aug. 1779; Maj.-Gen., 20th Nov. 1782; Col. 71st Foot, 13th Feb. 1782.
Norman Macleod	21st March 1780	Removed to 73rd Foot (2nd Batt. 42nd) in 1786.
Charles Graham	28th Apr. 1782	Ens. 42nd Highlanders, 17th Sept. 1700; Lient., 10th Sept. 1762; Capt., 7th Sept. 1771; Major, 25th Aug. 1778; Major-Gen., 26th Feb. 1795; Col. of a regiment in West Indies, 30th Nov. 1796.
William Dickson	1st Sept. 1795	See Appendix IV.
James Stewart	14th Dec. 1796	Do.
James Stirling	7th Sept. 1804	Do.
Robert, Lord Blantyre	19th Sept. 1804	11th Baron Blantyre. Ens. 3rd Foot Guards, 1795; Capt. 12th Light Dragoons, 1798; 7th Light Dragoons, 1799; Major 17th Light Dragoons, April 1804; Lt.-Col. 42nd Royal Highlanders, 19th Sept. 1804; Half-pay, 1818; Colonel, 4th June 1818; Major-Gen., 12th Aug. 1819; Lt.-Gen., about 1827. Lord Blantyre served on the Staff in Portugal in 1798; with the 7th Light Dragoons, in the Helder expedition, 1799; on the Staff of Sir John Stuart in Egypt, 1801-2; as A.-A.-General to Lord Cathcart in the Baltic, 1807; commanded the 2nd Batt. 42nd in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1812. Medal for Fientes D'Onor, Knight of the Tower and Sword (Portuguese), and C.B. Lord Blantyre died, 22nd Sept. 1830.
John Farquharson	3rd March 1808	See Appendix IV. (A).
Robert Macara	16th Apr. 1812	See Appendix V.
Sir Geo. Leith, Bart.	6th May 1813	Half-pay, Dec. 1814.
Robert Henry Dick	18th June 1815	See Appendix V.
Hon. Sir Chas. Gordon	25th Nov. 1828	Ens. and Lient. 3rd Foot Guards, 31st Dec. 1803; Lt. and Capt., 11th Aug. 1808; Capt. 3rd Buffs, 9th April 1812; Major 2nd Greek Light Infantry, 19th June 1813; Brevet-Lt.-Col., 16th Nov. 1815; Lt.-Col. 42nd Royal Highlanders, 25th Nov. 1828. Sir Charles Gordon served in Spain and Portugal. He died in 1835.
William Middleton	23rd Oct. 1835	Lient. 42nd Highlanders, 23rd June 1804; Capt., 18th May 1812; Major, 15th Aug. 1826. Retired, 23rd Aug. 1839.
George Johnstone	23rd Aug. 1839	Major 42nd Highlanders (from half-pay unattached), 4th May 1832. Exchanged to half-pay, 5th Sept. 1843.
Henry, Earl of Uxbridge	5th Sept. 1843	Retired, 5th Sept. 1843.
Duncan Alex. Cameron	5th Sept. 1843	See Appendix I.
Alex. Cameron	9th Oct. 1855	Ens. 42nd Royal Highlanders, 24th Feb. 1832; Lient., 30th Jan. 1835; Capt., 15th Apr. 1842; Major, 24th Apr. 1855; Lt.-Col., 9th Oct. 1855. Lt.-Col. Cameron served with the 42nd in the Crimea 1854-55 (medal and clasps, Brevets of Major and Lt.-Col.), and in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. He died of fever, when on service, 9th Aug. 1858.
Geo. Edward Thorold (Junior Lieut.-Col.)	28th July 1857	Ens. 92nd Highlanders, 24th June 1824; Lient., 9th June 1825; Capt., 19th Sept. 1826; Major, 1st Nov. 1842; Lt.-Col., 25th Sept. 1855; Lt. Col. 42nd Royal Highlanders, 25th July 1857; Col., 16th March 1858. Colonel Thorold served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857, and commanded the 42nd at Cawnpore (6th Dec.) where his horse was shot under him, and at Seriatghat. Medal.
Fred. Green Wilkinson	16th March 1858	Ens. 43rd Light Infantry, 27th Dec. 1842; Lient., 13th Aug. 1847; Capt., 17th Oct. 1851; Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders, 28th Nov. 1851; Major, 9th Oct. 1855; Lt.-Col., 16th Mar. 1858; Col., 16th Mar. 1863; Maj.-Gen., 23rd Oct. 1868. Colonel Wilkinson served with the 42nd Highlanders in the Crimean campaign, 1854-5; medal with two clasps, 5th Class Medjidie, and Turkish medal. Indian Mutiny, 1857-58; twice mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp. Retired with honorary rank of Lieut.-General, 9th Dec. 1881.
Ed. Ramsden Priestley	10th Aug. 1858	Ens. 45th Foot, 27th Nov. 1835; 25th Foot, 4th June 1836; Lient., 13th Jan. 1838; Capt., 20th Oct. 1843; Major 42nd Royal Highlanders, 1857; Lt.-Col., 10th Aug. 1858; Col., 10th Aug. 1863. Col. Priestley served as Adjutant 25th Regt., with five companies on board H.M.S. <i>Southampton</i> in landing at Port Natal and defeating the insurgent Boers in 1842. Served with the 42nd Royal Highlanders in the Indian Mutiny 1857-8; mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp.
C. Carew de Morel (Junior Lieut.-Col.)	27th Sept. 1861	Ens., 1845; Lient., 1849; Capt. 67th Foot, 1852; Brev.-Major, 1854; unattached, 1855; Lt.-Col., 1860; 42nd, 27th Sept. 1861. Served as A.D.C. to Gen. Estcourt during the Crimean War, 1854-55. Medal with clasps, Turkish medal, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Knight of the Legion of Honour.
John Chetham M'Leod	26th March 1868	Ens. 42nd Royal Highlanders, 21st Apr. 1846; Lient., 17th Nov. 1848; Capt., 29th Dec. 1854; Major, 16th Mar. 1858; Lt.-Col., 26th Mar. 1868; Brevet-Col., 29th Jan. 1869; Half-pay, 29th Sept. 1877; Maj.-Gen., 2nd Oct. 1878; Lt.-Gen., 12th Aug. 1888. Lt.-Gen. Sir John C. M'Leod, G.C.B., served with the 42nd in the Crimean War, 1854-55; mentioned in despatches, medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of the Legion of Honour. Indian Mutiny, 1857-58; twice mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, Brevet-Lt.-Col. and C.B. Ashanti War, 1873-74; four times mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and K.C.B.
Duncan Macpherson	26th Sept. 1877	See Appendix VI. (A).
William Green	1st July 1881	Do.
Rich. Kerr Bayley	1st July 1885	Do.
William Gordon	29th Sept. 1888	Ens. 73rd, 1st Oct. 1861; Lient., 2nd Oct. 1863; Capt., 22nd Jan. 1867; Major Royal Highlanders, 1st July 1881; Lt.-Col., 11th July 1886; commanding 1st Batt. Royal Highlanders, 29th Sept. 1888; Col., 11th July 1890. Col. Gordon was placed on half-pay, 11th July 1892.
R. H. L. Brickenden	11th July 1892	See Appendix VI. (A).

APPENDIX III.—(A). LIST OF OFFICERS APPOINTED TO THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT,
25TH OCTOBER 1739.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.		CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
Colonel.	John, <i>Earl of Crawford and Lindsay</i> . ¹	George Munro of Culcairn. ⁵	Paul Macpherson.	Dugal Campbell.
Lt.-Col.	Sir Robert Munro of Foulis, <i>Bart.</i> ²	Dugal Campbell of Craignish.	Lewis Grant of Auchterblair.	Dugal Stewart.
Major.	George Grant. ³	John Campbell of Carrick. ⁴	John Maclean of Kingarloch. ⁹	John Menzies of Comrie.
Adjutant.	Gilbert Stewart.	Colin Campbell, <i>jun.</i> , of Monzie.	John Mackenzie. ¹⁰	Edward Carrick.
Qr.-Master.	John Forbes.	Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, <i>Bart.</i> ⁷	Alexander Macdonald.	Gilbert Stewart of Kincairgie.
Surgeon.	James Munro of Obsdale. ⁴	Colin Campbell of Ballimore.	Malcolm Fraser. ¹¹	Gordon Graham of Draines. ¹⁴
Chaplain.	<i>Hon.</i> Gideon Murray.	John Munro. ⁸	George Ramsay. ¹²	Archibald Macnab.
			Francis Grant. ¹²	Colin Campbell.
			John Macneil. ¹³	Dugal Stewart.
				James Campbell of Glenfalloch. ¹⁵
		CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT.		
		Duncan Macfarlane.		

¹ See Appendix I., and pages 2, 3, and 5.

² Sir Robert Munro, 27th Baron and 6th Baronet of Foulis, was the first Lieut.-Colonel of the Highland Regiment. He greatly distinguished himself at Fontenoy, and for his services was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 37th (Ponsonby's) Regiment. Sir Robert was killed at Falkirk, 17th January 1746—as described by his son, Harry Munro, in the following letter to Lord President Duncan Forbes:—"My Lord, I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordship of the deplorable situation I am in. The engag'd between the King's troops and the Highlanders on Thursday last, within a mile of Falkirk, proves to me a series of woe: There both my dear father and Uncle Obsdale were slain; The last, your Lordship knows, had no particular business to go to the action; but out of a most tender love and concern for his brother, could not be dissuaded from attending him, to give assistance if need required. My father, after being deserted, was attacked by six of Lochlea's Regt, and for some time defended himself with his half-pike. Two of the six, I'm informed, he killed: a seventh, coming up, fired a Pistol into my father's groin: upon which falling, the Highlander with his sword gave him two strokes in the face, one over the eyes and another in the mouth, which instantly ended a brave man. The same Highlander fired another Pistol into my Uncle's breast, and with his sword terribly slashed him; whom we killed, he then dispatch'd a servant of my father's . . . My father's corpse was honorably interr'd in the Churchyard of Falkirk, by direction of the E. of Cromartie and the M'Donalds, and all the Chiefs attended his funerals . . . I am, &c., HARRY MUNRO." (*Culloden Papers*, p. 262.) See pages 3, 5, and 6.

³ Brother of the Laird of Grant. Died in 1742.

⁴ Brother of Sir Robert Munro. Dr Munro was killed at Falkirk, as described above.

⁵ Brother of Sir Robert Munro. Captain George Munro was shot dead on the shores of Loch Arkaig among the wild rocks of Lochaber, 31st Aug. 1746, by a rebel named Dugal Roy Cameron, who mistook him for another officer. The assassin escaped and subsequently became a soldier in the British service.

⁶ Killed at the battle of Fontenoy; his head being carried away by a cannon-shot early in the day.

⁷ 7th Baronet Nova Scotia, 1st Baronet Great Britain. Major Highland Regt., 24th June 1742. Retired, 1745. Died, 1786.

⁸ Brother of Sir Robert Munro, whom he succeeded as Lieut.-Colonel of the Highland Regt., 17th July 1745. John Munro died in 1749.

⁹ and ¹⁰ Lieutenants Maclean and Mackenzie were removed from the regiment in 1744 for fighting a duel.

¹¹ Son of Culduthel, Malcolm Fraser, then a Captain, was killed at Bergen-op-Zoon in 1747, when serving as a volunteer (with Lord John Murray and Captain Campbell of Craignish) during the defence of that fortress.

¹² Son of the Laird of Grant. Major Highland Regiment, 1st October 1745; Lieut.-Colonel 42nd, 17th Dec. 1755; Colonel Army, 19th Feb. 1762; 90th Irish Light Infantry, 9th July 1762; 63rd Foot, 6th Nov. 1768; Major-Gen., 30th April 1770; Lieut.-Gen., 29th Aug. 1777. Died in 1782. FRANCIS GRANT served at Fontenoy, and in the campaigns and expeditions of 1746-49. He was so popular with the men of the 42nd Highlanders that when, in 1755, Lieut.-Col. John Campbell (afterwards Duke of Argyll) was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 55th Foot, they raised a sum of money to purchase for him the vacant step. Grant was, however, promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy without purchase, and proceeded to America in command of the regiment, with which he served at Ticonderoga, and other actions, until 1762, when he was appointed Col.-Commandant of the 90th Irish Light Infantry—a regiment raised in 1759 and disbanded in 1763.

¹³ Capt. 42nd Highlanders, 16th Dec. 1752; Major, 9th July 1762. Died, when on active service, in Cuba in 1762.

¹⁴ Capt. 42nd Highlanders, 3rd June 1752; Major, 17th July 1752; Lieut.-Col. 42nd, 9th July 1762; retired, 12th Dec. 1770. Gordon Graham served at Fontenoy and during campaigns and expeditions of 1746-49. Accompanied the regiment to America in 1756, and was wounded at Ticonderoga.

¹⁵ Died of wounds received at Fontenoy.

(B). ROYAL WARRANT ADDRESSED TO COLONEL JOHN, EARL OF CRAWFORD AND LINDSAY.
DATED 25TH OCTOBER 1739.

"GEORGE R.—Whereas we have thought fit that a regiment of foot be forthwith formed under your command, and consist of ten companies, each to contain one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and one hundred effective private men; which said regiment shall be partly formed out of six independent companies of foot in the Highlands of North Britain, three of which are now commanded by captains, and three by captain-lieutenants. Our will and pleasure therefore is, that one sergeant, one corporal, and fifty private men, be forthwith taken out of the three companies commanded by captains, and ten men from each of the three companies commanded by captain-lieutenants, making one hundred and eighty men, who are to be equally distributed into the four companies hereby ordered to be raised, and the three sergeants and three corporals drafted as aforesaid, to be placed to such of the four companies as you shall judge proper, and the remainder of the non-commissioned officers and private men, wanting to complete them to the above number, to be raised in the Highlands with all possible speed; the men to be natives of that country, and none other to be taken. The regiment shall commence and take place according to the establishment thereof. And of these our orders and commands, you, and the said three captains and three captain-lieutenants commanding at present the six independent Highland companies, and all others concerned, are to take notice, and yield obedience thereto accordingly.

"Given, etc.

(Signed) WM. YONGE."

James Grant in his *Legends of the Black Watch* remarks, with reference to the above:—"Letters of service usually contain the *special conditions of service* under which troops are levied. It is worthy of remark that such are carefully omitted in the foregoing."

APPENDIX IV.—(A). LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS WHO RECEIVED THE MEDAL FOR THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1801.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.		CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
Lt.-Col.	William Dickson (wounded). ¹	James Muter.	Hamilton Rose (wounded). ¹¹	Robert Menzies.
"	James Stewart (wounded). ²	John Farquharson. ⁶	Maxwell Grant (wounded). ¹²	William M'Kenzie.
Major.	Alex. Stewart. ³	Colin Lamont. ⁷	Robert Campbell.	(wounded at Alexandria).
"	James Stirling (wounded). ⁴	Arch. A. Campbell (wounded). ⁸	Simon Fraser (wounded at Mandora).	Thomas Hillas.
Adjutant.	Simon Fraser. ⁵	Charles M'Quarrie (wounded). ⁹	Stewart Campbell (wounded at Aboukir).	Mungo M'Pherson. ¹⁴
Surgeon.	John Erly.	Charles Munro.	Charles Campbell (wounded at Aboukir).	Adam Wilson (wounded at Aboukir).
			John M'Diarmid (wounded at Alexandria).	
		CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT AND CAPTAIN.	John Dick (wounded at Aboukir).	
		David Stewart of Garth (wounded). ¹⁰	Fred. Campbell (wounded at Aboukir and Alexandria).	
			James Walker.	
			Alex. Campbell (wounded at Aboukir).	
			James Milford Sutherland (wounded). ¹³	
			Alex. Cunningham (wounded at Alexandria).	

¹ Ens. 42nd, 15th May 1780; Lieut., 28th April 1781; Capt., 2nd Feb. 1782; Major Army, 1st March 1794; 42nd, 14th Jan. 1795; Lt.-Col., 1st Sept. 1795; Brig.-Gen., Sept. 1803; retired, 3rd March 1808; died, 8th May 1815. Col. Dickson was wounded at Mandora, 13th March. See page 11.

² Lieut. 42nd, 7th Oct. 1777; Capt., 24th Nov. 1790; Major, 21st Oct. 1795; Lt.-Col., 14th Dec. 1796; retired, 19th Sept. 1804. Colonel Stewart was wounded during the landing in Aboukir Bay. He commanded the 42nd at Alexandria. See page 11.

³ Ens. 42nd, 28th Aug. 1775; Lieut., 17th Dec. 1777; Capt. 16th March 1791; Major, 24th June 1796; retired, 7th Sept. 1804.

⁴ This gallant officer joined the 42nd as a volunteer in 1774, and served in the regiment for forty-two years, and was present at every engagement in which the 42nd took part during that period. During his long regimental service he only had six months' leave of absence; he was twice wounded, once taken prisoner at sea, and once shipwrecked. He purchased his ensigncy in 1776; was promoted Lieut., 1778; Capt., 8th Aug. 1792; Major, 14th Dec. 1796; Brevet-Lt.-Col., 1802; Lt.-Col., 7th Sept. 1804; Col., 4th June 1811; Maj.-Gen., 4th June 1814. At the battle of Alexandria, Major Stirling commanded the left wing of the 42nd, and was wounded. At the time of his death, General Stirling was in possession of the Egyptian medal, and a medal with two clasps for Coruña, Salamanca, and the Pyrenees. See pages 10 and 11.

⁵ Lieut. 42nd, 9th July 1793; Capt., 15th Dec. 1800; Brevet-Major, 14th Sept. 1804; Major 1st Veteran Battalion, 9th April 1807 (rank stationary).

⁶ Lieut. 77th Regt. (reduced in 1783), 12th Jan. 1778; Lieut. 42nd, Jan. 1786; Adjutant, 1791; Capt., Jan. 1795; Major, Sept. 1803; Asst.-Adj.-Gen. Northern District, Nov. 1804; Lt.-Col. 42nd, 3rd March 1808; Ass.-Adj.-Gen. Horse Guards, 1810; retired, and appointed Lt.-Governor of Carlisle, 16th April 1812. Col. Farquharson served with 42nd in the Netherlands (1793-95); in the West Indies, at St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and the attack on the island of Porto Rico; during the Egyptian campaign of 1801; and in Portugal and Spain, under Sir John Moore. He retired in consequence of bad health.

⁷ Lieut. 42nd, 24th Sept. 1788; Capt., 1st Sept. 1795; died at Winchester in 1802, from a fever supposed to have been caught while on duty over the French prisoners.

⁸ Lieut. 42nd, 16th March 1791; Capt., 2nd Sept. 1795; Major, 9th July 1803. Capt. A. A. Campbell was wounded at Mandora. He died in February 1809, from effects of exposure during retreat from Sahagun. See p. 12.

⁹ Capt. 42nd, 6th Sept. 1795; Major, 7th Sept. 1804. Retired, 2nd May 1811. Capt. M'Quarrie was wounded during the landing in Aboukir Bay.

¹⁰ Ens. 42nd, 1789; Lieut., 8th Aug. 1792; Capt.-Lieut., 24th June 1796; Capt. 97th, 15th Dec. 1800; Capt. 42nd, 23rd July 1802; Major 78th, 17th April 1804; Lt.-Col. West India Rangers, 21st April 1808; Brevet-Col., 4th June 1814; placed on half-pay 96th, 1815; Major-General, 1825. This officer served in the campaigns in Flanders (1793-95); in the West Indies, at St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and against the Charibs, when he had five companies of the 42nd under his command; in the Egyptian campaign of 1801 (wounded at Alexandria); at the battle of Maida, with the 78th, in 1805; and at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1810 (medal with one clasp, and C.B.). In 1822, Col. Stewart published his interesting book of *Military Sketches*. Subsequently he was appointed Governor of St. Lucia, where he died on the 18th Dec. 1829.

¹¹ Lieut. 42nd, 3rd June 1795; Capt., 1802; Major, 9th Feb. 1809; died in October 1811. Wounded at the battle of Alexandria.

¹² Lieut. 42nd, 4th Sept. 1795; Capt., 9th July 1803; Major, 10th Oct. 1811; Brevet-Lt.-Col., 26th Aug. 1813; Major Portuguese service, 25th Oct. 1814. Lt.-Col. Sir Maxwell Grant, K.C.B., served with the 42nd in Egypt, and was wounded at the battle of Alexandria; and in the Peninsula, when he was attached to the Portuguese army. He received a cross and one clasp for Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, at which actions he commanded the 6th Portuguese Regiment, and was created a Knight of the "Tower and Sword," and a K.C.B.

¹³ Ens. 53rd Foot, 27th Nov. 1794; Lieut., 20th Feb. 1796; half-pay, 1798; 42nd, 4th April 1800; half-pay, 1802; 42nd, 16th June 1803; Capt. 91st, 27th Aug. 1804; Major, 10th Sept. 1812; half-pay, 1817; 35th Foot, 13th Sept. 1821; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 27th May 1825; 91st, 16th Aug. 1827; retired, 1831. Served with the 42nd in Egypt, 1801, and was wounded at Alexandria.

¹⁴ Ens. 42nd, 26th Sept. 1800; Lieut., 3rd Sept. 1801; reduced to half-pay in 1802; Lieut. 42nd, 9th July 1803; Capt., 9th Feb. 1809; Brevet-Major, 21st Jan. 1819. Served with the 42nd in the Peninsula, and was wounded at Nivelle; Waterloo campaign, 1815, wounded at Quatre Bras.

(B). OFFICERS KILLED DURING EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1801.

Captain and Brevet-Major Robert Bisset. Capt. 42nd, 21st Aug. 1793; Brevet-Major, 1st Jan. 1798. Killed at the battle of Alexandria.

Lieutenant Colin Campbell. Lieut. 42nd, 9th Sept. 1795. Killed at the battle of Alexandria.

" Robert Anderson. Lieut. 42nd, 5th Sept. 1795. Killed at the battle of Alexandria.

" Alex. Stewart. Ens. 42nd, 7th Dec. 1796; Lieut., 1800. Killed at the battle of Alexandria.

" Alex. Donaldson. Ens. 42nd, 7th Dec. 1796; Lieut., 1800. Killed at the battle of Alexandria.

" Archibald M'Nicol. Lieut. 42nd, 1795. Killed at the battle of Alexandria.

APPENDIX V.—LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS WHO SERVED
AT QUATRE BRAS AND WATERLOO, 1815.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.		CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENSIGNS.
Lt.-Col.	Sir Robert Macara, K.C.B. (killed). ¹	Archibald Menzies (wounded). ⁴	Donald Chisholm (wounded).	George Gerard (killed).
Major.	Robert Henry Dick, Bt.-Lieut.-Colonel (wounded). ²	George Davidson, Bt.- Major (wounded). ⁵	Duncan Stewart. ⁸ Donald M'Kenzie.	William Fraser. A. L. Fraser. Alexander Brown.
Adjutant.	James Young (wounded). ³	John Campbell, Bt.- Major. ⁶	Hugh Andrew Fraser (wounded). ⁹	Alexander Cumming. ¹⁰
Qr.-Master.	Donald M'Intosh (wounded).	Mungo M'Pherson (wounded). ⁷	John Malcolm. ¹⁰ Alexander Dunbar. ¹¹	
Surgeon.	Swinton M'Leod.	Donald M'Donald (wounded).	James Brander. ¹² Roger Stewart.	
Ass.-Surg.	Donald M'Pherson.	Daniel M'Intosh (wounded).	Robert Gordon (killed). James Robertson.	
"	John Stewart.	Robert Boyle (wounded).	Kenneth M'Dougall. Donald M'Kay. Alexander Innes. ¹³ John Grant. ¹⁴ John Orr (wounded). ¹⁵ George Gunn Munro (wounded).	

¹ Son of the Rev. Mr Macara, of Fortingal, Glenlyon, Perthshire. Capt. 42nd [from half-pay 94th (late) Scotch Brigade], 9th July 1803; Major, 14th Nov. 1803; Lieut.-Col., 16th April 1812. Served with the 42nd in the Peninsula, and received the war medal with clasps for Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse (wounded), and a cross and clasp for having commanded the regiment in five general engagements. He was also made a K.C.B. Colonel Macara was killed by the French Lancers at Quatre Bras, as he was being carried, dangerously wounded, from the field; his relatives received a Waterloo medal in commemoration of his services.

On the summit of the hill of Tor Alvie, on the Duke of Richmond's estate of Kinrara, a large cairn has been erected to the memory of Sir Robert Macara and other Scotch officers and men who fell in the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns.

² Ens. 75th, 22nd Nov. 1800; Lieut. 62nd, 27th June 1802; Capt. 78th, 17th April 1804; Major 42nd, 14th July 1808; Brevet-Lt.-Col., 8th Oct. 1812; Lt.-Col. 42nd, 18th June 1815; Maj.-Gen., 1837; Colonel 73rd, 1845. This officer served in the Peninsula with the 42nd, and received medal and two clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca. After the death of Col. Macara at Quatre Bras, he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and received the medal and a C.B. for Waterloo. In 1825 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to George IV., and was subsequently made a K.C.B. and K.C.H. Sir Robert Dick was killed at the battle of Sobraon on 10th Feb. 1846.

³ Ens. 42nd, 17th Oct. 1803; Lieut., 25th May 1808; Adjutant, 31st March 1814.

⁴ Lieut. 42nd, 10th Feb. 1803; Adj., 9th July 1803; Capt., 5th June 1803; Major, 18th June 1815; retired, 25th Dec. 1828. Severely wounded at Quatre

Bras.

⁵ Capt. 42nd, 25th Sept. 1807; Bt.-Maj., 4th June 1813. Mortally wounded at Quatre Bras. Major Davidson's widow was granted a pension of £100 per annum.

⁶ Brother of Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., Lieut. 42nd, 19th Sept. 1804; Capt., 3rd Dec. 1807; Bt.-Maj., 12th April 1814; Lt.-Col., 18th June 1815. Served with the 42nd in the Peninsula, and received medal and one clasp for Orthes and Toulouse. Created a C.B. after Waterloo. Died at Marseilles, 31st March 1841.

⁷ See Appendix IV. (A).

⁸ Ens. 42nd, 13th June 1805; Lieut., 1st Jan. 1807; Capt., 3rd Aug. 1815; half-pay unattached, 26th Dec. 1826. Captain Duncan Stewart served with the 42nd in the Peninsula and France, and was present at the battles of Salamanca, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes (wounded); in the Waterloo campaign of 1815, severely wounded at Quatre Bras (war medal with 5 clasps). Appears on half-pay list in 1807.

⁹ Lieut. 42nd, 6th Feb. 1809; Capt., 12th Dec. 1822; Major, 3rd Dec. 1829. Exchanged to half-pay unattached, 4th May 1832.

¹⁰ Lieut. 42nd, 14th Dec. 1809. Afterwards a Captain and Bt.-Major 42nd. Died in 1829.

¹¹ Lieut. 42nd, 25th Jan. 1810. Died at Inverness, 15th Feb. 1832.

¹² Lieut. 42nd, 2nd May 1811; Capt., 25th Sept. 1817; Major, 8th April 1826; Lt.-Col. unattached, 15th Aug. 1826. Eldest son of John Brander, of Pitgaveny House, Elgin. Was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Elgin. Died 1854.

¹³ Ens. 42nd, 19th July 1810; Lieut., 15th Oct. 1812; Lieut. half-pay unattached, 24th Nov. 1828. Lieut. Innes served with the 42nd in the Peninsula (war medal and one clasp) and in the Waterloo campaign (medal). He was subsequently appointed a Military Knight of Windsor, and died in 1875.

¹⁴ Lieut. 42nd, 18th Feb. 1813. Retired on half-pay in 1821, and died 18th June 1827.

¹⁵ This officer entered the army from the Militia, and accompanied the 42nd to the Peninsula, and was present at Salamanca, the siege of Burgos, storming of St. Michael, the retreat to Burgos, and at all the actions in the Pyrenees. He was wounded at Burgos, and again severely at Waterloo. On the reduction of the army after Waterloo, he joined the 94th, or Scots Brigade, and on a further reduction, was appointed to the 8th Royal Veteran Battalion. Capt. Orr was Superintendent of the late Scottish Naval and Military Academy for thirty years. He died on 7th Dec. 1879. (From Dalton's *Waterloo Roll Call*.)

¹⁶ Retired on half-pay, 26th Aug. 1819.

Note.—All officers, N.C. officers, and men who survived the battle of Waterloo received the medal, and were allowed to reckon 2 years' service towards pay and pension.

APPENDIX VI.—(A.) LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS (THE BLACK WATCH), JULY 1881.

(LAST OFFICIAL LIST OF THE 42ND.)

RANK.	NAMES.	ENSIGN OR 2ND LIEUT.	LIEUT.	CAPTAIN.	MAJOR.	LT.-COL.	COLONEL.	WAR SERVICES, ETC.
Lt.-Col.	D. Macpherson	25th June 1862.	6th June 1854.	24th April 1855.	5th July 1865	29th Sept. 1877.	1st April 1879.	Col. Macpherson served with 42nd during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58 (medal with clasp). Served in the Ashanti war of 1874, and commanded the 42nd at Amoaful, where he was wounded in three places; mentioned in despatches, Brevet-Lt.-Col. C.B. and medal with clasp. Egyptian war of 1882; mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, 3rd Class of the Medjidie, and bronze star. Placed on half-pay, 6th May 1886. Died at King's College, Inverness shire, 3rd Oct. 1886.
Major.	W. Green	16th Jan. 1855.	13th April 1855.	19th Aug. 1859.	30th Sept. 1874.	1st July 1881.	13th Jan. 1885.	Major (now Col.) Green served with the 42nd in the Crimean campaign of 1855-56; medal with clasp, and Turkish medal. Indian Mutiny, 1857-58; mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, Ashanti war, 1873-74; medal. Egyptian expedition, 1882-84; mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, bronze star, and 4th Class Osmanieh. Soudan, 1884, wounded at Tamai; twice mentioned in despatches, two clasps, and C.B. Soudan expedition, 1884-85; twice mentioned in despatches, two clasps. Served as Brig.-Gen. in Egypt from July 1885 to Aug. 1886. Brevet-Major, 5th July 1882; Brevet-Lt.-Col., 13th Jan. 1881; placed on half-pay, 1st July 1885; Colonel 75th Regimental District, 1st April 1887.
"	R. Kerr Bayly	16th March 1855.	2nd Oct. 1855.	5th July 1865.	29th Sept. 1877.	29th Sept. 1882.	29th Sept. 1886.	Major (now Col.) Bayly served with the 42nd in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, and was wounded at Seriah-Ghat; medal with clasp. Ashanti war, 1874; medal with clasp, and Brevet-Major, Egyptian expedition, 1882-84; medal with clasp, bronze star, and 4th Class Osmanieh. Soudan, 1884; two clasps, and 3rd Class Medjidie. Soudan expedition, 1884-85; mentioned in despatches, two clasps, and C.B.
Capt.	A. M. Creagh	8th Feb. 1861.	3rd March 1865.	11th May 1873.	1st July 1881.	.....	.....	Capt. (now Major and Hon. Lt.-Col.) Creagh served with the 42nd in the Ashanti war of 1873-74, and was wounded at Amoaful; medal with clasp. Committed in 1885.
"	W. Aitken	3rd Dec. 1861.	10th Dec. 1865.	6th March 1874.	1st July 1881.	.....	.....	Capt. (Major) Walker Aitken served with the 42nd in the Ashanti war of 1874; medal with clasp. He also served in the Egyptian campaign, 1882-84, and was killed at the battle of Tamai, 12th March 1884.
"	J. S. Walker	8th April 1863.	8th May 1867.	2nd July 1874.	1st July 1881.	.....	.....	Capt. (now Major and Hon. Lt.-Col.) Walker joined the 40th Regt. in 1863, and served with it in the New Zealand war of 1864-65 (medal). He exchanged, as Captain, into the Royal Highlanders on 30th Sept. 1874, and served with them in the Egyptian expedition of 1882; medal with clasp, and bronze star. Retired, 25th July 1883.
"	R. C. Covery	7th Jan. 1862.	30th Jan. 1866.	8th May 1875.	29th Sept. 1882.	18th Nov. 1882.	.....	Capt. (Brevet-Lt.-Col.) Covery served with the 42nd in the Ashanti war of 1874; medal with clasp. He also served in the Egyptian campaign of 1882-84 (Brevet-Lt.-Col., medal with clasp, and bronze star) and in the Soudan, and was killed at the battle of Kirbekan, Feb. 1885.
"	G. M. Fox	22nd Dec. 1863.	9th June 1865.	10th June 1871.	25th July 1883.	25th July 1888.	.....	Capt. (now Lt.-Col.) Fox, prior to joining the 42nd, served in the 6th and 100th Foot (Bns., 8th Jan. 1864). He exchanged, as Captain, to the 42nd on 7th Aug. 1875, and served in Egyptian expedition of 1882; wounded at Tel-el-Kebir, medal with clasp, and bronze star. Placed on half-pay, 25th July 1888.
"	G. B. M. Cumberland	22nd Nov. 1864.	29th Dec. 1866.	13th Sept. 1875.	25th July 1883.	.....	.....	Capt. (now Major) Cumberland served with the 42nd in the Ashanti war, 1873-74, and was severely wounded at Amoaful; medal with clasp. Egyptian expedition, 1882; severely wounded at Tel-el-Kebir; medal with clasp, and bronze star. Placed on half-pay, 5th Nov. 1884. Major South Stafford Regt., 10th April 1889.
"	R. H. L. Brickenden	18th July 1865.	11th Jan. 1867.	29th Sept. 1877.	25th July 1883.	11th July 1892.	.....	Capt. (now Lt.-Col.) Brickenden served with the 42nd in the Ashanti war, 1873-74; medal. He has passed through the Staff College. See List for Sept. 1892.
"	C. J. Eden	20th Oct. 1865.	23rd March 1867.	29th Sept. 1877.	25th July 1883.	1884.	21st May 1888.	Capt. (now Col.) Eden served with the 42nd in the Ashanti war, 1874; medal with clasp. Egyptian expedition, 1882-84; medal with clasp, and bronze star. Soudan, 1884; mentioned in despatches, two clasps, and Brevet-Lt.-Col. Soudan expedition, 1884-85; two clasps. Col. retired pay, 21st Nov. 1888.
"	A. G. Wancholpe	21st Nov. 1865.	23rd June 1867.	14th Sept. 1878.	14th March 1884.	21st May 1884.	21st May 1888.	Capt. (now Col.) Wancholpe served with the 42nd in the Ashanti war, 1873-74, wounded at Jirimbah, and Ordashu; twice mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp. Egyptian expedition, 1882-84; medal with clasp, and bronze star. Soudan, 1884 (D.-A.-A. and Q.-M.-G.), severely wounded at El Teb; mentioned in despatches, two clasps, and Brevet-Lt.-Col. Soudan expedition, 1884-85, severely wounded at Kirbekan; two clasps. Col. Wancholpe is a C.B. and C.M.G., and is now Senior Major of 2nd Batt. Royal Highlanders.
"	N. W. P. Brophy	21st Nov. 1865.	17th March 1869.	5th Oct. 1878.	21st March 1884.	.....	.....	Capt. (Major) Brophy served with the 42nd in the Ashanti war, 1874; medal with clasp. Egyptian expedition, 1882; medal with clasp, and bronze star. Soudan expedition, 1884, wounded at Tamai; mentioned in despatches, Brevet-Major, and two clasps. Drowned in the Nile near Dongala, 1884.
"	A. S. Stevenson	17th March 1869.	28th Oct. 1871.	19th June 1879.	1st July 1885.	2nd July 1885.	2nd July 1889.	Capt. (Col.) Stevenson served with the 42nd in the Ashanti war, 1873-74, wounded at Amoaful; mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp. Egyptian expedition, 1884; medal with clasp, and bronze star. Soudan expedition, 1884-85; mentioned in despatches, Brevet-Lt.-Col., two clasps. Died Oct. 1892.
"	E. G. Grogan	24th July 1869.	28th Oct. 1871.	19th June 1879.	4th Dec. 1885.	.....	.....	Capt. (now Major) Grogan served with the 42nd in the Ashanti war, 1874, and was wounded at Coomassie; medal with clasp. See List for Sept. 1892.
"	W. H. C. Moulbray	22nd Oct. 1870.	28th Oct. 1871.	21st June 1879.	.....	.....	.....	Capt. Moulbray served with the 42nd in the Ashanti war, 1873-74, twice wounded at Coomassie; medal with clasp. Soudan expedition, 1884-85; medal with two clasps, and bronze star. Retired, 1889.
Lieut.	G. M. Munro	.....	11th Dec. 1872.	17th Dec. 1879.	Sept. 1892.	.....	.....	Capt. Munro served with the 42nd in the Ashanti war, 1874; medal with clasp. Capt. retired pay.
"	H. F. Elliott	.....	12th Nov. 1873.	29th Dec. 1884.	.....	.....	.....	Lieut. (now Capt. and Brevet-Major) Lord A. Kennedy served with the Royal Highlanders in the Egyptian expedition of 1882-84; medal with clasp, and bronze star. Soudan, 1884; two clasps. Received officers' Soudan Medal of Merit, and Brevet-Major, Soudan, 1884; two clasps. Received officers' Soudan Medal of Merit, and Brevet-Major, Soudan, 1884; two clasps.
"	E. P. Campbell	17th Jan. 1872.	17th Jan. 1872.	4th Dec. 1885.	.....	.....	.....	Lieut. (now Capt.) Campbell joined the 96th Foot in 1872, exchanged to the 42nd, 10th Dec. 1873. He served with the Royal Highlanders in the Egyptian expedition of 1882; medal with clasp, and bronze star. Adjutant 5th Vol. Bde. Army of the Sudan, 1882; mentioned in despatches, 21st April 1887.
"	A. G. Duff	28th April 1875.	28th April 1875.	4th Dec. 1885.	.....	.....	.....	Lieut. (now Capt.) Gordon Duff served with the Royal Highlanders in the Egyptian campaign of 1882-84; medal with clasp, and bronze star. Soudan, 1884; two clasps. Soudan expedition, 1884-85; two clasps. A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Knowles, Malta, 5th Feb. 1892.
"	Norman Macleod	28th April 1875.	28th April 1875.	26th Sept. 1886.	.....	.....	.....	Lieut. (now Capt.) Macleod served with the Royal Highlanders in the Egyptian expedition, 1882-84; medal and bronze star. Soudan, 1884; wounded at El Teb and Tamai; mentioned in despatches, two clasps.

RANK.	NAMES.	ESSAYS OR 2ND LIEUT.	LIEUT.	CAPTAIN.	MAJOR.	LT.-COL.	COLONEL.	WAR SERVICES, ETC.
2nd Lieut.	C. W. MacRae	25th June 1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	E. S. Dawes	27th Oct. 1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	A. J. Nicol	20th Nov. 1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	H. Andrew	20th Nov. 1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	J. G. Collins	17th Jan. 1891.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	J. B. Pollok	4th March 1891.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	A. H. Macindin	7th Nov. 1891.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	W. Dick-Cunyngham	13th Aug. 1892.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adj.	E. S. Herbert	4th May 1887.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Qr.-Master	C. Sinclair	Promoted from the Ranks after 16 years' service, Quarter-Master; 25th Nov. 1883, Hon. Lieut.	25th Nov. 1889.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Qr.-Master and Honorary Lieut. Sinclair served with the Royal Highlanders in the Egyptian expedition of 1882-84; medal with clasp, and bronze star. Soudan, 1884; two clasps. Soudan expedition, 1884-85; two clasps.

NOTE.—This list (B) does not include the names of officers of the 1st Batt. Royal Highlanders, who are serving on the Staff or as Adjutants of Auxiliary Forces.

(C). RECIPIENTS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS, LEGION OF HONOUR, FRENCH WAR MEDAL, AND MEDAL FOR "DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD."

VICTORIA CROSS—	LEGION OF HONOUR (Gazette)—	FRENCH WAR MEDAL (Crimea)—	REMARKS.
Bt.-Major F. E. H. Farrquharson	Lieut.	India	Served with the 42nd in the Crimea, Indian Mutiny, and Ashanti. Died in 1875.
Qr.-Master J. Simpson, Hon. Captain	Q.-M.-Sergt.	India	Served with the 42nd in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny.
Qr.-M.-Serg. W. Gardner	Col.-Sergt.	India	Discharged on Pension.
Private James Davis	Private	India	Do.
" Duncan Milner	Do.	Do.	Do.
Lieut.-Corp. A. Thompson	Lieut.-Corp.	Do.	Do.
Private Walter Cook	Private	Do.	Do.
Sergt. Samuel M'Gaw	Sergt.	Ashanti	Died suddenly in Cyprus in 1876.
Private Thos. Edwards	Private	Soudan	Do.

NOTE.—This list (B) does not include the names of officers of the 1st Batt. Royal Highlanders, who are serving on the Staff or as Adjutants of Auxiliary Forces.

LEGION OF HONOUR (Gazette)—
 Col. Duncan Alex. Cameron, C.B.; Brev.-Lieut. Col. Hon. Robert Rollo (Appendix I); Capt. John Chetnam M'Leod (Appendix II). Capt. John Drysdale—Ensign, 42nd, 22nd June 1847; Adj., 25th June 1852; Lieut., 12th Oct. 1853; Capt., 24th Dec. 1854; Brev. Maj., 20th July 1858; 42nd, 10th Aug. 1858; out of the regiment in 1866; served with the 42nd in the Crimea, 1854-55 (medal and 3 clasps, Knt. of the Leg. of Hon.); Indian Mutiny, 1857-58 (medal and clasp, mentioned in despatches, Brev. Maj.).
 Lieut. W. Wood—Qr.-M.-Sergt., 5th May 1854; Ensign, 16th Feb. 1855; Lieut., 25th May 1855; Capt., 17th March 1863; Adjt., 12th Depot Batt., 24th June 1866; Major, 1st April 1870; half-pay, 1st April 1870; served with the 42nd in the Crimea, 1854-55 (medal with 3 clasps, Knt. of the Leg. of Hon., Turkish medal); Indian Mutiny, 1857-58 (medal and clasp). Asst.-Surg. Wm. Alex. MacKinnon—Now Surg.-Maj.-Gen. (medal); New Zealand war, 1863-69 (twice mentioned in despatches, C.B., medal, promoted Surg.-Major); Ashanti War, 1873-74, as Principal Med. Officer (twice mentioned in despatches, medal and clasp, promoted Dep.-Surg.-Gen.).

FRENCH WAR MEDAL (Crimea)—
 Col.-Sergt. Thos. Ridley and Sergt. W. Strathairn—Conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct in the trenches. Lance-Corp. Rob. Mc'Nair—For coolness and daring when on sentry in the advanced trenches on the 6th August 1855 and remaining on his post, though severely wounded, until verily relieved. Private Donald M'Kenzie—Volunteered as a sharpshooter; wounded on the 19th Oct. 1854; gallant behaviour on the 18th June 1855 during a sortie, and on the 19th, for going in search of a missing comrade. Lance-Corp. W. Bennett—Gallant and cool behaviour during the sortie on the 18th June 1855. Private Neil Carmichael—Gallant conduct, especially during an attack by the enemy's picquets on the night of the 6th August 1855. Sergt. George Fox—Volunteered as a sharpshooter; conspicuous for coolness and intrepidity; severely wounded on the 19th Oct. 1854. Private Andrew Crombie—Conspicuous for courage and daring during the sortie on the 18th June 1855; wounded on the 24th June.

MEDAL FOR "DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD"—
 Ashanti War—Sergt.-Maj. Barclay (meritorious services); Sergt.-Inst. of Musk. W. Street; Piper J. Wetherpoon; Privates J. White, G. Ritchie, G. Cameron, W. Bell, H. Jones, W. Nichol, and T. Adams.
 Egypt, 1882—Col.-Sergt. Young and Watt; Private W. M'Donald.
 Soudan, 1884—Sergeants Sutherland and Davidson; Drummer Munford; Private Shires.
 Nile, 1886—Col.-Sergeants Morrison, Tweedie, and Connon; Sergeant Watt; Privates Henderson and West.

NOTE I.

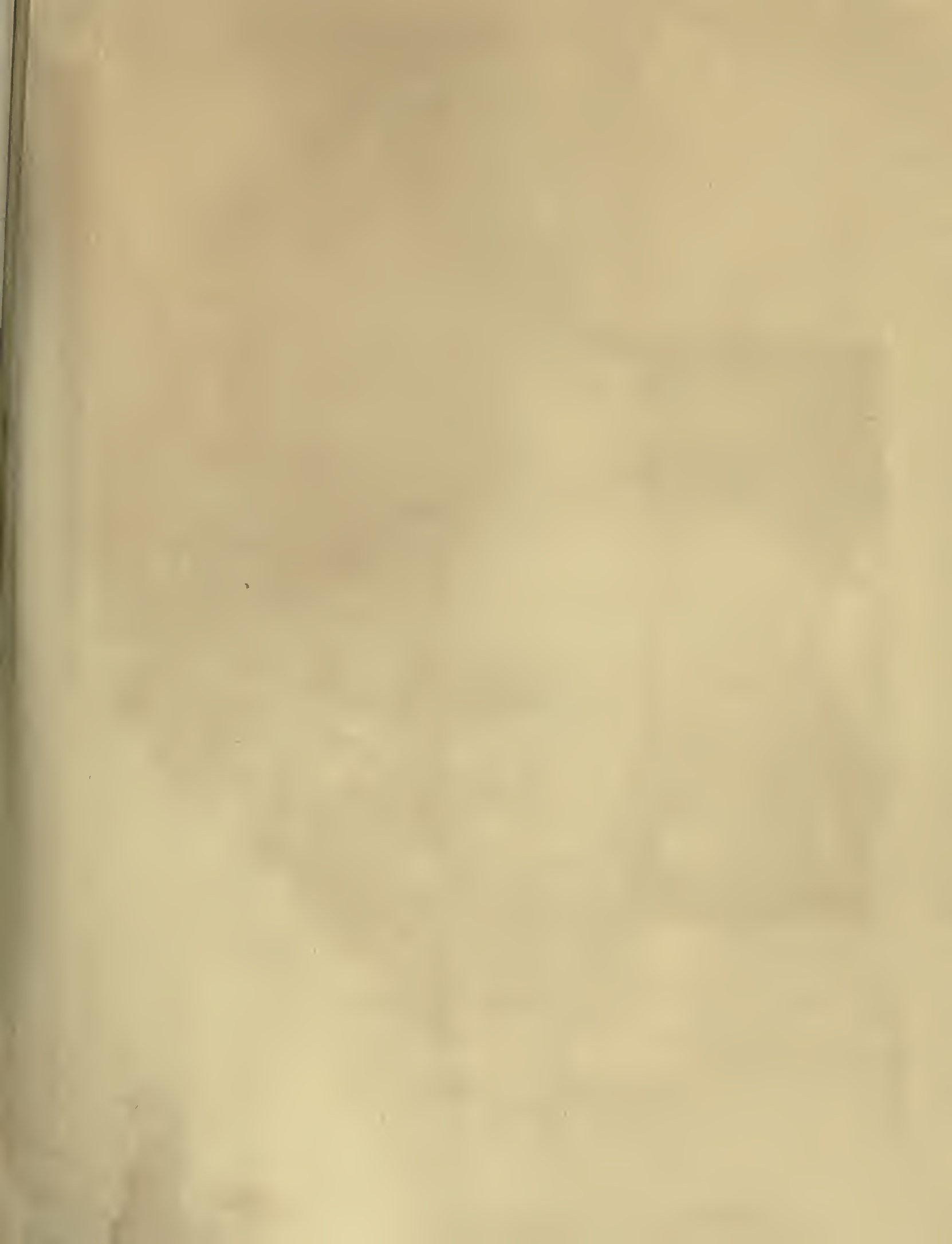
PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, ETC., SINCE SEPTEMBER 1892.
 Promotions—
 Lieut. J. Stuart (from 2nd Batt.) to be Captain (Gaz. 11th Oct.). Lieut. Northamptonshire Regiment, 14th May 1884; Black Watch, 21st June 1884; Capt., 10th Aug. 1892.
 Lieut. H. Jennings-Bramly to be Captain, 3rd Nov. 1892 (Gaz. 6th Dec.). See Appendix VI. (b).
 2nd Lieut. C. W. Macrae to be Lieutenant, 10th Aug. 1892 (Gaz. 11th Oct.). See Appendix VI. (b).

Appointments—
 Gent.-Cadet W. J. St. John Harvey, from the R.M. College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, 10th Nov. 1892 (Gaz. 18th Nov.).

Deaths—
 Capt. D. A. M'Leod, 2nd Nov. 1892. See Appendix VI. (b).

NOTE 2.

In January 1893, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Khedive of Egypt and the threatening attitude of the natives, Her Majesty's Government decided to reinforce the British Army of Occupation in that country, and the 1st Battalion Black Watch, being one of the regiments selected for that service, was despatched from Gibraltar to Alexandria. The Battalion is now (Feb. 1893) in Egypt, but is shortly to be relieved by another regiment, when it will proceed to the Mauritius and the Cape.



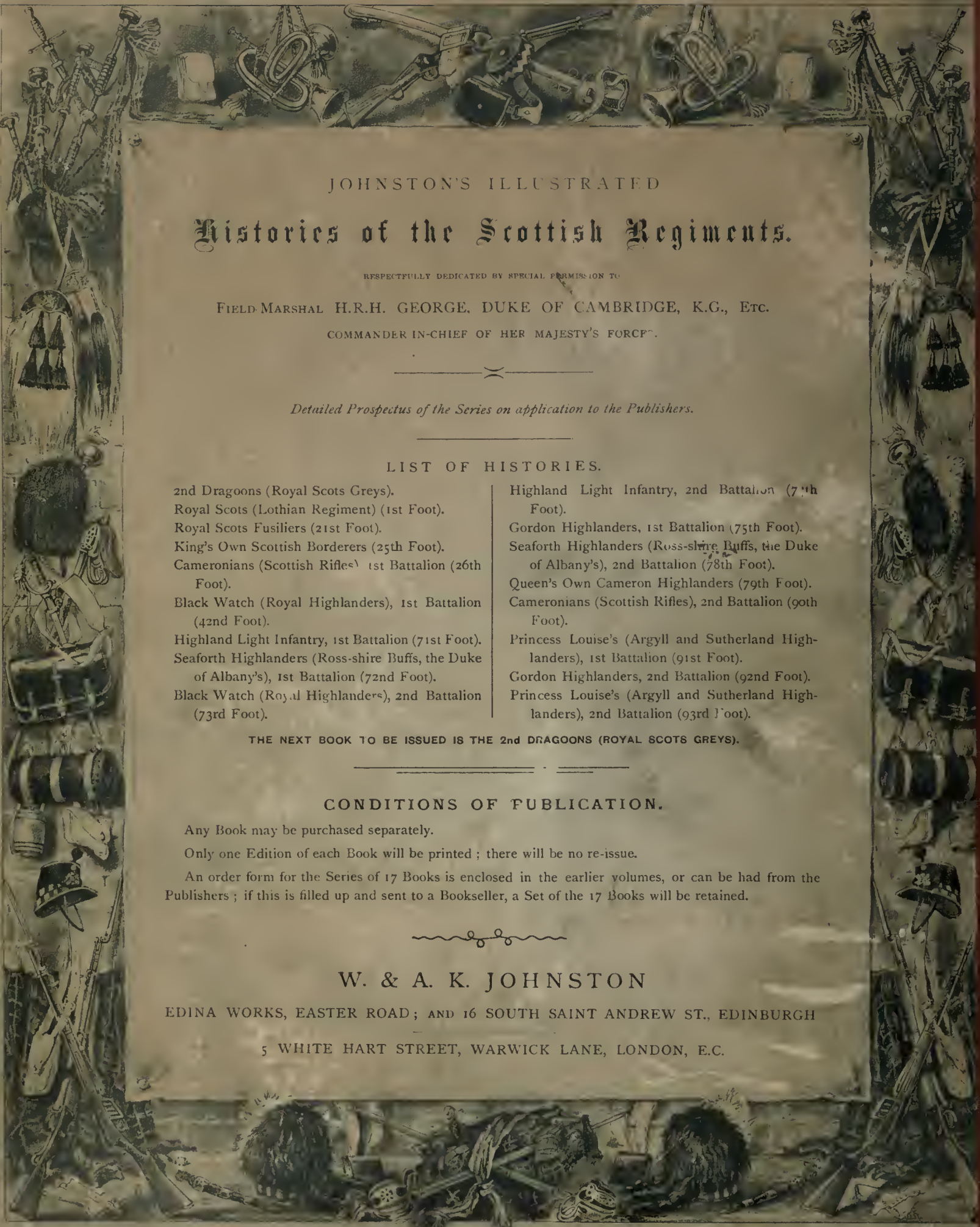
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| Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) 1st Battalion (26th Foot). | Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), 2nd Battalion (90th Foot). |
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