

Draft Reference list for Wars of the Grand Alliance Period

Post by Lindsay: *Regiments serving in Ireland during the campaigns of 1689-91*

For Irish (in Ireland): Jacobite
King's regt of Irish Guards: Red coats, blue lining
Lord Bellow's; red coats, orange cuffs
Grand Prior's; Red coats, white cuffs
Antrims; red coats faced red
O'Neills; white coats, brown cuffs
Eustace's Red coats, yellow cuffs

Williamite

3rd The King's Own Hussars Duke of Somerset's Regiment of Dragoons
1685.08.02
Coat Red , Facings and cuffs Light green, Shabraque and pistol holders Green Lined yellow.
Yellow lace Brass buttons Black boots

5th Regiment of Foot 1674.08.08 The Irish Regiment Colonels

1674.08.08 Col. Daniel (O'Brien), 3rd Viscount Clare
1675.08.02 Maj-Gen. Sir John Fenwick, Bt
1676.09.11 Col. Henry Wisely
1680.12.10 Col. Thomas Monk
1688.10.09 Lt-Gen. Thomas Tollemache
1689.05.01 Col. Edward Lloyd
1694.11.06 Maj-Gen. Thomas Fairfax
1704.02.05 Lt-Gen. Thomas Pearce
added to post Tuesday 06/14/05

Coat Scarlet/ Facings Gosling Green /Britches ? stockings ?

6th Regiment of Foot Formed 1673.12.12 Sir Walter Vane's Regiment of Foot colonels

1673.12.12 Maj-Gen. Sir Walter Vane [killed at Seneffe]
1674.08.16 Brig-Gen. Luke Lillingston
1675.09.13 Col. Thomas Ashley
1678.04.03 Lt-Gen. Sir Henry Bellasis
1688.04.07 Col. Philip Babington
1691.04.15 Maj-Gen. Georg, Prince of Hesse Darmstadt
1694.02.01 Col. Henry (de Caumont), Marquess de Rada
1695.06.23 Col. Ventris Columbine
1703.11.02 Col. James Rivers
1706.02.06 Col. William Southwell
1708.06.14 Col. Thomas Harrison
1716.03.07 Col. Robert Dormer

The Dutch employed British troops to fight with them against the French and amongst the British contingent was Lillingstone's Regiment. In 1688, William of Orange came to England to be King, bringing with him a body of troops that included Lillingstone's Regiment. An early nickname for them was 'The Dutch Guards' and it was this relationship with the House of Orange that resulted in the Regiment adopting the colours of 'Royal Blue and Old Gold with a touch of Dutch Pink.

added to post Tuesday06/14/05
No Uniform info as yet

9th Regiment of Foot Formed1685.06.19 Henry Cornwall's Regiment of Foot

Colonels 19/06/85 Henry Cornwall

20/11/88 Oliver Nicholas

31/12/88 John Cunningham

01/05/89 William Stuart

red coats lined orange cuffs?/waistcoat orange? /grey Britches/ whiteorgrey stockings orange
hatband /yellow lace brass buttons

12th Regiment of Foot formed1685.06.20 The Duke of Norfolk's Regiment of Foot

colonels20/06/85 Henry Howard 7th Duke of Norfolk

14/06/86 Sir Henry Lee, Bt., 1st earl of Lichfield

30/11/88 Sir Robert Carey, 6th Lord Hunsden

31/12/88 The Hon Henry Wharton

01/11/89 Richard Brewer

red coats lined blue/ cuffs white/waistcoat blue/ Britches Blue/ stockings Blue/ hatband white/
yellow lace/ brass buttons

19th Regiment of Foot formed 1688.11.20 Francis Lutterell's Regiment of Foot

Colonels 20/11/88 Francis Lutterell

01/01/91 Thomas Erle

Blue coats lined yellow/ cuffs yellow/waistcoat blue/ Britches Blue/ stockings white/ hatband
blue/ White lace/Pewter buttons till 1691

After 1691 red coats lined yellow/ cuffs yellow/waistcoat not known Britches yellow/ stockings
white/ hatband white/ yellow lace/ brass buttons

20th Regiment of Foot1688.11.20 Sir Richard Peyton's Regiment of Foot

Colonels 20/11/88 Sir Robert Peyton

01/06/89 Gustavus Hamilton

red coats lined red/ cuffs Red/waistcoat blue/ Britches Not known/ stockings grey/ hatband
white/ yellow lace/ brass buttons

22nd Regiment of Foot Formed 1688.03.08 Duke of Norfolk's Regiment of Foot

Colonels 08/03/89 Henry Duke of Norfolk

28/09/89 Sir henry Bellasis

red coats lined red/ cuffs Red/waistcoat grey/ Britches grey/ stockings grey/ hatband white/
white lace/ brass buttons Officers gold

(one source shows buff/ flesh facings with yellow lace hat and white buttons)

23rd Regiment of Foot Formed 1689.03.16 Lord Herbert's Regiment of Foot

Blue coats lined white/ cuffs white?/waistcoat blue ?/ Britches white/ stockings white/ hatband
white/ White lace/Pewter buttons

25th Regiment of Foot1689.03.19 The Earl of Leven's, or Edinburgh, Regiment of Foot

red coats lined white/ cuffs white?/waistcoat blue ?/ Britches grey/ stockings white/ hatband
white/ White lace/Pewter buttons

Just a note for those who may be still getting into the period :

If you look at Lindsay's list(last post before this one) all regiments down to and including
Eustace's are JACOBITE and all those following are WILLIAMITE.

Yeah I missed out in saying that very thing I consider myself sent to the corner for the rest of
the day 😊

I corrected that added regiments I know that were there but have no info on Namely the 5th
Regiment of Foot1674.08.08 The Irish Regiment
raised for Dutch service1685 transferred to English Establishment

6th Regiment of Foot1673.12.12 Sir Walter Vane's Regiment of Foot

raised at Bois-le-Duc from Irish troops for Dutch service1688 transferred to English
Establishment

Post by Simon Boulton: *Regiments serving in Ireland during the campaigns of 1689-91*

Here's some extra info on the Jacobite Irish uniforms that I've come across that hopefully might be of interest.

Lord Clare's dragoons were known as the yellow dragoons, this could be because they wore yellow/buff coloured coats or had a red coat with yellow facings.

There was an Irish regt of foot in French service called Berwick because its colonel was James Fitzjames, illegitimate son of James II and Duke of Berwick. It was formed in 1698 from the remnants of the king's dismounted dragoon regt of James II army in exile. Now, it seems reasonable to me, that the uniform colours (red with white cuffs) could have been worn by a Jacobite dragoon regt, possibly Maxwells, in Ireland before going into exile where it was dismounted and renamed the Kings regt.

There was also a cavalry regt in the French army called Fitzjames, this was created in 1698 from the Kings regt of Horse under Dominic Sheldon. Again, it seems reasonable to assume that this was created from a previous Jacobite regt of Horse. In 'From pike to shot' the regulations of 1690 list it as wearing red coats with green cuffs, saddle cloth red with green trim but later info shows red coat with blue cuffs, red saddlecloth with yellow trim. It should of course, be white cuffs for Berwick!

Post by Lindsay: *French Regiments 1701-1714*

Nice little site on French uniforms 1701-1714

<http://perso.wanadoo.fr/gbfwss/Site%20WSS/page%20d%27accueil.htm>

Post by Simon Boulton: *Regiments serving in Ireland during the campaigns of 1689-91*

Have been doing some calculations using the 'Review of the Royal Army 1/2 October 1989' in the Osprey book on the Battle of the Boyne. Overall the ratio of firearms to pikes comes out at about 3:1 but when you look at the individual regiments and rounding to a whole figure, there are wide variations from one regiment that had no pikes (Lord Slanes) to two 1:1

The results from 26 regts come out as two 1:1, eleven 2:1, four 3:1, three 4:1, one 6:1, two 7:1 and the other three 9:1 or higher. I should point out that I didn't bother with 3:2 ratios etc. The Osprey book also mentions that when the French foot came over in March 1690 they bought 1,000,000 pounds of supplies with them, including uniforms and firearms.

My point though at the end of all this is that it's all a matter of choice. You could organise your Irish Jacobite foot as Barry suggests, organise them as normal regiments or a mixture of both for different regts.

My own choice (I think, still not sure yet!) is for a three standard unit with three pikemen on the middle base which is how I'm planning to do all my foot unless they don't have pikes like the Danes. I read the excellent article on making your units flexible and reckon this way most units will be suitable for battles on the continent too. Stretching things a little can help too, for example the Irish regt Boisseleau had I believe a French General as colonel so I'm assuming that it could also have a French colonel's white flag and plain grey uniform, it could then be used for a number of French regiments, militia, newly raised etc or another option, use the same flag but give them red coats and you've also got a Swiss regiment in French service. These don't seem to be a lot of hard facts about the uniforms so there's plenty of flexibility! I did wonder if Lord Slanes regt (the one without pikes) was intended as an artillery guard, given that the 'British' fusiliers had no pikes too. Hope this is of interest to someone anyway!

Post by Lindsay: *The British Army (a list and history of its regiments)*

The modern British Army was born by Royal Warrant on 26 Jan. 1661, eight months after the Stuart restoration to the throne. A handful of regiments were held over from the Cromwellian army and the Stuart army in exile, but most were new.

The Age of Marlborough

Prior to the Act of Union in 1707 there was no "British Army", but rather three separate small armies on the English, Scottish and Irish establishments, all owing allegiance to the same monarch, and co-mingling with the forces of the Dutch and other establishments (including two French Huguenot regiments in 1689-90 🤔). The army of 1660-62 consisted of a mix of regiments that the King brought to England from his exile, Cromwellian units which switched allegiance, and newly raised units.

By 1702 a sense of seniority and precedence across the three establishments was beginning to evolve as Parliament, ever suspicious of the Army, forced major cuts after every war or crisis, and the regiments sought a claim to survival based on seniority. The forces retained by the time of Charles II's death in 1685 amounted to little more than a royal bodyguard. A major exception in the trend of disbandments were nine infantry regiments raised later that year by James II to suppress the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. He not only managed to hold on to them, but they survived intact into the 20th century. Most the regiments raised for King William's war were disbanded by 1698, and when he died in 1702 he was beginning to rebuild the army to meet the French challenge in the War of the Spanish Succession. Seven new cavalry and fifty new infantry regiments were raised for that war.

Both cavalry and foot regiments were known by the names of their colonels, which led to confusion when new colonels took over and when the same person successively commanded different regiments. Efforts to sort out this confusion also led to regimental nicknames, which in turn sometimes evolved into official titles. Two regiments commanded by colonels Howard were distinguished as the Buff Howards and the Green Howards from the colour of their facings, and the units eventually came to be officially known as The Buffs and The Green Howards.

Ranking, or precedence, of regiments was formally established in 1747, and these numbers became the titles of regiments in 1751.

English Establishment

From 1658 to 1788, the Horse Guards existed as independent troops. They were placed on the English establishment in 1661 with the founding of the modern Regular British Army.

1st Troop [1658-1788] 1658 1st, or His Majesty's Own Troop of Horse Guards formed in exile in Holland from followers of Charles II 1746 absorbed 3rd Troop 1788.06.08 absorbed 1st Troop Horse Grenadier Guards 1788.06.25 reorganised, to form 1st Regiment of Life Guards

2nd Troop [1659-1788] 1659 Monck's Life Guards raised for Spanish service 1660 3rd, or The Duke of Albemarle's Troop of Horse Guards 1661 3rd, or The Lord General's Troop of Horse Guards 1670 2nd, or The Queen's Troop of Horse Guards 1746 absorbed 4th Troop 1788.06.08 absorbed 2nd Troop Horse Grenadier Guards 1788.06.25 reorganised, to form 2nd Regiment of Life Guards

3rd Troop [1658-1746] 1658 2nd, or The Duke of York's Troop of Horse Guards formed in exile in Holland from followers of Charles II 1670 3rd Troop of Horse Guards 1746 disbanded (absorbed by 1st Troop)

4th Troop [1661-1683] 1661.05.04 4th Troop of Horse Guards raised on English establishment 1683 disbanded

4th Troop [1687-1689] 1687 4th, or Lord Dover's Troop of Horse Guards 1689 disbanded

4th Troop [1661-1746] 1661.04.02 Scots Troop of Horse Guards
raised on Scottish establishment 1709 4th Troop of Horse Guards
placed on British establishment 1746 absorbed by 2nd Troop

[Scottish] Troop [1661-1676] 1661.05.01 Earl of Middleton's Troop of Horse Guards
raised on Scottish Establishment for attendance on Lord High Commissioner 1663.10.08
disbanded 1664.11 The Earl of Rothe's Troop of Horse Guards
re-formed on Scottish Establishment for attendance on Lord High Commissioner 1676.03.01
disbanded

4th Troop [1689-1699] 1660 Earl of Portland's Troop of Horse Guards
raised for Dutch service 1689 4th Troop of Horse Guards
placed on English establishment 1699 returned to Dutch service

5th Troop [1664-1676] 1664.11 5th Troop of Horse Guards 1676.01.01 disbanded

6th Troop [1664-1685] 1664.11 6th Troop of Horse Guards 1685.01.01 disbanded in Ireland

Year 1747rank notes
Household Cavalry

1st, or His Majesty's Own Troop of Guards 1658 Eng estab 1661
His Majesty's Own Troop of Horse Guards
formed in exile in Holland from followers of Charles II

2nd, or The Queen's Troop of Guards 1659 Eng estab 1660
1659 Monck's Life Guards
raised for Spanish service
1660 3rd, or The Duke of Albemarle's Troop of Horse Guards
1661 3rd, or The Lord General's Troop of Horse Guards
1670 2nd, or The Queen's Troop of Horse Guards

3rd, or The Duke of York's Troop of Guards . 1658 disb 1746
1658 2nd, or The Duke of York's Troop of Horse Guards
formed in exile in Holland from followers of Charles II
1670 3rd Troop of Horse Guards

1st Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards 1687
From 1660 to 1687, the Horse Grenadiers were an integral part of each troop of Horse Guards,
and then assumed a separate existence as independent troops.

1st Troop [1687-1788]
1687 1st Troop of Grenadiers
(formerly part of The King's Troop of Guards)
1693 Horse Grenadier Guards
formed by amalgamation of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Troops
1709 1st Troop, Horse Grenadier Guards

2nd Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards 1702h From 1660 to 1687, the Horse Grenadiers were
an integral part of each troop of Horse Guards, and then assumed a separate existence as
independent troops.

1st Troop [1687-1788]
1687 1st Troop of Grenadiers
(formerly part of The King's Troop of Guards)
1693 Horse Grenadier Guards
formed by amalgamation of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Troops
1709 1st Troop, Horse Grenadier Guards

The Earl of Oxford's Royal Regiment of Horse, or Horse Guards 1661as 1st Horse Household
estab 1687

1650.08 Regiment of Cuirassiers

raised in Parliamentary Army at Newcastle and County Durham

1660.07 The Royal Regiment

transferred to the King's service

1660.12 disbanded at Bath

1661.01.26 The Royal Regiment of Horse, or Horse Guards

re-formed on creation of British Regular Army; ranked as 1st Horse; also known as Oxford
Blues

1687 placed on Household establishment

Cavalry [three of the horse regts may have been on Irish establishment]

Queen's Regiment of Horse, Henry Lumley's 1685 1 DG 2nd Horse

1685.06.06 The Queen's Regiment of Horse

raised in London region, ranked as 2nd Horse (after Royal Horse Guards); named for Queen
Mary consort of James II

1714 The King's Own Regiment of Horse

(re-named for King George I)

Daniel Harvey's Regiment of Horse 1685 2 DG 3rd Horse 1688

1685.06.20 Earl of Peterborough's Regiment of Horse

formed by regimentation of four existing troops (Sir John Talbot's Troop at Hounslow, John
Lloyd's Troop at Edgware, Sir Michael Wentworth's Troop in Yorkshire, and Lord Aylesbury's
Troop in London); ranked as 3rd Horse

1715 The Princess of Wales's Own Regiment of Horse

(named for the future Queen Caroline)

1727 The Queen's Own Regiment of Horse

(redesignated when the Princess of Wales became Queen)

Cornelius Wood's Regiment of Horse 1685 3 DG 4th Horse 1688

1685.07.15 Earl of Plymouth's Regiment of Horse

formed by regimentation of troops of Cuirassiers formed earlier in 1685 (Thomas, Earl of
Plymouth in Worcestershire; Claude, Earl of Abercorn in Oxfordshire; Lord Eyland at St.
Albans; Lord Grey in Bedfordshire; Lionel Walden in Huntingdon; Ambrose Brown at Dorking);
ranked as 4th Horse

Francis Langston's Regiment of Cuirassiers 1685 4 DG 5th Horse 1691

1685.07.28 Earl of Arran's Regiment of Cuirassiers

formed by regimentation of troops raised earlier in 1685 (Earl of Arran in north England;
others at London, Lichfield, Grantham, Durham, and Morpeth); ranked as 6th Horse; later
known as Duke of Hamilton's Regiment of Cuirassiers

1691 ranked as 5th Horse upon disbandment of former 5th Horse

Earl of Cadogan's Regiment of Horse 1685 5 DG 6th Horse 1690

1685.07.29 Duke of Shrewsbury's Regiment of Horse

formed by regimentation of troops raised earlier in 1685 at Lichfield, Kingston-on-Thames,
Chester, Bridgnorth, Bristol, and Winchester; ranked as 7th Horse; also known until 1751 by
the names of eleven other colonels

1690 ranked as 6th Horse

The King's Regiment of Carabineers, Hugh Wyndham's Horse 1685 6 DG 7th Horse 1694

1685.07.31 The Queen Dowager's Regiment of Horse

ranked as 9th Horse, named for Queen Catherine, widow of Charles II; also known

1690 ranked as 8th Horse

1692 The King's Regiment of Carabineers
re-named for William III
1694 ranked as 7th Horse

Meinhardt, Duke of Schomberg's Regiment of Horse 1688 7 DG 8th Horse 1694
1688.12.31 Lord Cavendish's Regiment of Horse
formed by regimentation of troops raised earlier in 1688; known until 1751 by the names of
six other colonels
1690 ranked as 9th Horse; also known 1691-93 as Duke of Leinster's Regiment of Horse
1694 ranked as 8th Horse

[unidentified Regiment of Horse]

The Royal Regiment of Dragoons, Lord Raby's 1691 1 D
1661.10.21 single troop raised from veterans of Parliamentary Army and Monmouth's Horse;
also known until 1751 by names of colonels
166? The Tangier Horse expanded to four troops
<1674> ranked as 1st Dragoons
1683 The King's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons
(named for King Charles II)
1690 The Royal Regiment of Dragoons

The Queen Consort's Own Regiment of Dragoons, William Lloyd's 1685 3 D
1685.08.02 Duke of Somerset's Regiment of Dragoons
formed from independent troops raised earlier in 1685 (in Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex
and Essex); ranked as 3rd Dragoons
1694 The Queen Consort's Own Regiment of Dragoons
(named for Queen Mary)
1714 The King's Regiment of Dragoons
(re-named for King George I)

The Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment of Dgns, Earl of Essex's 1685 4 D
1685.07.17 The Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment of Dragoons
formed from independent troops raised earlier in 1685 at Warminster, Shaftesbury, Shepton-
Mallet, Glastonbury, FRome, Wincanton, Ilchester and Bradford; named for the future Queen
Anne
1690 ranked as 4th Dragoons

Robert Echlin's Regiment of Dragoons 1689 6 D 6th Dgns 1691
1689.06.20 Sir Albert Cunningham's Regiment of Dragoons
formed by amalgamation of several Irish regiments formed at Enniskillen in 1688
1690 ranked as 7th Dragoons
1691 ranked as 6th Dragoons
1715 also known as the Black Dragoons

Henry Conyngham's Regiment of Dragoons 1693 8 D 8th Dgns 1691
1693.02.01 Henry Conyngham's Regiment of Dragoons
raised in Ireland; ranked as 8th Dragoons
1714 disbanded
1715 John Pepper's Regiment of Dragoons
re-formed in Ireland

Guards

1st Regiment of Foot Guards 1656 Eng estab 1660
Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards 1650 King's service 1660
1656 Lord Wentworth's Regiment
raised at Bruges, Spanish Netherlands, as bodyguard to exiled Charles II
1660.08.26 placed on British establishment 1660.11.23
John Russell's Regiment of Guards
raised in London at Restoration 166?
King's Royal Regiment of Guards 1665.03.16
1st Regiment of Foot Guards
formed by union of Russell's [1st Bn], and Wentworth's [2nd Bn]

3rd, or Blue Regiment of Foot Guards ? in Holland Eng estab 1688 Dutch estab 1702
1650.08.26 George Monck's Regiment
raised for service in Parliamentary Army in Northumberland from five companies of George Fenwick's Regiment and five companies of Sir Arthur Hesilrige's Regiment [Hazlerigg]
1660 The Duke of Albemarle's Regiment of Foot, or The Lord General's Regiment
transferred to the King's service
1661.02.14 Lord General's Regiment of Foot Guards
elevated to Guards status, and placed on British Establishment;
Note: the regiment never accepted the designation "2nd Regiment of Foot Guards" although this was occasionally used in official documents in the early 18th century.
1670 Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards

Foot [three of these regts may have been on Irish establishment]

The Queen Dowager's Regiment of Foot, William Selwyn's 1661 2ndfoot
1661.10.01 Earl of Peterborough's Regiment of Foot
also known as the Tangier Regiment
1663 absorbed Sir Robert Harley's Regiment of Foot, and Lord Rutherford's Regiment of Foot
1685 Queen Dowager's Regiment of Foot
(named for Queen Catherine, widow of Charles II)
1703 The Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot
1715 The Princess of Wales's Own Regiment of Foot
(re-named for the future Queen Caroline)

Prince George of Denmark's Regt of Foot, Churchill's (The Buffs) 1572 3rdfoot Eng estab 1665
1572 Thomas Morgan's Company
formed for service in Holland
1605 expanded to brigade of four regiments
1665 The British brigade, numbering three English and four Scottish regiments were required to take the oath of allegiance to the States-General or be cashiered. The English refused and disbanded in Holland. The Scots continued in Dutch service until 1794 when they were placed on the British establishment as The Scotch Brigade.
1665.05.31 The Holland Regiment
formed in England from repatriated veterans of the three disbanded English regiments in Dutch service
1689 Prince George of Denmark's Regiment

The Queen Consort's Regiment of Foot, Seymour's 1680 4thfoot marines 1703-10
1680.07.13 2nd Tangier, or Earl of Plymouth's Regiment of Foot
1684 The Duchess of York and Albany's Regiment of Foot
(named for the future Queen Mary)
1685.02? The Queen's Regiment of Foot
(redesignated when the Duchess of York became Queen)

1688 The Queen Consort's Regiment of Foot
(re-named for Queen Mary, consort of William III)
1702 The Queen's Regiment of Foot
1703 The Queen's Own Regiment of Marines
1710 The Queen's Own Regiment of Foot
1715 The King's Own Regiment of Foot

Edward Fairfax's Regiment of Foot 1674Holland 5thfoot
Eng estab 1688
1674.08.08 The Irish Regiment
raised for Dutch service
1685 transferred to English Establishment

Ventris Columbine's Regiment of Foot 1674Holland 6thfoot
Eng estab 1688
1667.06.13 Sir Walter Vane's Regiment of Foot
1668? disbanded
1673.12.12 Sir Walter Vane's Regiment of Foot
raised at Bois-le-Duc from Irish troops for Dutch service; also known until 1751 by the names
of other colonels
1688 transferred to English Establishment

The Royal Regiment of Fuzileers, Lord Tyrawley's 1685 7thfoot 1685.06.11 The Ordnance
Regiment
raised in London from two coys of Tower Guards as an escort to the Train of Artillery; also
known as The Royal Regiment of Fuzilie

The Queen's Regiment of Foot, John Richmond Webb's 1685 8thfoot 685.06.19 The Princess
Anne of Denmark's Regiment of Foot
raised in Derbyshire and Hertfordshire; named for the future Queen Anne
1702 The Queen's Regiment of Foot
(redesignated when Princess Anne became Queen)
1716 The King's Regiment of Foot

William Steuart's Regiment of Foot 1685 9thfoot
1685.06.19 Henry Cornwall's Regiment of Foot
raised at Gloucester

Sir Bevil Granville's Regiment of Foot 1685 10thfoot
1685.06.20 The Earl of Bath's Regiment
raised from eleven independent coys in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and the Plymouth
Garrison (one coy)

James, Earl of Stanhope's Regiment of Foot 1685 11thfoot
1667.06.13 The Marquess of Worcester's Regiment of Foot
1667 disbanded
1673.01.24 The Marquess of Worcester's Regiment of Foot
1674 disbanded
1685.06.20 The Duke of Beaufort's Regiment of Foot

John Livesay's Regiment of Foot 1685 12thfoot
1685.06.20 The Duke of Norfolk's Regiment of Foot
raised at Norwich from men of Norfolk and Suffolk, incorporating a detachment raised in 1660
which had been sent to Virginia in 1676

James, Earl of Barrymore's Regiment of Foot 1685 13thfoot 1685.06.20 Earl of Huntingdon's Regiment of Foot

Thomas Tidcomb's Regiment of Foot 1685 14thfoot
1685.06.22 Sir Edward Hales's Regiment of Foot
raised at Canterbury
Emmanuel Howe's Regiment of Foot 1685 15thfoot
1685.06.22 Sir William Clifton's Regiment of Foot
raised at Nottingham

James, Earl of Derby's Regiment of Foot 1688 16thfoot
1688.10.09 Archibald Douglas's Regiment of Foot
raised at Reading from southern counties

Sir Matthew Bridge's Regiment of Foot 1688 17th
1688.09.27 Solomon Richard's Regiment of Foot
raised in London

Thomas Erle's Regiment of Foot 1688 19th
1688.11.20 Francis Lutterell's Regiment of Foot
raised from independent companies in Devonshire 1689.03.08 Thomas Erle raised a regiment
and subsequently (1691-1712) also became colonel of the 19th Foot, thereby owning two
regiments, the junior one sometimes being called the 2nd Battalion (which disbanded 1698)

Gustavus Hamilton's (Viscount Boyne) Regiment of Foot 1688 20thfoot
1688.11.20 Sir Richard Peyton's Regiment of Foot
raised in Devonshire

Sir Henry Bellasis's Regiment of Foot 1688 22ndfoot
1688.03.08 Duke of Norfolk's Regiment of Foot

Richard Ingoldsby's Regiment of Foot 1689 23rdfoot
1689.03.16 Lord Herbert's Regiment of Foot
also known until 1751 by the names of other colonels
1702 The Welch Regiment of Fuziliers
converted to fusiliers for protection of artillery (variously spelled "Fuzileers" during 18th cent.)
1713 The Royal Regiment of Welch Fuziliers
(royal accolade granted for service in war of the Spanish Succession)
1714 The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Welch Fuziliers

William Seymour's Regiment of Foot 1689 24thfoot
1689.03.08 Sir Edward Dering's Regiment of Foot

Sir John Gibson's Regiment of Foot 1694 28thfoot
1694.02.16 Sir John Gibson's Regiment of Foot
1697 disbanded
1702.02.12 Sir John Gibson's Regiment of Foot

Thomas Farrington's Regiment of Foot 1694 29thfoot
1694.02.16 Thomas Farrington's Regiment of Foot
also known by the names of six other colonels until 1751
1698.12 disbanded
1702.02.12 Thomas Farrington's Regiment of Foot
re-formed

Thomas Saunderson's Regiment of Marines (1st Marines) 1689 30thfoot disb 1698 reformed
1702
1689.03.08 Viscount Castleton's Regiment of Foot 1694.03.08 Thomas Saunderson's Regiment
of Foot 1699.04 disbanded
1702.02.12 Thomas Saunderson's Regiment of Marines
also known as 1st Regiment of Marines
1714 converted to Foot

George Villier's Regiment of Marines (2nd Marines) 1702 31stfoot 1694.04.23 Sir Richard
Atkins's Regiment of Foot
raised for Irish Establishment 1696.12.06 George Villiers's Regiment of Foot 1698 disbanded
in Ireland
1702.03.14 George Villiers's Regiment of Marines
also known as 2nd Regiment of Marines
1714 converted to Foot

Edward Fox's Regiment of Marines (3rd Marines) 1702 32ndfoot
1672 Beville Skelton's Regiment of Foot
1674 disbanded
1688.10.09 Beville Skelton's Regiment of Foot
1701 disbanded in Leeward Islands
1702.02.12 Edward Fox's Regiment of Marines also known as 3rd Regiment of Marines;
1713 disbanded in England
1714 Jacob Borr's Regiment of Foot re-formed
The Earl of Huntingdon's Regiment of Foot 1702 33rdfoot
1702.02.12 Earl of Huntingdon's Regiment of Foot

Lord Lucas's Regiment of Foot 1702 34thfoot
1702.02.12 Col. Robert (Lucas), 3rd Baron Lucas
1705.02.01 Brig-Gen. Hans Hamilton
1712.11.30 Col. Thomas Chudleigh

William, Viscount Charlemont's Regiment of Foot 1701 36thfoot
1694.04.23 Viscount Charlemont's Regiment of Foot
1698 disbanded in Ireland
1701.05.10 Viscount Charlemont's Regiment of Foot

Thomas Meredith's Regiment of Foot 1702 37th
1702.02.13 Lt-Gen. Thomas Meredith [also 20th Foot, 21st Foot]
1710.05.01 Col. William Windress
1715.08.23 Gen. John (Fane), 7th Earl of Westmorland (Baron Catherlough)
1717.12.11 Col. Edward Richard (Montagu), Viscount Hinchinbroke

Luke Lillingston's Regiment of Foot 1702

1688.11.12 Sir John Guise's Regiment of Foot
1689.09.20 Jonathan Foulkes's Regiment of Foot
1693.10.30 Luke Lillingston's Regiment of Foot
1694 disbanded in England
1694.12.24 Luke Lillingston's Regiment of Foot
re-formed from personnel of previous regiment
1696 disbanded in West Indies
1702.02.13 Luke Lillingston's Regiment of Foot

Thomas Stringer's Regiment of Foot 1702 disb 1713
1702.02.12 Thomas Stringer
1706.09.01 F.M. John (Campbell), 2nd Duke of Argyll, KG, KT (Earl of Islay, Lord Lorne) Gov.
Minorca 1712-16;
1707.02.24 Maj-Gen. Charles (Boyle), 4th Earl of Orrery, KT
1710.12.08 Charles de Sybourg
1713.10.16 Brig-Gen. John Corbet [to 1713]

Lord Mohun's Regiment of Foot 1702 Irish estab 1704;disb 1713
1702.02.12 Lord Mohun's Regiment of Foot
raised in England 1704 transferred to Irish Establishment
1708.05.01 Lt-Gen. James Dormer
1713 disbanded in Ireland?

Sir Richard Temple's Regiment of Foot 1702 disb 1713
No info
Henry Holt's Regiment of Marines 1702 disb 1713
1689.03.08 Henry Holt's Regiment of Foot
raised by the Duke of Bolton as his second regt (see first), but known as Holt's in order to
distinguish between the two
1697 disbanded in West Indies
1702.02.12 Henry Holt's Regiment of Marines
1705.05 The Queen's Own Regiment of Marines
1713.10 disbanded

Lord Shannon's Regiment of Marines 1702 disb 1713
No info

Scottish Establishment

Household Cavalry

Scots Troop of Guards 1661 tsfd 1709 to London as 4th Tp Gds; disb 1746
1661.04.02 Scots Troop of Horse Guards
raised on Scottish establishment
1709 4th Troop of Horse Guards
placed on British establishment
1661.05.01 Earl of Middleton's Troop of Horse Guards
raised on Scottish Establishment for attendance on Lord High Commissioner
1663.10.08 disbanded
1664.11 The Earl of Rothe's Troop of Horse Guards
re-formed on Scottish Establishment for attendance on Lord High Commissioner
1676.03.01 disbanded

Cavalry

The Grey Dragoons, or Scots Regiment of White Horses 1678 2 D 2nd Dgns 1688

1678 three independent troops raised in Scotland
16?? three more troops raised
1681.11.25 Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons, or, His Majesty's Regiment of Dragoons
1688.11.01 ranked as 2nd Dragoons
1702 Grey Dragoons, or Scots Regiment of White Horses

The Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoons, Marquis of Lothian's 1690 7 D 7th Dgns 1691;Eng
estab 1708
1689.05 independent troops (ten horse, two dragoons) on Scots Establishment

1690.12.30 The Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoons
formed by conversion of horse to dragoons and regimentation of six of the troops (Lord Rollo,
Lord Ross, the Laird of Blair, the Master of Forbes, the Earl of Annandale, and Lord Belhaven -
- the latter two being the original dragoon troops; other six troops regimented as Newbattle's
Dragoons); ranked as 8th Dragoons; named for Queen Mary; also known until 1751 by the
names of colonels
1691 ranked as 7th Dragoons
1698 transferred to Scots Establishment
1708 transferred to English Establishment
1714 disbanded (troops absorbed by 1st Dragoons and 2nd Dragoons
1715 The Princess of Wales's Own Regiment of Dragoons
re-formed from troops of 1st Dragoons and 2nd Dragoons; re-named for the future Queen
Caroline

Guards

Scots Regiment of Foot Guards 1660 tsfd London 1662; numb 3rd Gds 1713
1642 Marquis of Argyll's Royal Regiment
1650 Foote Regiment of His Majestie's Lyffe Guard
1651 disbanded
1660.11.23 six independent companies in Scotland
1661.05.01 Scots Regiment of Foot Guards
(also known as The King's Regiment, The King's Foot Guards, or Scotch Guards)
1686 placed on English Establishment, ranking as 3rd Foot Guards
1713 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards

Foot

His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Foot, The Earl of Orkney's 1625 1st
1625 John Hepburn's Regiment
1627 entered Danish service
1630 entered Swedish service, formed with Mackay's Highlanders (raised 1626), Stargate's
Corps, and Lumsden's Musketeers, the Green or Scots Brigade
1633 remnants of Green Brigade merged into Hepburn's Regt
1633.01.26 Royal Regiment of Foot
placed on Scottish establishment for King Charles I's Scottish coronation
1635 Régiment de Hebron [Hepburn]
entered French service
1637 Régiment de Douglas
1655.10.21 Régiment de Dumbarton
1662 transferred to English service; ranked as 1st regiment of foot
1662 returned to French service
1667 returned to English service for Dutch war
1667 returned to French service
1678 returned to English Establishment
1684.05.01 His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Foot

The Scots Fuziliers, Archibald Row's Regiment 1678 21stfoot "North British" 1708
1678.09.23 Earl of Mar's Regiment of Foot
1685 Scots Fuziliers
1688.03.01 placed on English Establishment; ranked as 21st Foot
1707 North British Fusiliers
1713 Royal North British Fusiliers

The Earl of Leven's, or Edinburgh Regiment of Foot 1689 25thfoot 1688.03.19 Lt-Gen. David
(Melville), 3rd Earl of Leven
1694.03.19 Lt-Gen. James Maitland

1711.04.15 Brig-Gen. William Breton
1715.01.27 F.M. Richard (Boyle), 2nd Viscount Shannon

The Cameronians, James Ferguson's Regiment of Foot 1689 26thfoot1688 The Cameronian Guard
ten companies raised by authority of the Lords of the Convention, named for Richard Cameron (d. 1680), a minister of the National Covenant of 1638, which petitioned Charles I for presbyterian church government in Scotland and religious freedom.
1689.04.19 Earl of Angus's Regiment
entered British service under William III

Earl of Mar's Regiment of Scots Foot 1702 Eng estab 1708;disb 1713
1689.04.19 The Earl of Mar 's Regiment of Foot
raised in Scotland
1689.12.11 disbanded (personnel to Argyll's Foot, Glencairn's Foot, Grant's Foot, Kenmure's Foot, Strathnaver's Foot, Angus's Foot, Leven's Foot, and Cunningham's Foot)
1702.03.12 The Earl of Mar 's Regiment of Foot
re-formed in Scotland with nine coys; also known by the name of one other colonel
1707 transferred to English Establishment
1713 disbanded
1715 Alexander Grant's Regiment of Foot
ten coys re-formed to guard Edinburgh
1718 disbanded in Scotland

Lord Strathnaver's Regiment of Scots Foot 1702 Eng estab 1708;disb 1713
No further Info

Irish Establishment

Cavalry [three regts listed on English establishment may have been in Ireland]

Lord Windsor's Regiment of Horse 1694 disb 1712
No further info

Owen Wynne's or Ross's Regiment of Dragoons 1689 5 D 5th Dgns 1690
1689.06.20 James Wynne's Regiment of Dragoons
ranked as 6th Dragoons
1690 ranked as 5th Dragoons
1704 Royal Dragoons of Ireland

Foot [three more regts listed on English establishment may have been in Ireland]

The Royal Regiment of Ireland, Frederick Hamilton's 1684 18thfoot 1684.04.01 Earl of Granard's Regiment of Foot
formed in Ireland from independent garrison companies; also known until 1751 by the names of other colonels
1689 placed on English Establishment
1695 Royal Regiment of Ireland

Thomas Whetham's Regiment of Foot 1689 27th
1689.06.26 Zachariaiah Tiffin's Regiment of Foot
formed at Enniskillen as Militia
1690.01.01 placed on regular English Establishment

Viscount Mountjoy's Regiment of Foot 1701 disb 1712
No further info
The Earl of Donegal's Regiment of Foot 1701 35thfoot marines 1701-10,1717-18
1693.02.01 Earl of Donegal's Regiment of Foot
1698 disbanded

1701.06.28 Earl of Donegal's Regiment of Foot
re-formed in Belfast without lineal connection to previous regiment; also known as the Belfast Regiment

Richard Coote's Regiment of Foot 1702 39thfoot
1689.03.08 Viscount Lisburne's Regiment of Foot
1692.02.01 Richard Coote's Regiment of Foot
1697 disbanded in England
1702.08.29 Richard Coote's Regiment of Foot
re-formed in Ireland without lineal connection to previous regiment

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Posts by Lenin (Andy), Barr7430: *The Battle of Sedgemoor, refighting it as a wargame, converting figures for Sedgemoor regiments*

:

James' army was commanded by the Earl of Feversham.

Under his command was Major-General Churchill.

The Royal Dragoons

The Royal Regiment of Foot.

King's Footguards

Dumbarton's Foot

Kirke's Foot

Trelawney's Foot

under Feversham's direct command was;

The Horse Guards

Oglethorpe's

Monmouth's army contained;

Lord Grey's Horse

Several rebel foot regiments, one of which was the Red Regiment

I would also like to say the conversions to create Oglethorpe's are brilliant. However for those of us with less conversion talents, Reiver Castings (Old Glory) produce an excellent pack of lobster helmeted horse. I know some people find these figures a bit strange but their detail is great. As in so many cases figures that look strange before painting paint up well, and vice-versa. Should have added this.

If you move on slightly in time from Monmouth's failed attempt to wrest the throne from James Stuart, you arrive at the so called 'Glorious Revolution' (although what was Glorious or Revolutionary about it has and is open to discussion) the ultimate in 'What ifs', if James had shown the same resolutness against Willem as he had against Monmouth might not history have taken a different path. Imagine the Royal Army, possibly containing Churchill etc, meeting the army of Willem somewhere near Salisbury. It almost makes the mouth water. Who would stay loyal to King James, and would time prove his greatest enemy?

Thanks Andy!

You are right on your orbat. The Rebel Regiments have been given 'colour' titles: Red, Blue, Yellow, Green and White but they may well have been known by the names of their colonel's: Wade, Bovet, Matthews, Holmes, Ffaulkes at the time. There was also an independent company from Lyme Regis.

I went back to look at the 'Blues' again. I think anyone could do it. If you look closely at the cuffs, I have just painted the upper part of the gauntlets as cuffs. The buff's coats have been painted blue, some of the heads have been chopped and repositioned.

Amazingly when Adrian and I put the game on at PARTIZAN today a huge number of people were actually very familiar with the battle which surprised me. In fact there were at least five different people who had taken part in a re enactment at Sedgemoor in 1985(300th Anniversary) and entertained us with tales of pushing their pikes down into the Bussex Rhine without 'bottoming out'. All were advised to stay clear of it.

Two guys also talked of a famous(at the time) but now very obscure TV show in the 1970s called THE PRETENDER which was based around the story of a Dutch Gunner and a young boy in the Rebel Army. Talk of this led to many more people talking about the show which I seem to recall but vaguely.

A very successful day indeed today. The game was very well received and both Adrian and I were very happy with it.

I've posted pics of everyone else's stuff today but not mine. Later for that

Cheers and thanks

B

I had the privilege, as a member of the ECWS in 1985, to take part in certain Monmouth 300th celebrations. Part of the march that took place in Glastonbury and the recreation of Sedgemoor at that years Bath and West Show, I was part of Dumbartons Foot. I also remember that 1970's TV series (unfortunately) at the time I thought it was great, even though I recall the main characters were two children who's father was killed at Sedgemoor and were then taken under the wing of the Dutch gunner. I guess that my interest in that period stems from my involvement. If anyone is intereted Godolphins Sealed Knot regiment also recreate one of Monmouths regiments (green I think) the web address is

www.godolphin-rof.org.uk

Here is a web site I got from the Godolphins site. You may have it already, but what the hey.

www.monmouthhaslanded.com

In my seemingly relentless search for information about the participants of 'Sedgemoor', could anyone supply with any of the following;

Coat Colours/Standards

The Horse Guards

Lord Greys Horse

Thanks, Andy

Andy,

the `Horse Guards'(Now the Lifeguards of the Household Cavalry) were I believe in Red Coats probably faced Blue.

Lord Grey's would I suspect not have been uniformed. They may well have contained some men with Militia coats and officers with foreign service regimentals but largely they would have been recruited locally. Farmboys?, squires and grooms?, maybe some militia. They probably wore a mix of civilian clothes, old ECW vintage equipment and the like. Monmouth came to England with less than 100 men and arms for around 1,000. These included some coats but not enough to furnish an army of nearyl 4,000. I think licence is in order! Guys, as well as the Monmouth Rebbellion, what other clashes took place at the time of the Restoration in Europe?

Posts by Pappenheim (David) & Lindsay: *Wars in the period of 1650 -1720*

Am I right in thinking that Britain was at war with Holland? but was that a mostly naval affair or were there any land battles?

David

<1625-1649 1650-1674 1675-1699>

16--

50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74

Iroquois-French Wars

Iroquois-Huron War Dutch-Indian Wars Morgan's raids on Panama

Winnebago-Illinois War

English Civil War, Second Covenanters' Rebellion

Cromwell's Scottish Campaign

Cromwell's Irish Campaign Anglo-Spanish War

Anglo-Spanish War

Catalan Revolt Messinan Rebellion

Franco-Spanish War Devolution, War of

Fronde, Wars of the Spanish-Portugese War

Dutch War, First Villmergen War, First Dutch War, Second Dutch War, Third

Northern War, First

Penruddock's Revolt Lubomirski's Rebellion

Chmielnicki's Revolt Russo-Swedish War Razins' Revolt

Russo-Polish War Russo-Polish War Polish-Turkish War

Transylvanian-Turkish War Austro-Turkish War

Candian War

Candian War

Dutch-Portugese Wars in West Africa

Dutch-Portugese Wars in West Africa Anglo-Dutch War in West Africa

Portugese-Omani Wars in East Africa

Mogul-Persian War Mogul Civil War

Maratha-Mogul War Maratha-Mogul War

Aurangzeb, Wars of

Chinese War with Koxinga

Manchu Conquest of China Burmese-Chinese War Three Feudatories, Revolt of the

Thai War

Siamese-Burmese War

<1650-1674 1675-1699 1700-1724>

16--

75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

Iroquois-French Wars

Abnaki War, First Pueblo Uprising

King Phillip's War King William's War

Swamp Fight Bacon's Rebellion Culpeper's Rebellion Leisler's Rebellion

Monmouth's Rebellion Irish War Glencoe Massacre

Covenanters' Rebellion Covenanters' Rebellion Glorious Revolution Jacobite Rebellion La Hogue (Hogue), Battle of

Messinian Rebellion Grand Alliance, War of the

Dutch War, Third Louis XIV's Rhenish Invasion Steenkerke, Battle of Neerwinden, Battle of Streltsy, Revolt of the

Danish-Swedish War Vienna, Siege of Venetian-Turkish War

Polish-Turkish War Russo-Turkish War Austro-Turkish War

Russo-Turkish War

Portugese-Omani Wars in East Africa
Bengalese-British War
Rajput Rebellion against Aurangzeb
Mogul-Sikh War
Maratha-Mogul War Maratha-Mogul War
Three Feudatories, Revolt of the Anglo-Siamese War
75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

<1675-1699 1700-1724 1725-1749>

17--

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Queen Anne's War

Abnaki War, Second Abnaki War, Third

Deerfield Massacre Tuscarora War Yamasee War

Emboabas, War of the Mascates, War of the Comuneros' Uprising in Paraguay

Northern War, Second or Great

Camisards' Rebellion Villmergen War, Second Jacobite Rebellion Quadruple Alliance, War of the

Spanish Succession, War of the Austro-Turkish War

Blenheim, Battle of Polish Rebellion

Russo-Turkish War Russo-Turkish War Venetian-Turkish War Russo-Persian War

Portugese-Omani Wars in East Africa

Janissaries' Revolt

Rajput Rebellion against Aurangzeb Mogul Civil War

Mogul-Sikh War Afghan Rebellions

Maratha-Mogul War Mogul Civil War Mogul-Sikh War

Javanese War of Succession, First Siamese-Cambodian War Javanese War of Succession, Second

Burmese-Manipuri War

00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Post by Barr7430: *Anglo Scots Brigade in Dutch Service 1680s -1715*

A brigade of `British' soldiers paid by Holland and effectively fighting as subsidy or more precisely mercenary troops.

Three Scots Regiments:

Ramsay later Graham, later Colyear

Mackay later Murray

Balfour later Lauder

Ramsay - red coat white cuffs, waistcoat and stockings

Mackay- red coat, red cuffs, waistcoat and stockings(some sources say white facings and waistcoat)

Balfour: Red coat yellow cuffs etc

Fought at Killiecrankie where they were butchered. Also I believe fought in Ireland as well as Flanders. They returned to England during Monmouth's rebellion as a goodwill gesture from Willem but were not engaged.

Three English Regiments:

Babbington's

Tollemache's(Pronounced Talmash)

Cutt's

Red coats. Facings likely to be grey or white. Returned from Dutch service in 1688 with Willem and fought in Ireland. Were at Aughrim I think.
Never returned to Dutch service and at least one was absorbed into the regular establishment.

See LoA Gallery section for Mackay's & Ramsay's. As colonel's colours I've given them the family crests of the colonel's Hugh Mackay of Scourie (in Sutherland or Caithness I think) and George Ramsay.

Post by Lindsay: *The Royal Scots a history*

The following is for information only.
The Royal Scots
Regiment

1633 to 1678 - In French service as Le Regiment D'Hebron and Le Regiment Douglas with exception for two periods when at home between 1661 and 1667.
1678 - Earl of Dumbarton's Regiment of Foot.
Two Battalions in existence.
1684 - The Royal Regiment of Foot.
1686 - Regiment divided into 1st and 2nd Battalions.
1751 - 1st, or The Royal Regiment of Foot.
1804 - 3rd and 4th Battalions raised.
1812 - 1st Regiment of Foot, or Royal Scots.
1817 - The 3rd and 4th Battalions disbanded.
1821 - 1st, or The Royal Regiment of Foot.
1871 - 1st, or The Royal Scots Regiment.
1881 - (May) The Lothian Regiment (Royal Scots).
1881 - (July) The Royal Scots (The Lothian Regiment).
1920 - The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment).
1949 - The 2nd Battalion amalgamated with the 1st Battalion.

The Royal Scots have the distinction of being not only the oldest of the Scottish regiments but the oldest regiment in the British Army.
In 1633 Sir John Hepburn offered to raise a regiment for service with the French in the Thirty Years' War against Austria and Spain. He absorbed what remained of some Scottish companies which had been in the French service since 1590 and some officers and men from other French-Scottish units such as the Scottish Guard and the Scottish Men-at-Arms. In March, 1633, King Charles I granted a warrant authorising men to be raised for the regiment in Scotland and that date is generally taken as the beginning of the regiment as a British regiment. Hepburn's claim of precedence for the regiment over all others in the French service caused some bad feeling and as a hit at mercenaries, one of the senior French regiments nicknamed it "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard." Sir John Hepburn was only 38 when he was killed at the siege of Saverne in 1636.

In 1684 the title of "The Royal Regiment of Foot " was conferred on it.

The regiment gained its first battle honour in 1680 at Tangier and later was heavily engaged at the battles of Steenkirk and Landen and the siege of Namur, during King William's War of 1689-1697. From 1701 to 1713 it took part under Marlborough in the War of the Spanish Succession and in 1745 it was in the first line of attack on the bloody field of Fontenoy. In 1757 the 2nd Battalion sailed for America where during the Seven Years' War, it gained the battle honours Louisburg and Havannah.

In the campaign in Holland of 1799 the 2nd Battalion formed part of Sir John Moore's brigade and fought at Egmont-op-Zee, and two years later it participated in Sir Ralph Abercromby's

expedition to Egypt.

The regiment was engaged in the Peninsular Wars and rendered gallant service at the battles of Corunna, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian and the Nive. The 3rd Battalion won fresh laurels in the Waterloo campaign of 1815 and earned high praise for its stout defence at Quatre Bras, where it successfully withstood repeated charges of French cavalry.

In the War with the Mahratta princes in 1817 the regiment was the only European unit present at the siege of Nagpore and the battle honour awarded for that event is therefore unique among British regiments. On 4th November, 1843, the transport Premier, with the H.Q. and right wing of the 2nd Battalion, was wrecked in a snowstorm in the St. Lawrence estuary, but owing to the fine discipline of the detachment every man, woman and child was safely landed.

In the Crimean War, though the regiment enjoyed less opportunities than other regiments of distinguishing itself in action, it gained three more honours, Alma, Inkerman and Sevastopol and Private Prosser won the first Victoria Cross for the regiment.

In 1871 the title was changed to the 1st or "The Royal Scots" Regiment and in 1881 to The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

On the outbreak of the South African War of 1899-1902 the 1st Battalion had the distinction of being the only battalion in the Army which accounted for every reservist on mobilisation. The regiment fully sustained its reputation in this campaign but owing to the mobility of the enemy it actually lost more men from the hard marches and from enteric fever than from battle casualties.

The regiment expanded during the war of 1914-1918 to 35 battalions. It fought on the Western Front, in Gallipoli, Macedonia, Egypt and Palestine and at Archangel and suffered over 11,000 casualties. Only the 1st and 2nd battalions were regulars, the others consisted of the Special Reserve, Territorial and War Service battalions.

In 1920 the old title was restored in reverse when it became The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment).

In the 1939-1945 war the regiment served in France and Belgium till Dunkirk and thereafter in Burma, Italy and North-West Europe.

Regimental Tartans

Trews of Hunting Stewart tartan.

The pipers wear the kilt of Royal Stewart tartan, having had that honour conferred on them by King George V on the occasion of the Tercentenary Parade in 1933.

The Royal Scots are still an active serving regiment in the British Army.

Simson, H. J. Three hundred years : The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment). Edinburgh : Printed by J. Skinner, 1935.

Brander, A. Michael. The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment). London : Leo Cooper, 1976. (Famous regiments) ISBN: 0850521831

Paterson, Robert H. Pontius Pilate's bodyguard : a history of the First or the Royal Regiment of Foot, The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment). Edinburgh : Royal Scots History Committee 2000, 2001. [2 v.: v. 1. 1633-1918 -- v. 2. 1919-2000.] ISBN: 0954090608; 0954090616 (v. 1); 0954090624 (v. 2)

one of my favourite regiments and with such a colourful history. One thing that I have never found in any regimental histories however is their loss of a King's Colour in Flanders in 1814!.

If anyone has the chance to visit Les Invalides, Paris(Army Museum and shrine to French

martial glory), in the trophy gallery on the ground floor there is a very large case containing captured battle flags from Napoleon's campaigns. Amidst the hordes of Austrian and Russian Colours sits a perfectly preserved King's Colour of the 1st Foot (Royal Scots) taken at Bergen op Zoom or Bergen zoom Op? can remember... in 1814!!!!!! 🤩

I must say that the flag is in pristine condition without bullet hole, burn mark, sabre cut or tear! 😊

I've always been very curious about this particular skeleton in a very distinguished closet. It looks as if it has been lifted off the ground or picked up without a fight. 😊:

No death threats please from ex members of Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard I truly am a great admirer of the regiment!! 😊

Anyone know the story? 🤔

Post by Lindsay: *More on the Royal Scots*

History of the First Royal Scots

Excerpt from *The Glories and Traditions of the British Army*. (Naval and Army illustrated Feb 26th 1897). The First Royal Scots or Lothian Regiment by Chas Lowe

It was by a very happy coincidence that Queen Victoria may be said to have been born in the regiment which claims, not only to be the oldest in the British Army, but the oldest in the world. For at the time of Her Majesty's birth, her father, the Duke of Kent, was in command of the 1st Royal Scots, whose origin is lost in the mists of an obscure antiquity, and whose War Office record, after the battle of Baugé, in 1421, contains a list of more than 230 battles and sieges. Certainly no regiment in the world, whatever its pedigree, can boast of such a lengthy roll of glory. For Scotsmen especially, who have figured so conspicuously in the military annals of the Empire, it must be very flattering to think that they have contributed the regiment which tops the list of the British Army, and claims to be the oldest of any.

There is only one other regiment which ever seriously ventured to dispute with the Royal Scots the honour of seniority, and that was the famous French Regiment of Picardy. Once when the Royals were serving in France, a controversy broke out between the officers of the two regiments as to the antiquity of their respective corps, when a proud Picard, treating with contumely the superior claims of the Scots, scornfully advised them to end the matter at once by calling themselves "Pontius Pilate's Guard". To which a haughty Scot, with equal scorn, replied: "You must be mistaken, Monsieur, for had we really been the Guards of Pontius Pilate, our sentinels would certainly never had slept at their post." This identification of the Royal Scots with "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard" - a sobriquet which still attaches to them - probably arose from the circumstance, as asserted by some, that the Temple Guard at Jerusalem, from which Pontius Pilate selected the sentinels set to watch over the Holy sepulchre, was furnished by a legion of Caledonians who had been drafted into the Roman service and sent to Palestine - a story which will not, perhaps, bear the strain of much historical criticism.

But whatever the claims of the Royal Scots to a hoary antiquity co-eval with the Christian era, it is argued by some that they can commence their pedigree with the year 882 AD, when a body of Scottish gentlemen formed a guard to Charles III of France, a body which gradually developed into the famous "Garde Ecosaise" of the French Kings, familiar to readers of Quentin Durward. But while on one hand it might thus be contended that the 1st Royal Scots are in part descended from the famous "Archers of the Scottish Guard" who hedged around the persons of the Kings of France for more than nine centuries, it can at least be proved that their lineage on the other side of the house is equally illustrious. For whereas the "Garde Ecosaise" of the French Kings might be regarded as the mother of the Scots Royals - though the point is a little doubtful - their male parent was the immortal Green Brigade, which did doughty deeds under Gustavus Adolphus - "the Lion of the North the bulwark of the Protestant faith" - and in which at one time a pike may even have been trailed by Rittmeister Dugald Dalgetty of Drumthwacket, "to your honourable service at command." During the thirty years' war the great Gustavus was served with no fewer than 13 Scottish regiments, comprising

about 20,000 men, who were the terror of his foes; and of these regiments none were more redoubtable than the Green Brigade, commanded by Sir John Hepburn, in which the King of Sweden, to quote Munro, the historian of the war, "always principally confided, conferring on them the glory of every critical and trying adventure."

To mention the principle feats of derringdo performed by "Hepburn's Scots", as they were called, during their service with the King of Sweden would be to enumerate the chief battles and sieges of the thirty years' war; and by Gustavus himself they were repeatedly thanked and eulogised in presence his entire army. Thanks, indeed, constituted for a long time the principal part of their pay- a fact which may appear incredible to those who suppose that the overmastering passion of a Scotsman is his love of the "bawbees". But in Hepburn's Scots it was otherwise; for, as Dugald Dalgetty remarked to Montrose, "I have seen whole regiments of Dutch and Holsteiners mutiny on a field of battle, like base scullions, crying out Gelt! Gelt! signifying their desire of pay, instead of falling to blows like our noble Scottish blades, who ever disdained, my lord, postponing of honour to filthy lucre". I have read much about the Thirty Years' War and the part taken in it by the Scottish regiments of the great Gustavus; but never did I realise the full extent of their heroic services until I paid a visit to Stockholm and there beheld, piled up and around in the old picturesque Riddarholm Kirke, the immense number of colours and war trophies captured, at point of pike, by Hepburn's Scots and their compatriot brigades.

At the death of Gustavus on the field of Lützen (1632), Hepburn and his redoubtable Green Brigade, by a process of transfer not at all unusual in those days, were taken into the French service and incorporated into another body of Scots, who were related, at least, to the Garde Ecossoise of the French Kings - if they were not this Garde itself - the new corps being thus formed being known as the "Regiment D' Hebron", the phonetic French for Hepburn. In the army commanded by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in the pay of France - consisting of French, Scots, Swedes and Germans - Hepburn's new regiment campaigned up and down the Empire, covering itself with every fresh glory; but at the siege of Saverne in Alsace, it lost its idolised chief, whose "last words were touchingly expressive of his regret that he should be buried so far from the secluded kirkyard where the bones of his forefathers lay."

He was succeeded in the command of the regiment, of which he had been the first Colonel, by his cousin James Hepburn, who was killed the following year (1637) in Lorraine; and then the corps - now numbering over 8,000 officers and men! - was given to Lord James Douglas, being now known as "Le Régiment de Douglas". It is curious to note that, at this time, its establishment included one piper and ninety-six drummers, which reminds one of Sir John Falstaff's pennyworth of bread to his "intolerable quantity of sack". For the next twenty years the regiment incessantly served against the enemies of France, either in France itself, Flanders, or Italy; and its national character was afterwards strengthened by the incorporation with it of "Rutherford's Scots", called "Le Régiment des Gardes Ecossois", who had come over from Scotland after the accession of Louis XIV to help in the battles of the Grand Monarque. At the Restoration (1660) the splendid regiments of Cromwell were all disbanded by Charles II, who soon found, however, that he could not do without regular troops of some kind, and so the "Douglas Regiment" - now under the command of Lord George Douglas, brother of Lord James who had been killed at the siege of Douay - was brought over (1661) from France, where it had served so long and gloriously, and became the basis of our standing army. It will thus be seen how the Royal Scots come to stand first in the Army List, though it was not till 1678 that it took a permanent place on the establishment. In the interval it had suppressed an insurrection in Ireland, and then returned to France, in the service of which country it took part in all the campaigns of Turenne in the Low Countries and the Rhine, gathering fresh laurels on every battlefield, and once they were thanked for their heroic conduct by Louis XIV. But by this time the English government had become jealous of the growing power of Louis XIV, and determined to deprive him of one of the chief instruments of his conquests. Accordingly it recalled the Scots of Douglas, now known as "Dumbarton's Regiment" from the fact of its commander having become Earl of Dumbarton; and even to this day does the regiment not march past to the tune of "Dumbarton's Drums"? Soon after its arrival in England it was increased by the addition of a number of men, forming a company, who each carried a large pouch filled with hand grenades - pocket shells so to speak. These men were taught to light the fuses and cast the grenades into forts, trenches or amidst the ranks of their enemies, where the explosion was calculated to produce much execution; and the men deriving their designation from the combustibles with which they were thus armed, styled "Grenadiers".

Their duties were deemed more arduous than those of pikemen or musketeers, so that the strongest and most active men were selected for the Grenadier company. As the brave old marching ditty, dating from this period, runs:-

"Whene'er we are commanded
To storm the palisades,
Our leaders march with fusees
And we with hand-grenades:
We throw them from the glacis
About the enemy's ears,
Sing tow row row row row row,
For the British Grenadiers."

The enemy about whose ears Dumbarton's Scots were destined first to throw their hand-grenades were the Moors, who had laid siege to Tangier, which had fallen to the British crown, and which we retained for about a quarter of a century as a place of arms against the pirates who infested the Barbary coast, and as possessing the only harbour for nine hundred on the Moorish shores of the Mediterranean. Whilst our occupation lasted, Tangier was to our officers, as remarked by Lord Wolseley in his "Life of Marlborough" "what Egypt has lately been - a drill ground for practical soldiering"; and, in particular, it had been the training school of Colonel Kirke's "Lambs", with whom John Churchill saw some hot service. The "Lambs" or Tangier Regiment, - now the second of the line (Queen's Royal West Surrey) - were so called from the Christian emblem of a Paschal lamb on their flag, as they had been levied with the purpose of waging war with an infidel race. But at Tangier they comported themselves more like tigers than like lambs, and the appropriateness of their popular title lay in its bitter irony. A time came, however, when even the rude ferocity of the Lambs was unequal to the fierceness of their foes, and so Dumbarton's brave and highly-disciplined Scots were sent out (1680) as so many lions to help the tigers.

John Ross, the author of "Tangier's Rescue", thus described the arrival of these celebrated veterans under Sir James Hackett: "After this landed the valorous Major Hackett with the renowned regiment of the Earl of Dumbarton; all of them men of approved valour, fame having echoed the sound of their glorious actions and achievements in France and other nations; having left behind them a report of their glorious victories wherever they came; every place witnessing and giving large testimony of their renown; so that the arrival of this illustrious regiment more and more increased the resolution and courage of the inhabitants, and added confidence to their valour."

Dumbarton's Scots were not long in giving a good account of themselves and the recital of their achievements reads like Homer's account of the combat around Troy. More than once they plucked the Lambs from the very jaws of the Moorish wolves, on one occasion forming the forlorn-hope in a sally having for its object the rescue of the garrison in a detached fort, and brilliantly succeeding with a loss of fifteen killed and several wounded, including their leader (Captain Hume). In another sally Captain Forbes and eight men were killed. A general sally, or sortie, of the garrison had been ordered; and, when the signal for attack was given, "the Scots and their Grenadiers", wrote Ross, "charged first, if there was any time at all between their charging; for like fire and lightning, all went at once." The Moors - fourteen to fifteen thousand strong - were reposing behind their trenches, when suddenly, at the first dim dawn of the September day, they were aroused out of their sleep, like the soldiers of the rebel Arabi at Tel-el-Kebir, "by the sound of a trampling multitude rushing to battle", and the next moment they were thrown into confusion by a shower of bursting hand grenades. Dumbarton's veterans quickly carried the first trench, and "mixing in fierce combat with the Moors, soon proved that a valiant Scot was more than a match for one of the dusky sons of Africa. The first trench having been won, a portion of it was levelled for the cavalry, when the British and Spanish horsemen charged the Moors, and plunging amidst the dark masses, trampled and cut down the astonished Africans. At the same time the British Grenadiers were seen using their hatchets with dreadful execution on one side, the pikemen were bearing down all before them on the other, and the musketeers, having slung their muskets, were fighting sword in hand with an impetuosity which the Moors could not withstand. The wavering masses of the barbarians were broken, and they fled like a scattered swarm over the land; the British troops pursued and a number of single combats followed, for the Moors were more expert in personal combats than fighting in large bodies. These combats, however, generally terminated in favour of the British and Scots, and in particular Captain

Hodges and his grenadier company were distinguished for the number they slew," while they also captured a splendid standard from the Moors. Out of five British corps, including the Lambs, who took part in this action, Dumbarton's Scots were the greatest sufferers losing many officers and men.

Now officially recognised as the Royal Regiment of Foot, their next battlefield was that of Sedgemoor - the last on English soil- (1685), where they formed the extreme right of the royal line, and behaved in such a disciplined manner as to secure the victory of King James II over the usurper Monmouth and his rustic levies. When viewing from a distance the royal infantry, Monmouth, as Macaulay wrote, "could distinguish among the hostile ranks that gallant band, which was then called from the name of its colonel, Dumbarton's Regiment, but which has long been known as the first of the line, and which, in all the four corners of the world, has nobly supported its early reputation. 'I know these men', said Monmouth, 'they will fight. If I had but them all would go well.'

What says Lord Wolseley in his "Life of Marlborough"? "Lord Grey (commanding Monmouth's cavalry) found himself facing Dumbarton's Regiment. The officers of this battalion, of greater experience in war than those of the other regiments, were somewhat more on the alert. As it was the only regiment present which still retained the matchlock, the others being armed with the newly-introduced snaphaunce or flint-musket, Grey was able to mark its position by the burning matches"; and thus he was lured on to his destruction as if by so many will-o'-the-wisps in that boggy region.

When trying to cross the broad ditch in front of them (the famous Bussex Rhine) Grey's horsemen were challenged by Dumbarton's Regiment and a battalion of Foot Guards from the opposite side. "Who are you for?" "The King". "What King?" "Monmouth, and God with us!" was the prompt reply. "Take this with you then!" as the battalions poured a volley upon the startled troopers. Soon after this Monmouth hurried forward his foot, directing his advance upon the burning matches of Dumbarton's Scots, and on the royalist side this was the only regiment to return the fire of the rebels. The latter made a stout stand against repeated volleys and charges of cavalry, but the backbone of their resistance was at last broken " by a determined attack of the grenadier companies of the Guards and Dumbarton's Regiment", which the latter, being foremost in the pursuit, captured the Duke of Monmouth's standard. Four years later - in 1689- our bloodless Revolution was accomplished, and Papist James II fled for France before Protestant Dutch William, after the latter had landed at Torbay. In the midst of all the treachery and "ratting" which now distinguished the statesmen and soldiers of England - including Churchill - the Royal Scots almost alone stood firm to the King for whom they had bled so profusely at Sedgemoor; and when their commander, Lord Dumbarton, even left them to accompany his fugitive sovereign to France, and Marshal Schomberg received the regiment with orders to ship so doubtful a corps off to Holland, the inheritors of so much military glory flatly refused to become the tools of the Dutch usurper, and briskly set out for Scotland. "These mutineers, if they may be so styled," as Lord Wolseley well remarks, were overtaken in Lincolnshire, brought back, put upon their trial, found guilty, and pardoned - all but three or four officers, who were dismissed. The royal clemency was exercised all the more readily, as the new king had repeatedly, in private, expressed his admiration of the steadfast loyalty and attachment evinced by the officers and men of the Royals to their former sovereign. All the same, it was the conduct of Schomberg's Scots regiment which brought about our system of annual Mutiny Acts, on which our standing army depends for its existence to the present day.

That the Scots had been false to their colours by proving true to their sovereign was a reproach which wounded them to the quick. But it was a reproach which they wiped out in the most complete and brilliant manner when next they took the field in the "lowlands o' Holland" with their pipers, perhaps, playing that lovely old air - and fought to extermination almost under the eyes of their new sovereign, William III, whose Dutch dominions were being invaded by the French. For many years the Royals had shown what they could do when fighting for the French, and at Steinkirk (1692), they showed how terrible they could be when fighting against them.

Among the foremost in this action, as the old chronicler wrote, "was seen the brave Sir Robert Douglas at the head of the 1st battalion of his regiment, emulating the noblest actions recorded in the annals of war. Having led his battalion against the troops behind the first hedge, "he soon cleared it of its French defenders, and drove one of the battalions from the field in confusion. A second hedge was assailed and carried by the Scots in a few moments, a

third was assaulted - the French stood their ground - the combatants fought muzzle to muzzle, but again the Royals proved victorious, and the third hedge was won. The toil of conflict did not cool the ardour of the veteran Scots, but forward they rushed with a loud huzza, and attacked the troops lining the fourth hedge. Here the fighting was severe but eventually the Royals overthrew a fourth French battalion and drove a crowd of combatants from their cannon."

In this desperate conflict the battalion lost one of its three colours. Sir Robert Douglas, seeing the colour on the other side of the hedge, leaped through a gap, slew the French officer who bore the colour, and cast it back into the midst of his own men; but this act of heroism cost him his life, a French marksman having shot him dead while in the act of rejoining his ranks. "Thus the Scots commander improved upon the Roman general. For the brave Posthumous cast his standard in the middle of the enemy for his soldiers to retrieve; but Douglas retrieved his from the middle of the enemy, and cast it back for his soldiers to retain."

After disastrous Steinkirk there followed several years of campaigning in the Low Countries, and in particular at the siege of Namur, which was deemed impregnable, the Royals acquired a reputation for fire-eating second only to that of the English "Salamander", the immortal Cutts. At all the great battles of Marlborough too- Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet- the Royals, ever freshly recruited from Scotland, bore themselves with bravery and discipline worthy of their long illustrious past.

At the Schellenberg, commanding Donauwerth, which preceded Blenheim, the Royals, at a frightful cost of life, helped to storm the entrenchments of the French and Bavarians on a hill top; and when, in spite of all their desperate efforts to oust the foe from his terribly strong position, the scales of battle seemed to be against them, the Scots Greys impatiently flung themselves from their saddles, and stormed up the hillside to the succour of their hard-pressed countrymen, with whom they presently shook hands on the abandoned ramparts of the enemy. Curiously enough the Schellenberg had once before (in 1632) been similarly stormed by "Hepburn's Scots", who were the lineal ancestors, i.e, ante-cessores, of the Royals.

At Blenheim, both battalions of the regiment- it never had less than two- were present and took a prominent part in the overthrow of the Bavarians and the French. To the latter it was their first Sedan, for the battle ended in the capitulation of all who escaped cutting down; and the second battalion of the Royals formed part of the escort of the immense number of prisoners who were sent to Holland. The French lost Blenheim for the same reason that they lost Agincourt - their jammed position between the Danube and the village of Lützingen left them no room to deploy, and in the end they had only the choice of being massacred, drowned or taken prisoners. The Scots Greys were mainly instrumental in preventing their escape, and the Scots Royals helped to take possession of the sheep which their mounted countrymen had driven into a corner. At Blenheim there was great emulation among the various nationalities who fought under the combined banners of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and the Royal Scots were second to none in their contribution to what old Caspar pronounced to be a "famous victory".

On the morrow of the battle, Marlborough visited his prisoner, the Marshal Duke de Tallard, to whom he expressed his sorrow that "such a misfortune should happen personally to one for whom he had an esteem so profound." "I congratulate you", replied the Marshal, "on having vanquished the best troops in the world!" "I think my own must be the best", responded Marlborough, "as they have conquered those on whom you bestow so high an encomium".

At Ramillies, which followed two years after Blenheim, the Royals again contributed to a most complete and crushing victory over their old friends the French, under Marshal Villeroi, an immense number of prisoners with guns, standards, and colours being captured. The regiment was posted on the right, and with several other British, Dutch and German corps was employed in making a feint on the French left, while Marlborough himself at the head of his shining cavalry, made a dash for and crumpled up the centre and right. The Royals were passive and impatient spectators of the fight for about an hour; but at length their time came, and with a cheer they dashed forward on the foe. The heroes of the Schellenberg and Blenheim fought like men resolved to die rather than lose their reputation; and the French, Spanish and Bavarians were speedily overthrown and driven headlong from the field with a terrible slaughter.

Oudenarde was almost Steinkirk over again, though this time the victory was with the allies; and the crushing defeat of the French was felt all the more bitterly by our exiled James II, who

had beheld the battle from the steeple of an adjacent church, as he knew the ranks of the victors to include that loyal Scottish regiment which had been the main pillar of his throne at Sedgemoor, and which had incurred the odium of mutiny on his account.

At Malplaquet too- which was the greatest battle which had hitherto ever been fought in Europe - the Royals, who had just been reinforced by a body of fine recruits from from Scotland, were again in the forefront of the fight, and took a prominent part in the determining incident of that day. Two battalions of the Foot Guards, who had been told off to assault the entrenchments in the wood of Taisnière, were driven back by the terrific fire of the foe. But now the dour devils of the Scots who had stormed the Schellenberg advanced to the support of the Guards, their line being prolonged by Argyll's "Bufs" - the third oldest regiment in the army- and several other corps; and these troops, says the old chronicle, "rushing forward, with the native energy and resolution of Britons, forced the entrenchments in gallant style, the French falling back into the woods". It now became a wood-fight of the most desperate kind, every tree being fiercely disputed.

For the next forty years the Royals enjoyed a period of comparative peace, doing garrison duty in England, Ireland, and the West Indies; and during this period it was only at Fontenoy and Culloden that they were called upon to re-assert their ancient prowess- the 1st battalion at the former battle, and the 2nd at the latter. But Fontenoy was one of the Isandhlwanas which each of our regiments, according to Lord Wolseley, can boast of; for this time the British Army was essentially an army of Lions commanded, if not by asses, at least by an ass- the red-faced, stupid, blustering Duke of Cumberland, afterwards known as the "Butcher". At Culloden he butchered Prince Charlie's men, but at Fontenoy he massacred his own, and the splendid heroism and self-sacrificing spirit of the British force under his command were of no avail when the genius of a Marshal Saxe was pitted against the flustered muddle-headedness of a mere "Martial Boy", as the Duke of Cumberland was ironically called by the nation. But for the stubborn gallantry of the Royals, who covered the retreat of the blundering Duke's forces, and sacrificed 277 officers and men in doing so, the battle might have been an Isandhlwana for the whole British Army.

Hitherto the Royals, recruited and officered mostly from the Lowlands, had monopolised the infantry honours of Scotland in the English Army; but side by side with them at Fontenoy there had fought, for the first time with a British Army in the field, a regiment of Highlanders, the famous "Black Watch"; and between these two regiments- one mainly Saxon, the other mainly Celtic - there now sprang up a rivalry that was destined to make itself felt on many a bloody battlefield of the future.

This rivalry was first displayed at Quiberon Bay in 1746, when the Royals and Black Watch brigaded together under General James Sinclair, colonel of the former, stormed an eighteen-gun battery, and, steel in hand, drove the French headlong out of it; and again the following year, at Hulst in Holland, where the same two battalions held the outlying Fort Sandberg against all attempts of the French to take it. A Dutch regiment gave way, and the French continued their triumphant career until they encountered the Royals, when there ensued a most sanguinary conflict of musketry that was kept up throughout the night. When the dawn came it was found that about 400 officers and men of the Royals were down; yet the survivors, standing amidst the dying and the dead, and being unable to move without treading on a killed or wounded man, maintained their ground with unabated resolution, and continued to pour their fatal volleys at the enemy, who had lost just as heavily, until relieved by their comrades of the Black Watch, and then it was all over with the French. "The troops", said a writer in the Scots Magazine, "did honour to their country, particularly the 1st battalion of the Royal Scots, who were put to the hardest trials, behaved heroically, and suffered much." They behaved with equal heroism at the siege and capture of Louisburg, on Cape Breton, where their rivalry with the Black Watch was now exchanged for emulation of the Fraser Highlanders; and subsequently the Royals, now generally known as the First or Royal Regiment of Foot, were foremost in the second and successful attack on Ticonderoga, where the Black Watch had previously sacrificed no fewer than 647 of its rank and file in the heroic but unavailing effort to storm its impregnable ramparts.

If the Royals had only been there to support the "Forty Twa's", they might have done with Ticonderoga what they did a few years later (1762) with the Morro, the key of the fortifications of the Havanah (i.e. Harbour) in the island of Cuba, which England, having now declared war against Spain as well as France, had resolved to attack. So the 2nd battalion of the Royal Scots were called away from their war of extermination against the Cherokee

Indians, and commanded to subdue the pride of the Spanish Dons. This was a task which did not take them very long; and after some painful siege operations the besiegers sprang a mine. A dreadful roar and splitting sound was heard, and when the smoke and dust cleared away, there was seen in the massive wall of the Morro a breach which the Earl of Albemarle described as being "just practicable enough for a file of men in front".

That was quite good enough for the Royal Scots, as well as the men of the 9th and 90th regiments, who formed the storming party. Lieutenant Charles Forbes of the Scots led the assault, and mounting the breach untouched amid the storm of musketry that swept it, with signal gallantry formed up the survivors of his forlorn hope on the summit, and with levelled bayonet charged the whole line of the rampart. "The attack," wrote the Earl of Albemarle, "was so vigorous and impetuous that the enemy were instantly driven from the breach, and His Majesty's (George III's) standard was instantly placed upon the bastion." As Lieutenants Forbes, Nugent of the 9th, and Holroyd of the 90th regiments, were congratulating each other on their sudden and splendid success, the latter two were shot down by a party of desperate Spaniards, who fired from an adjacent lighthouse. Forbes was so exasperated by the death of his friends that he attacked the lighthouse, at the head of a few of his Scots, and put all its occupants to the sword.

This was fine training for the corps which was afterwards to take conspicuous part in the storing of such places as Badajoz, Burgos, and San Sebastian in the time of Napoleon; and curiously enough the Royal Scots- 2nd battalion - were the first British regiment with which Bonaparte ever came into conflict, though before the end of his Satanic career he and his troops were destined to see much more of it and to feel the force of its bayonets, too. Nay, as Napoleon himself received a bayonet wound in the thigh in one of the combats around Toulon, may this wound not have been inflicted by one of the Royal Scots who, with some more British and other troops, were holding the great French arsenal in the Mediterranean on behalf of the anti-revolutionists? And may not the cannon shot which covered with dust the letter which sergeant - afterwards Marshal - Junot was writing to the dictation of Napoleon have come from Fort Mulgrave that was held by the Royal Scots?

It was at Corunna that the Royals - now officially designated as the First Regiment of Foot, or Royal Scots- began that career of glory which only ended at Waterloo. Two fresh battalions raised in Scotland had, in 1804, been added to the regiment, which now consisted of four; and it was the 3rd which gloriously carried the colours of the Royals from Corunna to Quatre Bras. The battle of Corunna had been preceded by the retreat of Moore's army to the sea, before an overwhelming French force- at first under Napoleon, then under Soult - for about 250 miles along roads covered with snow, over mountains and rivers, and through narrow defiles - a retreat entailing far more hardships and hazards than that of Xenophon from the Euphrates to the Euxine; and in this retreat, together with the victorious battle which Moore's army had to fight at Corunna before being able to embark, the Royals (who were brigaded with the Cameronians, and were posted not far from the Black Watch) lost just as many men as the miles they had to traverse before reaching their ships. Their losses, indeed, were the heaviest of all, a proof that their colours had waved where danger was deadliest, and they were thanked in general orders for their gallant conduct.

Having thus received its baptism of fire at Corunna, the 3rd battalion of the Royals next was destined to engage in the positive eating of that element at the adjacent sea-side fortress of San Sebastian, after having lived, in the interval, mainly on bullets at Busaco, Fuentes D 'Onoro, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Burgos, and Vittoria. At the last named battle, which completed the wreck of the French field-armies in Spain, the Royals turned the enemy's right and cut off his retreat to France; and all that now remained for Wellington to do, before standing "on the summit of the Pyrenees, a recognised conqueror", was to reduce the immensely strong fortress of San Sebastian, which would give him direct sea-communication with England. Accordingly, Sir Thomas Graham, with the 1st and 5th Divisions - the latter including the Royals - was told off to invest that formidable place of arms, and before long two breaches, reported practicable, had been made. To the storming of one of these the Scots had the good fortune to be set, and at the dawn of a July day they started up out of the trenches and dashed forward to the gap.

"Major Peter Fraser", says the regimental record, "while gallantly encouraging his brave men, was killed. Though the cannon of the fortress thundered in front, the French poured down their volleys of musketry and grenades, shells and stones darkened the air, yet onward went the Royal Scots and assailed the breach with a degree of valour and intrepidity which rivalled the

gallant exploits of their predecessors under the great Gustavus. But the defence around the breach had not been destroyed. Success was found impossible, and the stormers were ordered to retire." As the Divisional orders said, "The Royal Regiment proved by the numbers left in the breach, that it would have been carried had they not been opposed by real obstacles, which no human prowess could overcome." In this terrible struggle the battalion lost, in killed and wounded, 333 officers and men.

But though the ranks of the Royal Scots had been thus far more than decimated, their courage was far from damped. A few days afterwards a false attack was ordered in the night to make the enemy spring their mines, a most desperate service undertaken by Lieutenant Macadam. The order was so suddenly issued that neither volunteers were asked nor rewards offered for it, but instantly some of the Scots leaped forth to court what seemed instant death. With a rapid pace and loud shouts, in extended line, and firing rapidly, they rushed towards the breach, where the whole party perished save their leader, who was twice wounded, but survived to obtain high rank in the service.

After a month's more battering at the walls, another assault was ordered, and again the forlorn hope was headed by the fire-eating, perfervid Scots, with whom to take a thing in hand was finally to accomplish it.

As a voice - recorded by Kinglake - sang out at the Alma, when the Highland Brigade was advancing, after the Guards and Light Division had failed to make headway against the Russian squares: "Let the Scotsmen go on! They'll do the work". And never did these Scotsmen go on with a brisker appetite for work than at fortified San Sebastian with its terrific means of defence. The Royals, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Barns, and supported by the 38th regiment, were directed to assault the left of the second breach. "The assault", says the record, "was made with great gallantry. Some of the traverses of the semi-bastion were carried by the leading companies, but were retaken by the enemy. Nothing could have exceeded the bravery and steadiness of the troops employed at this point, and the enemy, observing the whole division in motion, sprang a mine on the top of the curtain, but the explosion was premature, and only a few of the leading men of the Royal Scots suffered from it. Yet, undismayed by the bursting mine and the fierce opposition of the enemy, the Scots pressed forward upon their adversaries and carried the coverlain: troops crowded into the town in every direction"; and after several hours of the bloodiest and most stubborn fighting recorded in all history, San Sebastian was won, the citadel surrendering some time later. "Indeed", wrote Sir Thomas Graham, "I conceive our ultimate success depended upon the repeated attacks made by the Royal Scots", who, in two assaults, had lost 531 officers and men, or more than half their entire number."

Small wonder that to the remnants of the heroic battalion, which had thus surpassed the storming achievements of its parent Green Brigade in the service of Gustavus, there was accorded the honour of being the first portion of the British Army to cross the Bidassoa and enter France. But apart from the fresh laurels they had plucked with the bayonet on the walls of San Sebastian, this was honour to which the Royal Scots were also entitled in respect of the ancient connection of the regiment with the soil of France; and curiously enough, at the very time when the 3rd battalion crossed the Bidassoa and entered the country of its partial origin, of its mother's family so to speak, the 4th battalion was with the anti-Napoleonic Army of the Crown Prince of Sweden at Stralsund, on the Baltic shore, where, exactly 200 years before, Hepburn had embodied his redoubtable Green Brigade male parent of the Royal Scots, for the service of the Swedish monarch of his age.

The 4th battalion presently came to utter grief- to its Sedan- at the ill-planned attack on Bergen-op-Zoom; but at the same time honour of the ubiquitous and indomitable regiment was being gloriously maintained by the 2nd battalion in India, where among the victories, it was to add the names "Nagpore" and "Maheidpore" to its colours- Maheidpore where, in the words of the commander-in-chief of the army of the Deccan, "the undaunted heroism displayed by the flank companies of the Royal Scots in storming and carrying, at the point of the bayonet, the enemy's guns, was worthy of the high name and reputation of the regiment". At the same time also the 1st battalion, emulating in the New World the martial prowess of its sister battalions in the Old, was plucking Canadian laurels with the point of the bayonet; and in particular at the storming of Fort Niagara, the Royals carried all before them. "I have to express my admiration", wrote Colonel Murray to General Drummond, "of the valour of the grenadier company of the Royal Scots under Captain Bailey, whose zeal and gallantry were very conspicuous . . . Their instructions were not to fire, but to carry the place at the point of

the bayonet. These orders were punctually obeyed, a circumstance that not only proves their intrepidity, but reflects great credit on their discipline."

But it was now reserved for the 3rd battalion to show upon the ensanguined plains of Quatre Bras and Waterloo that it could handle the bayonet better even than its sister bodies at Niagara in the New World and Nagpore in the Old one, better even than the invincible veterans of Hepburn's Green Brigade had wielded their pikes. The 3rd battalion, after taking part in the siege of Bayonne- the birthplace, by the way, of the bayonet - was the last of the British army of occupation to leave France as it had been the first to enter it; and on the escape of the Corsican ogre from Elbe, it was again one of the first that reached Belgium for the purpose of catching and finally caging him up. It formed part of Pack's Brigade in Picton's Division, and at Quatre Bras its square sustained and repulsed no fewer than seven successive charges of French cavalry, without ever flinching. "Though charged six or seven times", wrote an eye-witness, "by an infinite superiority of numbers, the French cavalry never for an instant made the slightest impression upon the square of the Royal Scots", and finally, after having been volleyed at by the enemy's musketeers, and slashed at by their furious squadrons of steel-clad horsemen, who could make not even the slightest impression on their serried, rock-fast ranks, they were formed into line and led forward to the charge by Picton himself, when, with the 28th regiment, they tumbled back the enemy in headlong rout, and enabled Wellington to maintain his mastery of the field.

Again, two days later at Waterloo, the behaviour of the Royal Scots evoked repeated compliments from their commander, Picton. "Though I have been present with the battalion," wrote an officer, "at the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onoro, Salamanca, Vittoria, both stormings of San Sebastian, the passage of the Bidassoa, etc. etc., in which they bore a conspicuous part and suffered severely, I can assure you they never evinced more steadiness or more determined bravery than at the late battle . . . I have often seen the battalion engaged; but I must confess, on this trying day, it far excelled anything I had ever witnessed". While the thunder of 400 guns, the roll of musketry, the occasional explosion of caissons, the hissing of balls and grape-shot, the clashing of arms, and the impetuous shouts of the combatants proved an awful scene of carnage and confusion, the Royal Scots were seen amid the storm of battle, boldly confronting the torrent of superior numbers, and fighting with a constancy and valour which the enemy could not overcome. In the two days fighting, the exhibition of these qualities had cost the Royal Scots a loss of 360 officers and men killed and wounded. After the peace the 3rd and 4th battalions were disbanded, the men of the former being divided between the 1st and 2nd, which thus also received the right to inscribe on their colours the victories of the battalion which had fought so gloriously from Corunna to Waterloo. I have already alluded by anticipation to the services of the 2nd battalion at Nagpore and Maheidpore in 1817, and their conquering career in the Deccan culminated two years later in the assault and capture of the celebrated fortress of Asseerghur, which, on account of its great strength, was termed the "Gibraltar of the East". Some years later the battalion proceeded to Burma, where it added to its reputation for invincibility with the bayonet by the storming of the stockades.

With Ava added to their colours, the Royal Scots (2nd battalion), after 23 years continuous service in the East, returned home, and were presently despatched to the far west, exchanging the Irawaddy for the St Lawrence; and they had not been long in Canada before they were called upon to help in putting down a rebellion which had broken out among the disaffected of the Dominion. It is never a very congenial task for troops to have to suppress an armed civilian rising of their own race, though the Royals on this occasion did their duty with a firmness and self-restraint worthy of strong and generous men.

But it was not on a battlefield during their stay in Canada that they were called upon to exhibit heroism of the highest kind; it was on the deck of a sinking ship. While on the way from Quebec to the West Indies with the headquarters and several companies of the Royals on board, the transport "Premier" was wrecked in the Gulf of St Lawrence, and all on board would undoubtedly have perished but for the splendid order and discipline preserved by the Scots. It was pitch dark, "the snow", wrote Sir Daniel Lysons, who was on board, "was falling fast, and every sea was breaking over the ship as she crashed and banged among the rocks. . . . Ned Wetherell and I went below to see how the men were getting on. The women were sobbing and their children were clinging round them, while husbands were endeavouring to cheer their wives with hopes they could not entertain themselves, but all were quiet and resigned."

By dint of great efforts, all on board were gradually conveyed ashore when daylight came; and

on receiving a report on the whole affair, General Sir James Hope, commanding at Quebec, assembled the garrison in order that he might have "the satisfaction of personally expressing to the troops his entire and perfect approbation of the admirable conduct of the right wing of the Royal Regiment under the most trying circumstances. There is no regiment in Her Majesty's service that has distinguished itself more than the Royals have done, but good conduct in the presence of an enemy is so common an occurrence with British soldiers, when the excitement to gallant conduct is at its height, that the Major-General would not think it was necessary to advert to what is now well known. On this occasion, however, the distressing condition of the men during the peril of the shipwreck was calculated to call for that cool and resigned intrepidity which has been shown, etc."- in fact the Royal Scots now evinced those heroic qualities in face of imminent destruction which were a few years later to be again so conspicuously displayed by their countrymen of the 74th Highlanders, and others, on board the "Birkenhead", when sinking off the coast of South Africa during the Kaffir war of 1852 - an exhibition of such coolness and discipline in the very jaws of death that even the King of Prussia ordered an account of the incident to be solemnly read out to every regiment in his service, as a proof that British soldiers broke not their steadfast ranks even when the roaring waves were closing above them.

Two years after the sinking of the Birkenhead, the Russian war broke out, and the Royals were ordered to the East. Two battalions strong, forming part of the 3rd Division commanded by Sir Richard England, they were present, as recorded by the proud blazonry on their colours, at the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol. Here they had another opportunity of fighting side by side with their old friends and fellow comrades, the French; and several of them- rank and file- were decorated with the Legion of Honour. At the Alma the Royals had the misfortune to be used as a kind of reserve force, while their comrades of the Highland Brigade were set to break the backbone of Russian resistance on the heights; but at the siege of Sebastopol they did their ample share of duty in the trenches, and were conspicuous for their silent, dogged endurance of the terrible hardships entailed by that most mismanaged of all campaigns.

Somewhat down in their luck as to the share of front-rank fighting which had been assigned them in the Crimea, the Royals were still more unfortunate in not being sent out to India in time to share in the suppression of the Mutiny. But now, again, their turn came when they proceeded to China to take part in the reduction of the Taku Forts and the capture of Peking, where they again fought side by side with their ancient friends, the French, to whom they proved most decidedly superior in point of discipline, while not inferior to them in respect of courage. And then their lot, comparatively speaking, fell on piping times of peace, which ill accorded with the past history and fighting ardour of the regiment. They were within an ace, it is true, of taking part in the Nile expedition of 1884, but on reaching Gibraltar they were diverted to South Africa to form the backbone of Sir Charles Warren's Bechuanaland field force, and afterwards sent out to Zululand to quell Dinizulu's revolt.

...Men who are filled with the glorious traditions of the ancient corps to which they are so proud to belong, and who are inspired with the ambition to live up in every respect to the standard of their famous predecessors. No wonder that the Queen herself proudly referred to the fact of her being the daughter of this regiment, when presenting the battalion with new colours at Ballater in 1876- just about two hundred years after it finally returned from France and took its permanent place on the British establishment. "In entrusting these colours to your charge," said Her Majesty, "it gives me much great pleasure to remind you that I have been associated with your regiment from my earliest infancy, when my dear father was your Colonel. He was proud of his profession, and I was always taught to consider myself a soldier's child . . . I now present these colours to you, convinced that you will uphold the glory and reputation of my 1st Regiment of Foot, the Royal Scots."

Post by Lindsay: *Colonels of the British Army – A history*

found this info on an old word document stored on my other computer. I can't remember why I would have saved it but I am glad I did. 😊 Regards Lindsay

Until 1751 British regiments were designated by the name of their colonels, and regimental

names changed accordingly with the colonels. This can be a major source of confusion in identifying regiments: (1) colonels changed regiments, (2) regiments changed colonels, (3) colonels changed their names, e.g. the Earl of Something became the Duke of Everything, and (4) many colonels had similar or identical names, e.g. fathers and sons. (The Buffs and The Green Howards derived their names from the simultaneous colonelcies in 1738-48 of Thomas Howard and Charles Howard when the regiments were differentiated by the colour of their facings as the "buff Howards" and the "green Howards".) This confusion was as problematic for contemporaries as it is today for the modern researcher, and was one of the principal reasons for numbering regiments in 1751. This index should help resolve almost all confusion about names before the numbering of regiments in 1751. It is also instructive to track how colonels purchased more senior regiments (and more expensive commissions) to assure job security.

Key to Regimental Prefixes:

D Dragoons (later also known as Hussars and Lancers)

DG Dragoon Guards (including earlier Horse)

F Foot

G Guards (Foot)

H Horse (that did not later become Dragoon Guards)

HG Horse Guards

M Marines

Note: regiments which were ranked prior to 1751 and numbered after 1751 also contain that number in their prefix. Where there is no numerical prefix, a regiment was known only by the colonel's name.

Colonels Regiments

Agnew, Andrew, Sir 10M/1745?-48

Albemarle, Arnold Joost (van Keppel),
1st Earl of [1670-1718] 1HG/1699-1710

Albemarle, Christopher (Monck), 2nd Duke of
[1653-1688] F/1673-74 H/1678-79 1HG/1679-85

Albemarle, George (Keppel), 3rd Earl of
(Viscount Bury) [1724-1772] 20F/1749-50 3D/1755-72

Albemarle, George (Monck), 1st Duke of
[Capt-Gen.] [1608-1670] 2G/1650-70 [see also 3HG, named for him]

Albemarle, William Anne (Keppel), 2nd Earl of
[1702-1754] 29F/1731-33 3HG/1733-44 2G/1744-55

Alexander, Francis 38F/1711-17

Alington, Lord F/1667-68?

Allen, Thomas F/1706-07

Alnutt, Thomas 36F/1706-09

Ancaster, Peregrine (Bertie), 3rd Duke of
(6th Earl of Lindsey) [1714-1778] H/1745-46 70F/1745-46

Ancram see Lothian

Angus, Archibald (Douglas), Earl of [1609-1655] 1F/1645-55

Angus, James (Douglas), Earl of [1671-1692] 26F/1689-92

Anstruther, Philip 26F/1720-60

Apsley, Allen, Sir F/1667-68?

Argyll, Archibald (Campbell), 1st Duke of
(10th Earl) [1658-1703] F/1689-94 4HG/1696-1703

Argyll, Archibald (Campbell), 3rd Duke of
(Earl of Islay) [1698-1761] 36F/1709-10

Argyll, John (Campbell), 2nd Duke of

(Earl of Islay, Lord Lorne)
[F.M., MGO 1725-40] [1680-1743] F/1694-98 F/1702-07 4HG/1703-15 F/1706-07
3F/1707-11 RHG/1715-17, '33-40, '42-42 2DG/1726-33
Argyll, John (Campbell), 4th Duke of [1705-1770] 39F/1737-38 21F/1738-52 2D/1752-70
Argyll, John (Campbell), 5th Duke of
(Marquess of Lorne) [F.M., CinC] [1723-1806] 54F/1755-57 14D/1757-65 1F/1765-82
3G/1782-1806
Armstrong, John (I) F/1717-18
Armstrong, John (II) 18F/1735-42
Arran, Charles (Butler), 1st Earl of
[MGO Ireland 1713-14] 5DG/1697-1703 3HG/1703-15
Arran, Earl see also Hamilton
Ashburnham, John (Ashburnham), 1st Earl of 1HG/1713-15
Ashburnham, Jonathan, Lord 2H/1713-14?
Ashley, Thomas 6F/1675-78
Atholl, John (Murray) 1st Marquess of
(Earl of Tullibardine) [1642-1703] 4HG/1671-78
Atholl, John (Murray) 1st Duke of
(2nd Marquess, Marquess of Tullibardine)
[1660-1724] F/1694-97 F/1707-09
Atkins, Richard, Sir F/1694-96
Babington, William 6F/1688-91
Baker, Henry F/1689-89
Bargeny, Lord F/1689-89
Barrell, William 28F/1715-30 22F/1730-34 4F/1734-39
Barrymore, James (Barry), 4th Earl of 13F/1702-15
Bassett, Arthur, Sir F/1667-68?
Batereau, John 62F/1742-48
Bath, John (Granville), 1st Earl of 10F/1685-1693
Beauchlerk, George, Lord [CinC Scotland 1756-67] 19F/1748-68
Beauchlerk, Henry, Lord 48F/1743-45 31F/1745-49
Beaufort, Henry (Somerset), 1st Duke of
(3rd Marquess of Worcester) [1629-1699] F/1673-74 11F/1685-85
Beaumont, James 8F/1688-95
Backwell, Leigh 6DG/1712-15
Bedford, John (Russell), 4th Duke of [1710-1771] 68F/1745-48
Belsize, John, Lord F/1673-74
Bellasis, Henry, Sir 6F/1678-88 22F/1689-1701 2F/1701-03
Berkeley, ? M/1693-97
Berkeley, Augustus (Berkeley), 4th Earl of
[1715-1755] 72F/1745-46
Berkeley, Henry 4F/1717-19 2HGG/1719-37
Berkeley, John see Fitzhardinge
Berkeley of Stratton, John (Berkeley), 3rd Lord
[Admiral; rejoined RN on leaving regt] 3DG/1692-93
Berwick, James (Fitzjames), Duke of 8F/1686-88 RHG/1688-88 3HG/1688-89
Beveridge, William 14F/1688-92
Beverley, Richard 6DG/1689-92
Bissett, Andrew 30F/1717-42
Bladen, Martin F/1709-10
Blakeney, William (Blakeney), 1st Lord 27F/1737-61
Bland, Humphrey [QMG 1742-56] 36F/1737-41 13D/1741-43 3D/1743-52 1DG/1752-63
Bland, Thomas 2DG/1712-15
Blantyre, Lord F/1689-89
Bligh, Thomas 20F/1740-46 12D/1746-47 5DG/1747-58
Blood, Holcroft 17F/1703-07
Bocland, Maurice 11F/1747-65
Bolton, Charles (Powlett), 1st Duke of
[1625-1699] F/1689-97 F/1689

Bolton, Charles (Paulet), 3rd Duke of
 (Marquess of Winchester) [1685-1754] RHG/1717-33 67F/1745-46
 Borr, Jacob 32F/1704-23
 Borthwick, John 26F/1705-06
 Borthwick, William F/1706-06
 Bowles, Phineas (I) F/1705-10 12D/1715-19 8D/1719-22
 Bowles, Phineas (II) 12D/1719-40 6DG/1740-49
 Boyne, Gustavus (Hamilton), 1st Viscount 20F/1689-1706
 Braddock, Edward [CinC NA] 14F/1753-55
 Bradshaigh, Roger, Sir F/1706-09
 Bragg, Philip 28F/1734-59
 Brandon, Lord H/1688-89
 Brasier, Kilner F/1708-09
 Breton, William F/1705-11 25F/1711-15
 Brewer, Richard 12F/1689-1702
 Bridge, Tobias, Sir F/1667-68?
 Bridges, Matthew, Sir 17F/1695-1703
 Brown, John 9D/1742-43 4DG/1743-62
 Bruce, ? 60F/1742-43
 Brudenell, Thomas F/1695-98 F/1698-99 F/1701-08
 Buchan, John F/1691-98
 Buchan, Thomas 21F/1686-89
 Buckingham, John (Sheffield), Duke of
 (3rd Earl of Mulgrave) [1648-1721] F/1672-73 F/1673-74 3F/1673-82, '84-85
 Bury, George, Viscount see Albemarle
 Butler, James see Ormonde
 Butler, Jonathan F/1687-89
 Byerley, Richard see Beverley
 Cadogan, Charles (Cadogan), 2nd Lord 4F/1719-34 6D/1734-43 2HG/1742-76
 Cadogan, William (Cadogan), 1st Earl of
 [QMG 1701-12; MGO 1722-25] [1672-1726] 5DG/1703-12 2G/1714-22 1G/1722-26
 Campbell, James, Sir (of Lawars) 9F/1715-17 2D/1717-45
 Campbell, John F/1709-10
 Cannon, Alexander 3D/1687-88
 Cardross, Lord D/1689-90
 Carles, Peter F/1708-09
 Carlisle, Charles, Earl of F/1673-74
 Carmarthen, Marquess of see Leeds, Duke of
 Carmichael, James see Hyndford
 Carne, John F/1688-89
 Carney, Charles, Sir 10F/1688-88
 Carpenter, George (Carpenter), 1st Lord 3D/1703-32
 Carroll, Daniel, Sir H/1710-12
 Castleton, James (Saunderson), Earl of
 (Viscount Castleton) [d.1723] F/1689-94
 Cathcart, Charles (Cathcart), 8th Lord 9F/1717-18 31F/1728-31 8D/1731-33 6DG/1733-40
 Catherlough see Westmorland
 Caulfield, John F/1689-94 F/1704-05
 Caulfield, Toby F/1705-08
 Cavendish, James, Lord 34F/1738-42
 Cavendish, William see Devonshire
 Charlemont, William (Caulfield), 2nd Viscount F/1694-98 36F/1701-06
 Chesterfield, Philip (Stanhope), 2nd Earl of
 [1634-1714] F/1667-68? 3F/1682-84
 Cholmley, John 16F/1717-24
 Cholmondeley, George (Cholmondeley),
 2nd Earl of (Viscount Malpas,
 Lord Newborough) [1666-1733] 1HGG/1693-1715 3HG/1715-33
 Cholmondeley, George (Cholmondeley),

3rd Earl of (Viscount Malpas) [1702-1770] 73F/1745-46 65F/1760-64
 Cholmondeley, James, Hon. 48F/1741-43 34F/1742-49 12D/1749-49 6DG/1749-50
 6D/1750-75
 Chudleigh, Thomas 34F/1712-23
 Churchill, ? F/1673-75
 Churchill, ? 1M/174u-1748
 Churchill, Charles [1656-1714] 3F/1688-1707 2G/1707-14
 Churchill, Charles [d.1745] M/1709-13 D/1715-17 10D/1722-45
 Churchill, John see Marlborough
 Churchill, Joshua 31F/1706-11
 Clare, Daniel (O'Brien), 3rd Viscount 5F/1674-75
 Clarendon, Edward (Hyde), Earl of
 (Viscount Cornbury) 1D/1685-89
 Claverhouse see Dundee
 Clayton, Jasper F/1710-12 14F/1713-43
 Cleveland, Earl of H/1662-66
 Clifford, Richard 1D/1688-88
 Clifton, William, Sir (Bt.) 15F/1685-86
 Cobham, Richard (Temple), 1st Viscount
 [F.M.] [1669-1749] F/1702-10 4D/1710-13 1D/1715-21 1DG/1721-43
 1HGG/1742-45 5DG/1744-45 10D/1745-49
 Colchester, Viscount see Rivers, Earl
 Collingwood, Francis F/1692-99
 Colt, Edward Dutton F/1693-99
 Columbine, Francis 10F/1737-46
 Columbine, Ventris 6F/1695-1703
 Colyear, David see Portmore
 Conway, Henry Seymour [F.M.] 48F/1746-49 34F/1749-51 13D/1751/54 4D/1768-70
 Conyngham, Henry 8D/1693-1706
 Coote, Richard F/1692-97 39F/1702-03
 Cope, John, Sir 39F/1730-32 5F/1732-37 9D/1737-42 7D/1741-60
 Corbet, John F/1713-13
 Cornbury see Clarendon
 Cornewall, Henry 9F/1685-88
 Cornwall, Henry 7M/1740-48
 Cornwallis, Edward, Hon. 40F/1750-52 24F/1752-76
 Cornwallis, Stephen, Hon. 34F/1732-38 11F/1738-43
 Cosby, William 18F/1717-32
 Cotton, Stanhope 13F/1715-25
 Courthorpe, John (or James) F/1694-95 17F/1695-95
 Coy, John 5DG/1688-97
 Craven, William (Craven), 1st Earl of [1606-1697] F/1662-64? 2G/1670-89
 Crawford, John (Lindsay), 19th Earl of
 (Lord Lindsay) [d.1713] F/1694-97 2HGG/1704-13
 Crawford, John (Lindsay) 20th Earl of
 [1702-1749] 42F/1739-40 2HGG/1740-43 4HG/1743-46 25F/1746-47
 2D/1747-49
 Creighton, Abraham F/1689-98
 Creighton, David F/1708-12 F/1716-17
 Crofts James 18D/1717-18 9D/1719-32
 Cumberland, Prince Rupert, Duke of D/1672-74 M/1672-74 D/1678-78
 Cumberland, Prince William Augustus, Duke of 2G/1740-42 1G/1743-57
 Cunningham, Albert, Sir 6D/1689-91
 Cunningham, Henry see Conyngham
 Cunningham, John 9F/1688-89
 Cunningham, Richard F/1689-90 7D/1690-96
 Cutts, John (Cutts), 1st Baron [1661-1707] M/1694-99 2G/1694-1707 D/1704-07
 D'Albon, Balthazar F/1709-09
 Dalrymple see also Stair

Dalrymple, John, Lord F/1703-06
Dalway, Robert 39F/1739-40 13D/1740-41
Dalzell, Robert (I) F/1709-10
Dalzell, Robert (II) 33F/1730-39 38F/1739-50
Dalzell, Thomas F/1666-67 2D/1681-85
Danby, Earl of see Leeds, Duke of
Dartmouth, George (Legge), 1st Lord
[Admiral, MGO 1682-89] 7F/1685-89
D'Assa, Marquis D/1710-12
D'Auverquerque see Nassau, Count of
Davenport, Sherington 4DG/1715-19
De Belcastel, Peter F/1690-98
De Duras see Feversham
De Granges, Henry 60F/1739-42 30F/1742-43 9D/1743-49 7DG/1749-54
De Gually, Paul D/1710-12
Dejean, Louis 37F/1746-52 14D/1752-57 6DG/1757-64
De la Bouchetiere, Charles Janvre D/1710-12 D/1716-18
De Lalo, Sampson 28F/1704-06 21F/1706-09
De la Meloniere, ? F/1689-98
Delamere, Lord H/1689-90
Delaune, William F/1708-09
De la Warr, John (West), 1st Earl of HG1/1737-66
Deloraine, Henry (Scott), 1st Earl of F/1704-12 2HGG/1715-17 16F/1724-30 6DG/1730-31
De Magny, Constantin F/1707-11 D/1709-12
De Marton, Count F/1693-98
De Miremont, Marquis H/1688-89
De Montandre, François, Marquis F/1706-13 D/1709-09 F/1716-17
Denbigh, Earl of D/1694-97
De Puisar, Louis James (le Vasseur), Marquis 24F/1695-1701
Derby, James (Stanley), 10th Earl of 16F/1692-1705
Dering, Daniel 24F/1689-91
Dering, Edward, Sir (Bt.) 24F/1689-89
De Rada, Henry (de Caumont), Marquis de 6F/1694-95
De Ruvigny, Marquis see Galway
De Sarlande, Joseph D/1709-12
Desbordes, ? D/1709-12
Descury, Simon 32F/1738-40
De Sybourg, Charles F/1710-13
De Sybourg, Frederick F/1706-09
Devonshire, William (Cavendish), 1st Duke of 7DG/1688-90
Disney, ? M/1688-94
Disney, Henry [d. 1731] 36F/1710-15 29F/1725-31
Donegal, Arthur (Chichester), 3rd Earl of F/1693-98 35F/1701-06
Dongan, Thomas F/1676-78 F/1678-88
Dormer, James F/1708-13 14D/1715-20 6F/1720-38 1HGG/1738-42
Dormer, Richard 6F/1716-20
Douglas see also Angus
Douglas, Archibald 16F/1688-88
Douglas, J. M/1690-92
Douglas, James, Lord 1F/1637-45
Douglas, James F/1678-79
Douglas, James, Hon. [d. 1691] 3G/1684-91
Douglas, James (Douglas), 2nd Marquess of
[1646-1700] H/1674-75
Douglas, James (of Morton) F/1709-17
Douglas, Robert, Sir (Bt., of Glenbervie) 1F/1691-92
Douglas, William, Sir F/1694-97
Douglas, William 32F/1745-47
Douglass, Charles 5M/1739-45?

Dover, Lord H/1685-86
Drogheda, Henry (Moore), 3rd Earl of [d. 1714] F/1689-90 F/1690-98
Drumlandrigg, Earl of see Queensberry
Drummond, William H/1666-67
Dubourgay, Charles F/1709-12 F/1715-18 32F/1723-32
Du Cambon, ? F/1689-93
Dumbarton, George (Douglas), 1st Earl of
(Lord Douglas) 1F/1655-88
Duncanson, Robert 33F/1705-05
Duncombe, John 8M/1741-48
Dundee, John (Grahame of Claverhouse),
1st Viscount H/1683-88
Dundonald, John (Cochrane), 4th Earl of 4HG/1715-19
Dungannon, Lewis (Tevor), 2nd Viscount F/1704-06
Dunmore, Charles (Murray), 1st Earl of 2D/1685-88
Dunmore, John (Murray), 2nd Earl of 3G/1713-52
Duroure, Alexander 38F/1751-56 4F/1756-65
Duroure, Scipio 12F/1741-45
Durrell, Henry 16F/1711-13
Echlin, Robert 6D/1691-1715
Edgecumbe, Lord 79F/1745-46
Edgeworth, John, Sir 18F/1689-89
Effingham, Francis (Howard), 1st Earl of 20F/1732-37 2HGG/1737-40 4HG/1740-43
Egerton, William, Hon. 36F/1715-19 20F/1719-32
Eglinton, Earl of D/1690-91
Elliott, Roger F/1703-13
Erle, Thomas F/1689-98 19F/1691-1712 D/1704-04
Errol, Earl of H/1674-76
Essex, Algernon (Capel), 2nd Earl of 4D/1693-1710
Evans, William F/1703-13 4D/1713-33 2DG/1733-40
Fairbourne, Palmes, Sir 2F/1680-82
Fairfax, Thomas 5F/1694-1704
Fairfax, Thomas (Fairfax), 5th Lord 3D/1694-95
Falmouth, Charles (Berkeley), 1st Earl of
(Viscount Fitzhardinge) 3HG/1660-65
Falmouth, Lord 75F/1745-46
Falmouth, Hugh (Boscawen), 2nd Viscount
[1706-1782] H/1745-46
Farrington, Thomas F/1694-99 29F/1702-12
Fenwick, John, Sir (Bt.) 5F/1674-75 F/1678-79 3DG/1687-88
Ferguson, James 26F/1693-1705
Ferrers, Thomas D/1716-18 F/1717-18 39F/1719-22 17F/1722-22
Ferrers, Robert (Shirley), 1st Earl 8F/1685-86
Feversham, Louis (De Duras), Earl of
(Marquis de Blanquefort)[CinC] [d. 1709] 3HG/1665-85 D/1678-79 D/1679-83?
1HG/1685-89
Fielding, Edmund F/1709-12 F/1716-17 41F/1719-43
Fitzgerald, ? F/1672-74?
Fitzgerald, Jonathan M/1672-73
Fitzhardinge, John (Berkeley), 4th Viscount D4/1685-93
Fitzpatrick, Edward F/1688-92 7F/1692-96
Fleming, James 36F/1741-51
Foissac, ? D/1709-12
Folliott, John 61F/1743-47 18F/1747-62
Forbes, Arthur, Lord see Granard
Forbes, Master of D/1697-97
Forbes, William (Forbes), 13th Baron 2HGG/1702-04
Forfar, Archibald (Douglas), 2nd Earl of 3F/1713-16
Forrester, George (Forrester Baillie), 5th Lord 30F/1716-17 2HGG/1717-19 4HG/1719-27

Foulkes, Jonathan F/1689-93
Fowke, Thomas 43F/1741-41 2F/1741-55 14F/1755-56
Fox, Edward F/1699-1701 32F/1702-04
Frampton, Charles 30F/1743-49
Franks, Richard F/1710-13
Fraser, Robert 2M/174u-1748
Freke, George 19F/1712-12
Fuller, Francis 29F/1739-48
Gage, Henry F/1688-89
Galway, Henri de Massue de Ruvigny, Earl of H/169u-98 D/1708-10
Gardiner, James 13D/1743-45
Gerard, Lord H/1678-79
Gibson, John, Sir 28F/1694-1704
Gibson, Jonathan F/1694-99
Glencairn, Earl of F/1689-91
Godfrey, Charles 4DG/1688-93
Godfrey, Francis 16F/1705-11
Gooch, William, Sir 61F/1740-46
Goodrick, Henry, Sir F/1678-79
Goodwyn, Robert F/1692-93
Gore, Humphrey F/1707-1712 10D/1715-23 1D/1723-39
Gorges, Richard F/1703-06 35F/1706-17
Goring, Henry, Sir (4th Bt.) 31F/1711-15
Gower, Lord 77F/1745-46
Gower, Thomas, Sir F/1689-90
Grafton, Henry (Fitzroy), 1st Duke 1G/1681-89
Graham, William 43F/1741-46 11F/1746-47
Graham of Claverhouse, John see Dundee
Granard, Arthur (Forbes), 1st Earl of [d. 1696] 18F/1684-86
Granard, Arthur (Forbes), 2nd Earl of
(Lord Forbes) [d. 1734] 18F/1686-89
Granby, John (Manners), Marquess of
[MGO 1763-70] [1721-70] H/1745-46 71F/1745-46 RHG/1758-70
Grant, Alexander F/1706-13 F/1715-18 F/1715-17
Grant, James 5M/1745?-48
Grant, Ludovic F/1689-90
Granville, Beville, Sir 10F/1693-1703
Grove, George 19F/1715-29
Grove, Henry 10F/1715-37
Guise, John, Sir F/1688-89
Guise, John 6F/1738-65
Hale, Edward, Sir (Earl of Tenterden) 14F/1685-88
Hales, John F/1688-92
Hales, Thomas F/1717-18?
Halifax, Lord 74F/1745-46
Halkett, Peter, Sir 44F/1751-55
Hamilton, ? H/1667-71
Hamilton, Anthony F/1688-89
Hamilton, Archibald 27F/1732-37 14D/1737-49
Hamilton, Frederick 18F/1692-1705
Hamilton, G. F/1671-76 F/1689-91
Hamilton, George, Lord F/1690-94
Hamilton, George [of Redhouse] F/1694-1714
Hamilton, George see Orkney
Hamilton, Gustavus see Boyne
Hamilton, Hans 34F/1705-12 16F/1713-15
Hamilton, James M/1673-74
Hamilton, James (Hamilton), 4th Duke of
(Earl of Arran) 4DG/1685-88 RHG/1688-88

Hamilton, Richard D/1685-87 5DG/1687-88
Hanmer, John, Sir 11F/1688-1702
Hanmer, John, Sir (Bt.) 11F/1688-1702
Hanmer, William 8M/1740-40
Handasyde, Roger 22F/1712-30 16F/1730-63
Handasyde, Thomas 22F/1702-12
Handasyde, William 31F/1737-45
Harcourt, Viscount H/1745-46 76F/1745-46
Hargrave, William 31F/1731-37 9F/1737-39 7F/1739-51
Harley, Robert, Sir F/166162?
Harrington, William (Stanhope), 1st Earl of
[1690-1756] F/1711-12 13D/1725-30
Harrison, Henry 15F/1715-49
Harrison, Thomas 6F/1708-16
Harvey, Daniel 2DG1699-1712
Harwich, Charles (Schomberg), Marquess of 7DG/1711-13
Hastings, Ferdinando 13F/1688-95
Hawley, Henry 33F/1717-30 13D/1730-40 1D/1740-59
Hay, John, Lord 2D/1704-06
Hayes, Robert 34F/1723-32
Hepburn, George 1F/1636-37
Hepburn, John 1F/1633-36
Hepburn, John F/1706-09
Herbert, Arthur see Torrington
Herbert, Charles 23F/1689-91
Herbert, Henry (Herbert), 4th Lord 23F/1689-89
Herbert, Lord 78F/1745-46
Herbert, William, Hon. 14F/1747-53 2DG/1753-57
Hertford, Algernon, Earl of see Somerset
Hesse-Darmstadt, Georg, Prince of [1669-1705] 6F/1691-1694
Hewett, George (Hewett), 1st Viscount [d. 1689] 6DG/1688-89
Heyford, Anthony 1D/1689-90
Hill, John 11F/1705-15
Hill, John, Sir F/1690-98
Hinchinbroke, Edward Richard (Montagu),
Viscount [d. 1722] F/1717-17 37F/1717-22
Hodges, Robert 16F/1688-92
Hogan, John H/1709-10
Holman, George H/1688-89
Holmes, Henry 3M/174u-48 31F/1749-62
Holt, Henry F/1689-97 M/1702-13
Home, William (Home), 8th Earl of 48F/1750-52 25F/1752-61
Honywood, Philip, Sir F/1709-10 11D/1715-32 3D/1732-43 1DG/1743-52
Hope, B., Sir 60F/1743-48
Hopson, Peregrine Thomas 29F/1748-52 40F/1752-59
Hotham, Charles, Sir (4th Bt.) [d. 1722] F/1705-13 F/1715-17 D/1717-18 36F/1719-20
8F/1720-21 1D/1721-22
Hotham, Charles, Sir (5th Bt.) 18F/1732-35 1HGG/1735-38
Houghton, Daniel 45F/1741-45 24F/1745-47
Howard, ? F/1675-??
Howard, Charles, Sir 19F/1738-48 3DG/1748-65
Howard, George, Sir [F.M.] [1718-1796] 3F/1749-63 7D/1763-79 1DG/1779-96
Howard, Philip, Sir 2HG/1659-85
Howard, Thomas 24F/1717-37 3F/1737-49
Howe, Emmanuel Scrope 15F/1695-1709
Hunsdon, Robert (Carey), 6th Lord 12F/1688-88
Huntingdon, George (Hastings), 8th Earl of 33F/1702-03
Huntingdon, Theophilus (Hastings), 7th Earl of 13F/1685-88
Huske, John 32F/1740-43 23F/1743-61

Hyndford, James (Carmichael), 2nd Earl of
(Lord Carmichael) [d. 1737] D/1706-13
Hyndford, John (Carmichael), 1st Earl of
(Lord Carmichael) [1672-1710] D/1694-98 D/1703-06
Ikerrin, James (Butler), Viscount F/1704-05 D/1706-11
Inchiquin, William (O'Brien), 2nd Earl of
[1640-1691] 2F/1675-80
Inchiquin, William (O'Brien), 3rd Earl of
[1666-1719] F/1704-10
Ingoldsby, Henry, Sir F/1689-89
Ingoldsby, Richard F/1689-90 23F/1693-1705 18F/1705-12
Irvine, Richard (Ingram), 5th Viscount 16F/1715-17 1DG/1717-21
Irwin, Alexander 5F/1737-52
Islay see Argyll
Jacob, John, Sir 13F/1695-1702
Jedburgh see Lothian
Jefferies, ? 10M/1740-45?
Jeffreys, Herbert F/1676-78
Jocelyn, George 4DG/1713-15
Johnson, John 33F/1739-53
Johnson, Joseph M/1708-09
Jones, ? H/1671-73
Jones, Edward (I) M/1708-13
Jones, Edward (II) 38F/1729-35
Jones, James 38F/1708-11
Jordan, John 8M/1741-41 15F/1749-56 9D/1756-56
Kane, Richard F/1710-13 F/1716-17 9F/1725-37
Kellum, George 5DG/1712-17
Kenmure, Viscount F/1689-91
Kennedy, James 43F/1746-61
Keppel, William Anne see Albemarle
Kerr, John, Lord 31F/1715-28
Kerr, Mark, Lord F/1706-12 29F/1712-25 13F/1725-32 11D/1732-52
Kerr, William see Lothian
Kerr, William 7D/1709-41
Killigrew, Robert 8D/1706-07
Killigrew, William, Sir F/1662-? 2M/1691-93
Kingston, William (Pierrepont), 4th Earl of F/1689-90
Kingston, Evelyn (Pierrepont), 2nd Duke of
[1711-1773] 15D/1745-48
Kirke, Piercy [1641-1691] 4F/1680-82 2F/1682-91
Kirke, Piercy [1684-1744] 2F/1710-41
La Caillemotte F/1689-90
La Fabreque D/1706-08
Laforey, John 6M/174u-1748
Lane, ? F/1667-68?
Langdale, Marmaduke (Langdale), 2nd Lord 5DG/1687-87
Langston, Francis 4DG/1693-1713
Langston, Lord 8H/1692-93
Lanier, John, Sir 1DG/1685-92
Lascelles, Peregrine 47F/1743-72
Lee, John 44F/1743-51
Leeds, Thomas (Osborne), Duke of (Marquess
of Carmarthen, Earl of Danby) 1M/1690-98
Legg, George F/1678-79
Leigh, Edward D/1694-98
Leigh, Henry 33F/1703-05
Leigh, James F/1712-13
Leighton, Francis 32F/1747-73

Leinster, Duke of see Schomberg
Lenoe, Charles 36F/1721-32 8F/1732-39
Lepell, Nicholas F/1705-10 D/1710-13
Le Power, Lord F/1672-73
Leslie, James, Sir 15F/1688-95
Leven, David (Melville), 3rd Earl of 25F/1688-94
Leveson, Richard 3D/1688-94 2DG/1694-99
Lichfield, Edward Henry (Lee), 1st Earl of 12F/1686-88 1G/1688-88
Ligonier, Francis 13D/1745-46 48F/1745-46
Ligonier, John Louis (Ligonier), 1st Earl
[MGO, 1759-63; CinC, 1757-66, F.M.] 7DG/1720-49 2DG/1749-53 RHG/1753-58 1G/1757-70
Lillingston, Luke 6F/1674-75 F/1693-94 F/1694-97 38F/1705-08
Lindsay, Lord see Crawford
Linlithgow, George (Livingstone), 3rd Earl of
[1615-1690] 3G/1660-84
Linlithgow, George (Livingstone), 4th Earl of
[1662-1695] 4HG/1684-88
Lisburne, Adam (Loftus), 1st Viscount
[1625-1691] F/1689-92
Livesay, John 12F/1702-12
Lloyd, Edward 5F/1689-94
Lloyd, Thomas F/1689-90
Lloyd, William 3D/1695-1703
Lockhart, William, Sir M/1672-74
Londonderry, Thomas (Pitt), 1st Earl of 2DG/1715-26 3F/1726-29
Long, James 44F/1741-43
Lorne, John, Lord F/1694-98
Lothian, William (Kerr), 2nd Marquess of
(Lord Jedburgh, Lord Newbattle)
[1662-1722] D/1691-96 7D/1696-1707 3G/1707-13
Lothian, William Henry (Kerr), 4th Marquess of
(Earl of Ancram, Lord Jedburgh) [1710-1775] 24F/1745-47 11D/1752-75
Loudoun, John (Campbell), 4th Earl of
[1705-1782] 64F/1745-48 30F/1749-70 60F/1755-57 3G/1770-84
Lovelace, Lord F/1689-89 F/1706-09
Lowther, Anthony 3M/1739-4u
Lucas, Richard F/1711-12 F/1715-17 38F/1717-29
Lucas, Robert (Lucas), 3rd Lord 34F/1702-05
Lumley, Henry 1DG/1692-1717
Lumley, Richard, Lord see Scarbrough
Luttrell, Alexander 31F/1703-06
Luttrell, Francis 19F/1688-91
Macartney, George F/1704-09 F/1709-10 21F/1716-27 6DG/1727-30
Macclesfield, Charles (Gerard), 1st Earl of
(Viscount Brandon) [1618-1694] 1HG/1660-68
Macclesfield, Charles (Gerard), 2nd Earl of
(Viscount Brandon) [1659-1701] H/1694-1702
Mackay, Robert 21F/1695-97
McElligott, Roger F/1688-89
McGill, George F/1695-97
Mackay, Robert F/1694-95
Maitland, James 25F/1694-1711
Manchester, Earl of F/1667-68?
Manners, Robert, Lord 15D/1745-48 36F/1751-65 3DG/1765-82
Mar, Charles (Erskine), 5th Earl of
(Lord Erskine) [1650-1689] 21F/1678-86
Mar, John (Erskine), 6th Earl of (Lord Erskine)
[1674-1732] F/1689-89 F/1702-06
Marischal, George (Keith), 10th Earl of

(Lord Keith) 2HGG/1714-15
Marlborough, Charles (Spencer), 3rd Duke of
[1706-58] 38F/1738-39 1D/1739-40 2G/1742-44 2HG/1740-42
Marlborough, John (Churchill), 1st Duke of
[Capt-Gen., MGO 1702-11, '14-22] [1650-1722] 1D/1683-85 3HG/1685-88, '89-92 7F/1689-
92 24F/1702-04 1G/1704-12, '14-22
Masham, Samuel, Lord H/1704-11
Matthews, Edward 1D/1690-97
Maxwell, Thomas 4D/1688-88
Meath, Edward (Brabazon), 4th Earl of 18F/1689-92
Meredith, Thomas 37F/1702-10 20F/1714-19 21F/1710-10
Michelburne, Jonathan F/1689-98
Middleton, Charles (Middleton), 2nd Earl of
[1650-1719] HG/1661-63
Middleton, John 25F/1721-32 13F/1732-39
Middleton, John (Middleton), 1st Earl of 2F/1668-75
Mohun, Lord F/1702-08
Molesworth, Richard (Molesworth),
3rd Viscount [F.M.] [1680-1758] F/1710-13 19D/1715-18 27F/1725-32 9D/1732-37 5D/1737-
58
Monck, George see Albemarle
Moncrieffe, James, Sir F/1693-94
Monk, Thomas 5F/1680-88
Monmouth, James (Scott), Duke of 1HG/1668-79 F/1672-78 H/1673-79 F/1678-79
Monro, Andrew 26F/1692-93
Montague, ? F/1709?-12
Montague, Edward 11F/1715-38
Montague, John, 2nd Duke of
(Marquis d'Monthermer) [1688-1749] 1HG/1715-21, '37-37 2DG/1740-49 9H/1744-46
69F/1745-46
Montgomery, Viscount see Powis
Montjoy, Baron see Windsor
Montrose, James (Graham), 3rd Marquess of 4HG/1678-84
Moore, Thomas F/1707-10
Mordaunt, Charles see Peterborough
Mordaunt, Henry F/1688-99, 1702-13
Mordaunt, John, Viscount [d. 1710] 21F/1704-06, '09-10 28F/1706-09
Mordaunt, John, Sir 47F/1741-43 18F/1742-47 12D/1747-49 7DG/1749-49
10D/1749-80
Morgan, John, Sir 23F/1692-93
Morgan, Thomas 3F/1572-?
Morpeth, Lord F/1678-79
Morris, Richard D/1711-12 D/1716-17
Morrison, Henry 8F/1715-20
Moreton, Lewis Ducie 6M/1739-174u
Mostyn, John 7F/1751-54 13D/1754-58 5D/1758-60 7D/1760-63
1DG/1763-79
Mountjoy, Earl F/1694-98
Mountjoy, William (Stewart) 2nd Viscount
[1672-1727] F/1701-12 D/1716-18
Moyle, John 36F/1732-37 22F/1737-38
Mulgrave, John, Earl of see Buckingham
Munden, Richard F/1709-12 13D/1715-22 8D/1722-25
Munro, George, Sir F/1674-76
Munro, Robert, Sir 37F/1745-46
Murray, John, Lord 42F/1745-87
Murray, Robert, Hon. 37F/1722-35 38F/1735-38
Murray, Thomas, Hon. 46F/1743-64
Naison, Peter 13D/1746-51

Napier, Robert 5DG/1717-40
Nassau, François (de Nassau d'Auverquerque),
Count F/1706-07 D/1707-10
Nassau, Maurice F/1711-12 F/1717-18
Neville, Clement 14D/1720-37 8D/1737-40 5DG/1740-44
Newbattle see Lothian
Newburgh, James (Livingston), 1st Earl of 4HG/1661-71
Newcastle, Henry (Cavendish), 2nd Duke of
(Earl of Ogle) [1630-1691] F/1673-74 F/1667-68? F/1688-89
Newton, John 20F/1706-14
Newton, William F/1710-13 D/1715-18 39F/1722-30
Nicholas, Oliver 9F/1688-88
Norfolk, Henry (Howard), 7th Duke of 12F/1685-86 22F/1689-89
North and Grey, William (North), 6th Lord 10F/1703-15
Northcote, William F/1694-98
Northumberland, George (Fitzroy), Duke of 2HG/1685-89, 1712-15 RHG/1703-12
Norwood, Henry 2F/1664-68
Norton, Richard F/1667-68?
O'Brien, Lord F/1678-79
O'Farrell, Francis Fergus 21F/1689-95
O'Farrell, Richard 22F/1741-57
Ogle, Earl of see Newcastle
Oglethorpe, Theophilus, Sir 3F/1685-88
Oglethorpe, James, Sir 42F/1737-1749?
O'Hara, Charles F/1765-83
O'Hare see Tyrawley
Onslow, Richard 39F/1738-39 8F/1739-45 1HGG/1745-60
Orby, Charles, Sir (2nd Bt.) 4F/1688-88
Orkney, George (Hamilton), 1st Earl of
[F.M.] [1666-1737] 7F/1692-92 1F/1692-1737
Ormonde, James (Butler), 2nd Duke of
[Capt-Gen., 1713-14] 4G/1662-89 2HG/1689-1712 2H/1703-13 F/1711-12 1G/1712-14
Orrery, Charles (Boyle), 4th Earl of F/1704-07 F/1707-10 21F/1710-16
Otway, Charles 35F/1717-64
Otway, James 9F/1718-25
Oughton, Adolphus, Sir, Bt. 8D/1733-37
Oxford, Aubrey (de Vere), 20th Earl of RHG/1661-1703
Paget, Thomas 32F/1732-38 22F/1738-41
Palmes, Francis 6DG/1706-12 D/1716-18
Panmure, William (Maule), 1st Earl of [1700-82] 25F/1747-52 21F/1752-70 2D/1770-82
Paston, Lord F/1704-10
Pearce, Edward D/1706-13
Pearce, Thomas F/1703-04 5F/1704-32 4DG/1732-39
Peers, Newsham 23F/1739-43
Pembroke, Thomas (Herbert), Earl of M2/1690-91
Pembroke, Henry (Herbert), 9th Earl of 1DG/1733-43 1HG/1721-33
Pepper, James 8D/1707-19
Pepperell, William, Sir 66F/1744-49
Peterborough, Henry (Mordaunt), 2nd Earl of
[1624-1697] 2F/1661-63 F/1674?-79? H/1678-79 DG2/1685-88
Peterborough, Charles (Mordaunt), 3rd Earl of
(Viscount Mordaunt) [CaptGen MarineForces]
[1658-1735] D/1706-07 RHG/1712-15
Peyton, Robert, Sir 20F/1688-89
Phillips, Richard 12F/1712-17 40F/1717-50 38F/1750-51
Plymouth, Charles (FitzCharles), 1st Earl of
[1657-1680, son of Charles II] 4F/1680-80
Plymouth, Thomas (Windsor-Hickman),
1st Earl of (7th Baron Windsor de Stanwell)

[1627-1687] 3DG/1685-87
Pocock, John F/1710-13 F/1715-18 36F/1720-21 8F/1721-32
Pole, Edward 10F/1749-63
Polwarth, Patrick (Hume), Lord 7D/1707-09
Ponsonby, Henry, Hon. 37F/1735-45
Portland, Henry (Bentinck), 1st Duke of 1HG/1710-13
Portmore, David (Colyear), 1st Earl of F/1688-1703 2F/1703-10 2D/1714-17
Powis, William (herbert), 2nd Marquess of
(Viscount Montgomery) 11F/1687-88
Powlett, Charles Armand, Sir (or Paulet) 9M/1740-48 9F/1749-51 13D/1751-51
Pownall, Thomas 30F/1704-05
Prendergast, Thomas, Sir F/1707-09
Preston, George 26F/1706-20
Price, ? F/1706-13
Price, John (or Joseph) 46F/1741-43 14F/1743-47
Price, Nicholas 28F/1730-34
Primrose, ? F/1709?-13
Primrose, Gilbert 24F/1708-17
Pulteney, Henry 13F/1739-66
Purcell, Toby 23F/1691-92
Queensberry, James (Douglas), 2nd Duke of
(Earl of Drumlanrigg) 4HG/1688-96
Raby, Lord see Strafford
Ramsay, George, Hon. 3G/1691-1707
Reade, George 29F/1733-39 9F/1739-49 9D/1749-56
Rich, Robert, Sir F/1709-12 18D/1715-18
Rich, Robert, Sir (4th Bt.) [F.M.] [1685-1768] 13D/1722-25 8D/1725-31 DG6/1731-33
1HGG/1733-35 4D/1735-68
Rich, Robert, Sir (5th Bt.) 4F/1749-56
Richards, Michael F/1710-11
Richards, Solomon 17F/1688-89
Richbell, Edward 61F/1742-43 39F/1743-52 17F/1752-57
Richmond & Lennox, Charles (Lennox),
2nd Duke of RHG/1750-50
Rivers, James 6F/1703-06
Rivers, Richard (Savage), 4th Earl
(Viscount Colchester) 3DG/1688-92 3HG/1692-1703 RHG/1712-12
Robinson, William 2M/1739-174u
Rochfort, William, Earl of (Lord Tunbridge) F/1706-07 D/1707-10
Romney, Henry (Sydney), 1st Earl
[MGO 1693-1702] 1G/1689-90, '93-1704
Rooke, Heyman F/1704-12
Roscommon, Wentworth (Dillon), 4th Earl of
[1633-1685] F/1671-72
Roscommon, Carey (Dillon), 5th Earl of
[1627-1689] F/1689-90
Rose, Alexander 20F/1740-40 D12/1740-43
Ross, Charles, Hon. 5D/1695-1715, '29-32
Ross, Lord H/1674-76
Rothes, John (Leslie), Duke of (7th Earl)
[1630-1681] HG/1664-76
Rothes, John (Leslie), 10th Earl of
[CinC Ireland 1766-?] 25F/1732-45 2HGG/1745-45 6D/1745-50
2D/1750-52 3G/1752-67
Row, Archibald 21F/1697-1704
Russell, Francis F/1694-98
Russell, John, Hon. 1G/1660-81
Russell, Theodore H/1690-91
Rutherford, Lord F/1662-63

Rutland, John (Manners) 3rd Duke of
[1696-1779] 71F/1745-46
Sabine, Joseph 23F/1705-39
Sackville, George (Germain), 1st Viscount 20F/1746-49 12D/1749-50 6DG/1750-57
2DG/1757-59
St. Clair, James see Sinclair
St. George, George, Sir 17F/1689-95 F/1695-98
St. George, Richard 20F/1737-40 D8/1740-55
St. John, Thomas F/1689-98
Salisbury, Earl of H/1688-89
Sankey, Nicholas F/1689-90 39F/1703-19
Saunderson, Thomas F/1694-99 30F/1702-04
Sayer, John, Sir F/1667-68?
Scarborough, Richard (Lumley), 1st Earl
[1650-1721] 6DG/1685-87 1HG/1689-99
Scarborough, Richard (Lumley), 2nd Earl
(Viscount Lumley) [1688-1740] 1HGG/1715-17 2G/1722-40
Scarsdale, Earl of 8H/1685-92
Schomberg, Charles see Harwich
Schomberg, Charles (Schomberg), 2nd Duke of
[Capt-Gen.] [1645-1693] 1G/1690-93
Schomberg, Friedrich Hermann (von
Schomberg), 1st Duke of [MGO]
[1615-1690] 1F/1688-90 H/1689-90
Schomberg, Meinhardt (Schomberg),
3rd Duke of (2nd Duke of Leinster)
[CinC 1691-1702][1641-1719] 7DG/1690-1711
Scott, Henry see Deloraine
Scott, James see Monmouth
Selkirk, Charles (Hamilton), 2nd Earl of 4DG/1688-88 H/1688-89
Selwyn, John F/1709-11 3F/1711-13
Selwyn, William 22F/1701-02 2F/1691-1701
Semphill, Hugh (Semphill), 12th Lord 42F/1741-45 25F/1745-46
Seymour, William [BrigGen of Marine Regts] M/1694-99 24F/1701-02 4F/1702-17
Shannon, Richard (Boyle), 2nd Viscount
[F.M., CinC Ireland 1720-?] [1675-1740] F/1702-13 25F/1715-21 DG6/1721-27 4HG/1727-40
Shirley, William 65F/1745-49
Shovell, Cloudesley, Sir M/1697-98
Shrewsbury, Charles (Talbot), 1st Duke of
(12th Earl) 5DG/1685-87
Sidney, Henry F/1678-79
Sidney, Robert (or Sydney) 3F/1665-68
Sinclair, James (Sinclair), Lord 22F/1734-37 1F/1737-62
Skeffington, Clotworthy F/1689-89
Skelton, Bevil F/1672-74 F/1688-88
Skelton, Henry 32F/1743-45 12F/1745-57
Slane, Lord F/1708-12
Slingsby, Thomas, Sir F/1678-89
Soames, Edmund F/1705-06
Somerset, Algernon (Seymour), 7th Duke of
(Earl of Hertford, Earl of Northumberland)
[1684-1750] 15F/1709-15 2HG/1715-40 RHG/1740-50
Somerset, Charles (Seymour), 6th Duke of
[1662-1748] 3D/1685-87
Somerset, Charles see Worcester
Somerset, Henry see Beaufort
Southwell, William 6F/1706-08
Sowle, Robinson 11F/1743-46
Spotswood, Alexander 61F/1739-40

Stafford, Earl of F/1688-89?
Stair, John (Dalrymple), 2nd Earl of
[F.M.] [C-inC] [1673-1747] 26F/1706-06 D/1709?-12 2D/1706-14, '45-47 6D/1715-34, '43-45
Stanhope, Edward F/1710-11
Stanhope, James (Stanhope), 1st Earl of
[1673-1721] 11F/1702-05 D/1710-12 D/1715-18
Stanhope, Philip see Chesterfield
Stanhope, William see Harrington
Stanwix, Thomas F/1706-13 F/1715-17 30F/1717-17 12F/1717-25
Stearne, Richard (or Robert) 18F/1712-17
Steuart, William 9F/1689-1715
Stradling, Thomas F/1678-84
Strafford, Thomas (Wentworth), 1st Earl of
(Lord Raby) 1D/1697-1715
Strathnaver, Lord F/1689-90 F/1693-1702 F/1702-10
Stringer, Thomas F/1702-06
Sutton, Richard F/1709-12 19F/1712-15, '29-38
Sybourg, Charles 7DG/1713-20
Sydney, Thomas, Hon. 5D/1715-29
Talbot, John, Sir D/1678-79 6DG/1687-88
Tatton, William 24F/1704-08 3F/1729-37
Temple, Richard see Cobham
Teviot, Andrew (Rutherford), 1st Earl of 2F/1663-64
Teviot, Thomas (Livingston), 1st Viscount 2D/1688-1704
Thanet, Earl of H/1685-168u
Tidcomb, Thomas 14F/1692-1713
Tiffin, Zachariah 27F/1689-1702
Tollemache, Thomas 5F/1688-89 2G/1689-94
Torrington, Arthur (Herbert), Earl of
[Admiral, CinC Fleet] 15F/1686-87 1M/1690-90
Torrington, George (Byng), 3rd Viscount
[1701-1750] 4M/1742-48 48F/1749-50
Townshend, Roger F/1706-09
Townshend, Viscount F/1667-68?
Trappaud, Jonathan D/1709-10
Trelawney, Charles 4F/1682-92
Trelawney, Edward 49F/1743-54
Trelawney, Henry 4F/1692-1702
Tufton, Sackville, Hon. 15F/1687-88
Tullibardine, Marquess & Earl of see Atholl
Tunbridge, Viscount see Rochfort
Tyrawley, Charles (O'Hara), 1st Baron
[1640-1724] 7F/1696-1713 F/1716-17
Tyrawley, James (O'Hara), 2nd Baron
(Lord Kilmaine) [F.M.] [1682-1773] 7F/1713-39 4DG/1739-43 2HGG/1743-45 3HG/1745-46
10F/1746-49 14D/1749-52 3D/1752-55 2G/1755-73
Tyrrell, James F/1709-13 D/1715-18 17F/1722-42
Tyrone, Earl of F/1673-74
Vane, Walter, Sir F/1667-68 3F/1668-73 6F/1673-74
Vaughan, John, Lord F/1673-74
Venner, Samuel 24F/1691-95
Vesey, Theodore F/1710-12 F/1716-18
Villiers, Edward, Hon. F/1678-79 2DG/1688-94
Villiers, George F/1696-98 31F/1702-03
Wade, George [F.M., CinC] [1673-1748] 33F/1705-17 3DG/1717-48
Waldegrave, John (Waldegrave), 3rd Earl 9F/1751-55 8D/1755-58 5DG/1758-60 2DG/1759-73
2G/1773-84

Walden, Lionel, Sir F/1678-79
Walker, George, Rev. F/1689-89
Warburton, Hugh 45F/1745-61 27F/1761-71
Wardour, Thomas 41F/1743-52
Waring, Richard 6DG/1715-21
Watkins, William F/1706-09
Wauchope, John F/1688-88
Webb, John Richmond 8F/1695-1715
Wentworth, Thomas (Wentworth), 5th Lord 1G/1660-60
Wentworth, Thomas 39F/1732-37 24F/1737-45 5DG/1745-47
Werden, ? H/168u-91
Westmorland, John (Fane), 7th Earl of
(Baron Catherlough) [1685-1762] 37F/1715-17 1HG/1733-37 1HGG/1717-33
Wharton, Henry, Hon. 12F/1688-89
Wharton, Thomas, Marquess of (Earl of) D/1710-13
Wheeler, Charles, Sir F/1678-79?
Whetham, Thomas 27F/1702-25 12F/1725-41
White, Robert F/1689-89
Whiteford, John, Sir (Bt.) 12D/1750-63
Whitshed, Samuel Walter 39F/1740-43 12D/1743-46
Widdrington, Lord M/1673-74
Wightman, Joseph 17F/1707-22
Wills, Charles, Sir 30F/1715-16 3F/1716-26 1G/1726-42
Winchester, Marquess of see Bolton
Windress, William 37F/1710-15
Windsor, Andrew 28F/1709-15
Windsor, Thomas (Windsor), 1st Viscount
(Baron Montjoy) H/1694-97 H/1702-04 H/1711-12 3DG/1712-17
Wisely, Henry 5F/1676-80
Withers, Hunt D/1709-12
Wittewrong, John, Sir F/1709-12 F/1716-17
Wolfe, Edward 1M/1739-45 8F/1745-59
Wolseley, William H/1689-98
Wood, Cornelius 3DG/1693-1712
Wood, James, Sir F/1710-17 21F/1727-38
Worcester, Charles (Somerset), Marquess of
[1660-1698] 11F/1685-87
Worcester, Edward (Somerset),
2nd Marquess of [1603?-1667] F/1667-67
Worcester, Henry, Marquess of see Beaufort
Wyndham, Hugh 6DG/1692-1706
Wynn, James 5D/1689-95
Wynn, Owen [CinC Ireland, 1728] F/1705-13 9D/1715-19 4DG/1719-32 5D/1732-37
Wynyard, John 4M/1739-42 17F/1742-52