



HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

(From a Photograph presented by her to the Officers of the Regiment.)

2-1-0
1909

Historical Records
of the
Queen's Own
Cameron Highlanders

Gr. Brit. Army

IN TWO VOLS.

VOL. I.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS

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THIS WORK
IS DEDICATED WITH GRATITUDE
To the Memory of
THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN,
OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS
WHO LOST THEIR LIVES
IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

CUIMHNE NAN SONN NACH MAIREANN.

Introduction.

THESE historical records of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders have been compiled by a Committee consisting of Major-General J. S. Ewart, C.B., Major S. S. S. Clarke, Captain P. T. C. Baird, Captain E. Craig-Brown, Captain D. N. C. C. Miers, Captain J. W. Sandilands, D.S.O., Captain H. S. L. Alford (3rd Battalion), Captain T. Gibson (4th Battalion), Lieutenant A. H. Mackintosh, and Sergeant-Major J. C. Austin.

The members of the Committee have received great assistance in their work from time to time from Major N. J. G. Cameron, Major J. Campbell (4th Battalion), Captain W. M. Stewart, Captain A. G. Cameron, Lieutenant J. G. Ramsay, Quarter-Master-Sergeant F. Colledge, and the late Quarter-Master-Sergeant J. Mackenzie.

They beg to acknowledge their indebtedness for much valuable information taken from the following works:—

Captain Robert Jameson's 'Historical Record of the Seventy-Ninth Regiment of Foot.'

Mr Alexander Mackenzie's 'History of the Camerons.'

Captain R. A. Wyvill's 'Military Life.'

Lieutenant John Ford's Manuscript Journal.

Captain Douglas Wimberley's '79th or Cameron Highlanders in the Indian Mutiny Campaign in 1858.'

Major Baynes' 'Narrative of the Part taken by the 79th in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882.'

'The Historical Records of the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders,' published in 1887 by Messrs A. H. Swiss & Co., Devonport.

'An Alphabetical List of the Officers of the Seventy-Ninth Regiment or Cameron Highlanders from 1800-1851,' by Henry Stooks Smith.

'The Egyptian Soudan, its Loss and Recovery,' by H. S. L. Alford and W. D. Sword.

'South African War Record of the 1st Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 1900-1-2,' compiled by Major N. J. G. Cameron.
 Mr W. Drummond Norie's 'Loyal Lochaber.'
 The Rev. A. Maclean Sinclair's 'The Clan Gillean.'
 'The 79th News.'

They have also to thank Lady Jane Taylor for her kindness in allowing them access to the letters written by the late General Sir Richard Taylor, G.C.B., from the Crimea and India.

The work owes its series of coloured Plates to the generous efforts of Major R. A. Wymer and J. C. Leask, Esq., who have spared no pains to arrive at accuracy in depicting the various uniforms of the periods selected for illustration. In this connection the Committee gratefully record the thanks due to Colonel C. Greenhill-Gardyne, W. Skeoch Cumming, Esq., S. M. Milne, Esq., the late Quarter-Master-Sergeant J. Mackenzie, and many others, for invaluable help in the collection of details about the dress of the Cameron Highlanders.

The friends of the regiment who have courteously complied with requests for information about its earlier history and customs are too numerous to mention here individually; in many cases they have been of great assistance.

The following have lent pictures, photographs, miniatures, regimental relics, and important papers to the Committee, and have kindly given permission, where required, for their reproduction:—

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The March of the Cameron Men.

THERE'S many a man of the Cameron clan,
That has followed his chief to the field ;
He has sworn to support him or die by his side,
For a Cameron never can yield.

I hear the pibroch sounding, sounding,
Deep o'er the mountain and glen,
While light springing footsteps are trampling the heath,
'Tis the march of the "Cameron men" !

Oh! proudly they walk ; but each Cameron knows
He may tread on the heather no more ;
But boldly he follows his chief to the field,
Where his laurels were gather'd before.

I hear the pibroch, &c.

The moon has arisen, it shines o'er the path
Now trod by the gallant and true ;
High, high are their hopes, for their chieftain hath said,
That whatever men dare they can do.

I hear the pibroch, &c.

March Past.

Pibroch o' Donuil Dubh.

(Written by Sir Walter Scott.)

PIBROCH o' Donuil Dubh, Pibroch o' Donuil,
Wake thy wild voice anew, summon Clan Conuil.
Come away, come away, hark to the summons !
Come in your war array, Gentles and Commons !

Come from deep glen, and from mountain so rocky,
The war-pipe and pennon are at Inverlochy ;
Come ev'ry hill-plaid and true heart that wears one,
Come ev'ry steel-blade and strong hand that bears one !

Leave untended the herd, the flock without shelter ;
Leave the corpse uninterr'd, the bride at the altar ;
Leave the deer, leave the steer, leave nets and barges ;
Come with your fighting gear, broadswords and targes !

Come as the winds come when forests are rended ;
Come as the waves come when navies are stranded ;
Faster come, faster come, faster and faster ;
Chief, vassal, page, and groom, tenant and master !

Fast they come, fast they come, see how they gather !
Wide waves the eagle plume, blended with heather.
Cast your plaids, draw your blades, forward each man set !
Pibroch o' Donuil Dubh, knell for the onset !

ALPHABETICAL
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 Captain A. D. Nicholson, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 2nd Lieutenant W. D. Nicholson, 3rd Bn. Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Sergeant-Major James Nicolson, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Mr James Nisbet, Eastgate, Inverness.

Colonel Sir H. H. Oldham, C.V.O., 46 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.
 Captain J. A. Orr, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.

Sergeant (O. R. C.) W. G. Paterson, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Sergeant-Major J. M'D. Patrick, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Colonel W. N. Ponton, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

Lieutenant J. Gordon Ramsay, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Miss Riach, 3 Mansfield Place, Perth.
 Lieut.-Colonel M. S. Riach, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Captain A. B. Robertson, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Sergeant E. Robertson, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Sergeant-Master-Tailor J. Robertson, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 2nd Lieutenant L. Robertson, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Captain F. Robertson-Reid, Wolfenden's Hotel, Kingussie.
 Sergeant D. Robson, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Lance-Sergeant A. Ross, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Lieutenant D. Ross, 4th Bn. Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Lance-Sergeant H. Ross, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.

2nd Lieutenant A. D. Sandeman, 3rd Bn. Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Captain J. W. Sandilands, D.S.O., Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Sergeant-Drummer G. Scotland, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Lieut.-Colonel W. Angel Scott, 12 Culford Gardens, London, S.W.
 Colonel A. Scott-Elliot, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Miss E. Scovell, 47 Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton.
 Lieutenant A. M. Scovell, Seaforth Highlanders.
 Captain G. Scovell, 47 Brunswick Place, Hove, Brighton.
 Lieutenant G. J. S. Scovell, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Lieutenant N. D. Shaw, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Rev. John M. Simms, D.D., Chaplain to the Forces.
 Lieut.-Colonel W. Haskett Smith, The Beeches, Alton Road, Roehampton.
 Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Smythe, Methven Castle, Perthshire.
 Mrs Stewart, Huntly Lodge, Inverness.
 Captain C. Stewart (of Brin), Brin, Inverness-shire.
 Sergeant J. Stewart, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Captain J. Stewart, The Black Watch.
 Captain W. M. Stewart, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Q.-M.-Sergeant R. Sutton, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Band-Sergeant D. Sweeney, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.

2nd Lieutenant A. Y. G. Thomson, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
 Lieutenant R. B. Trotter, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.

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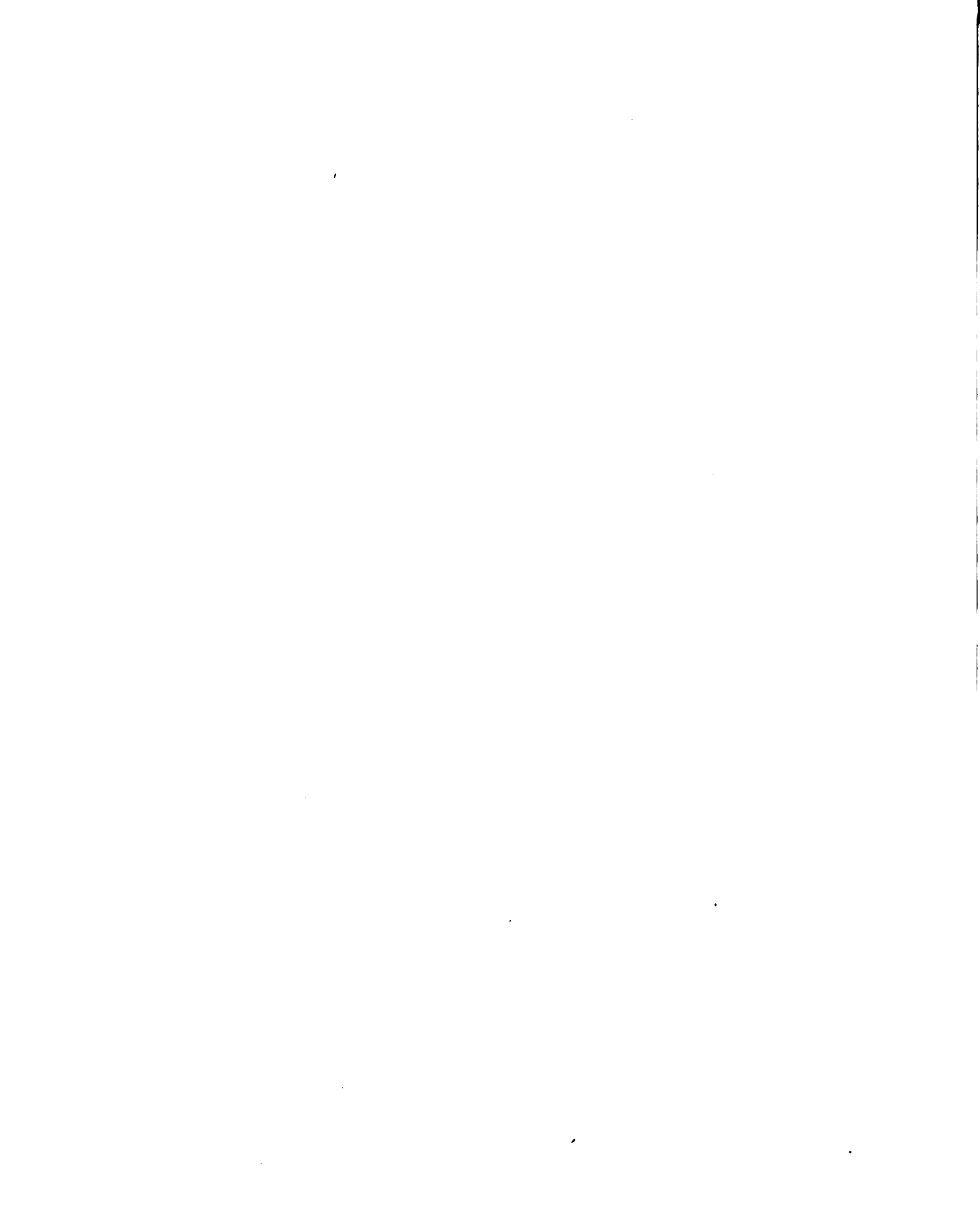
Miss E. Tullis, Kingsmills, Inverness.
W. Turner, Esq., M.D., Castle Road, Gibraltar.

Mrs Watson, 13 Montgomerie Crescent, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
Lieut.-Colonel F. Watson-Kennedy, Wiverton Hall, Cley, Norfolk.
Mr R. White (late Band-Sergeant Cameron Highlanders), 196 Bruntsfield Place,
Edinburgh.

Q.-M.-Sergeant E. J. Wilkins, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.
Captain Douglas Wimberley, 8 Ardross Terrace, Inverness.
Major H. G. Wolrige-Gordon, Fowey Court, Llandidrod Wells, Wales.

Major A. P. Yeadon, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.

Officers' Mess,	. . .	1st Battalion, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.	
Sergeants' Mess,	. . .	"	"
Library,	. . .	"	"
Orderly Room,	. . .	"	"
Royal Army Temperance Association,	} . . .	"	"
A Company,	. . .	"	"
B Company,	. . .	"	"
C Company,	. . .	"	"
D Company,	. . .	"	"
E Company,	. . .	"	"
F Company,	. . .	"	"
G Company,	. . .	"	"
H Company,	. . .	"	"
Officers' Mess,	. . .	2nd Battalion,	"
Sergeants' Mess,	. . .	"	"
Library,	. . .	"	"
Orderly Room,	. . .	"	"
F Company,	. . .	"	"
Officers' Mess,	. . .	3rd Battalion,	"
Sergeants' Mess,	. . .	"	"
Orderly Room,	. . .	"	"
Reading Room,	. . .	"	"
Officers' Mess,	. . .	Depot,	"
Sergeants' Mess,	. . .	"	"
Library,	. . .	"	"



CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

VOLUME I.

- Page 21, footnote ¹, l. 10, *for* John Stewart *read* John Stuart.
- " 24, l. 24, *for* J. Stewart *read* J. Stuart.
- " 33, l. 5, } *for* Craddock *read* Cradock.
- " 38, l. 22, }
- " 53, footnote ³, l. 3, and p. 54, footnote ¹, l. 5, *for* W. M. Harvey *read* W. M. Hervey.
- " 61, 3rd line from foot, *for* Lieutenant Ewen Cameron *read* Captain Ewen Cameron.
- " 113, l. 18, *for* John Thompson *read* John Thomson.
- " 132, 4th line from foot, *for* J. Forbes *read* A. Forbes.
- " 139, l. 10,)
- " 142, l. 3,) *for* T. G. Butler *read* T. L. Butler.
- " 143, l. 19,)
- " 139, l. 12, *for* C. J. Gordon *read* G. J. Gordon.
- " 142, 7th line from foot, *for* Assistant-Surgeon W. Cruikshanks *read* Assistant-Surgeon W. Cruikshank.
- " 186, l. 16, *after* depot battalion *add*, consisting of 42nd, 71st, 79th, and 92nd depot companies.
- " 189, l. 5, *for* Maitland *read* K. R. Maitland.
- " 189, l. 10, *for* M'Guire *read* M'Gwire.
- " 189, 8th line from foot, *for* E. B. Bedford *read* R. B. Bedford.
- " 216, year 1865, to form last paragraph : " During this year the depot companies moved to Aberdeen and joined the 15th depot battalion, composed of the 78th, 79th, and 93rd depot companies."
- " 220, l. 2, *for* Quinn *read* Quin.
- " 220, year 1870, to form last paragraph : " The depot companies moved this year to Aldershot, after a stay of five years in Aberdeen."
- " 221, year 1871, to form last paragraph : " In September of this year the depot companies moved from Aldershot to Parkhurst, to await the arrival of the regiment from India."
- " 236, l. 5, *for* T. A. Macdonald *read* J. A. Macdonald.
- " 236, l. 7, *for* G. A. Duff *read* A. G. Duff.
- " 236, l. 14, *for* W. D. Wolrige-Gordon *read* W. G. Wolrige-Gordon.
- " 279, 3rd line from foot, *for* W. H. Kemble *read* H. W. Kemble.
- " 335, ll. 21, 22, *for* Huntley *read* Huntly.
- " 341, l. 2, *for* 3rd Battalion Highland Light Infantry (Militia) *read* 3rd (Militia) Battalion H.L.I.
- " 342, l. 13, *for* H. W. M'Cowan *read* W. H. M'Cowan.
- " 362, l. 22, *for* C. N. Antrobus *read* C. H. Antrobus.
- " 375, l. 7, *for* A. W. Macdonald *read* A. W. M'Donald.
- " 376, l. 8, *for* M'Askill *read* Macaskill.

**"A GOOD REGIMENT LIKE THE 79TH MAY BE DESTROYED—IT CANNOT
BE DEFEATED."**—GLEIG'S *Battle of Waterloo*.

Historical Records of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

The 79th Regiment of Foot (or Cameron Highlanders) bears upon its colours the following inscriptions and device in commemoration of its services :—

" EGMONT-OP-ZEE."	" WATERLOO."
" EGYPT," with the Sphinx.	" ALMA."
" CORUNNA."	" SEVASTOPOL."
" FUENTES D'ONOR."	" LUCKNOW."
" SALAMANCA."	" EGYPT, 1882."
" PYRENEES."	" TEL-EL-KEBIR."
" NIVELLE."	" NILE, 1884-85."
" NIVE."	" ATBARA."
" TOULOUSE."	" KHARTOUM."
" PENINSULA."	" SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02."

IN the reign of James V., about fifteen years or so after that fierce fight in Northumberland "where shivered was fair Scotland's spear, and broken was her shield," Ewen, thirteenth chief of Lochiel, married a second time, and by this marriage had two sons, Ewen and John. John became the founder of the Kinlochiel branch of his clan, and Ewen the progenitor of the Camerons of Erracht. The latter were consequently known as *Sliochd Eoghainn 'ic Eoghainn*, or the race of Ewen son of Ewen (*vide* family tree).

A detailed and consecutive history of the Erracht family has yet to be compiled, and such a work could only be accomplished with much labour and research in statistical accounts, kirk-session records,

Register House manuscripts, and the Advocates' Library. We learn, however, from the scraps of history and tradition available, that its members were representative Highlanders in birth and upbringing, marrying daughters of neighbouring families, living in their own districts from generation to generation, leading the active fighting life of their time, and in many cases dying violent deaths. This mode of existence under the clan system came to an end on that disastrous day in April 1746 when the Hanoverian forces (well supplied from their ships in the Moray Firth) allowed Prince Charlie's starving and sadly dwindled army to shatter itself against their front. In spite of these unequal conditions, Clan Cameron, under the Gentle Lochiel, burst its way with great slaughter through Burrel's Regiment of Foot and charged the Duke of Cumberland's second line. The second in command of that undaunted clan was Donald Cameron, sixth tacksman of Erracht, whose father had died at Sheriffmuir, for the same Stuart cause, thirty-one years previously.

In common with many another fugitive Jacobite, Donald Cameron was hunted from place to place, and for about three years after the battle of Culloden endured great privation and hardship. Eventually, however, he took advantage of the Government's permission and returned to live at Erracht.

He¹ had three sons and three daughters. The eldest of these children was Alan, the date of whose birth is uncertain. One account represents that Donald Cameron himself was an infant in his mother's arms when his father marched out to join the rising in the '15, and that history repeated itself in the case of his son Alan, who in turn, under similar circumstances, saw his father, Donald, march out with Clan Cameron to join Prince Charlie in 1745. This would make Alan's birth about 1744, but the legal documents connected with his dispute, at a much later date, with Lochiel, state clearly that Alan was "born on the farm at Erracht about the year 1750,"—*i.e.*, five years after Prince Charlie's landing in Moidart, and Alan himself practically admits that "he may have been 21 or 22 years of age when he left his native spot in October or November 1772." Which-

¹ There is nowadays some doubt as to the origin of his wife. Some excellent authorities say that she was his first cousin, Marjory, daughter of Charles Maclean, fourth of Drimnin; but an equally strong claim to the honour of

producing Sir Alan Cameron's mother is put forward by the Macdonnells of Keppoch. It is believed by others that she was a daughter of Macdonald of Achtrichtan in Glencoe.

PLATE 2



[*Silhouette.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALAN CAMERON, K.C.B.

ever story is right, the old order of things had passed away before Alan had reached an impressionable age, and he grew up amid circumstances which were greatly changed from those of his forebears. The clan system had received its death-blow, the chiefs were outlawed, the bearing of arms and the wearing of the Highland dress had been prohibited, southern influences had gained a footing in the hitherto exclusive Highlands, and the old tracks were being replaced by made roads.

It was not strange, therefore, if Alan's cast of mind differed slightly from the ideas of the previous generation, and was more in accordance with the new order of things. He was educated by private tutors, and also at St Andrews, with a view to his succeeding his father on the estate, and he spent the days of his youth shooting and fishing in Lochaber. An unfortunate event, however, occurred about his twentieth year which completely upset all the arrangements which had been made for his future. At Strone, only about a mile from Erracht, lived a lady, the widow of a Cameron who had died of wounds received at Culloden twenty-five years previously (other traditions say that her husband was still alive, but serving abroad, and that she was his second wife). Often, when Alan had had a successful day on the hill, he would lay some of the spoils of the chase at the feet of this kinswoman, who was locally known as *A Bhantrach Ruadh*—i.e., the auburn-haired widow.

Another Cameron, who had lately returned from the Continent, and who lived at Morsheirlich, accused Alan of paying too much attention to the widow of Strone. Alan hotly denied this, and in such an aggressive way that the exchange of words led to a challenge. It is usually represented that Alan was himself the challenged person, and as such entitled to the choice of weapons, but there is a difference of opinion on this point.

Morsheirlich was an expert swordsman of the old school and many years his adversary's senior. Alan, though of immense personal strength, was a product of the new times and possessed only an elementary acquaintance with the arm of his fathers. Tradition says that Morsheirlich was much against the duel himself, and that he tried to persuade young Alan to give it up; but the latter was too hot-headed to listen to reason, and insisted on a meeting taking place.

Mackenzie, in his 'History of the Camerons,' gives a detailed account of the duel, and relates how Alan, without exciting the attention of his parents, became possessed of a famous old broadsword called *An Rangaire Riabhach*, and met Morsheirlich on the banks of the Lochy at an early hour one autumn morning.

Morsheirlich, the experienced fighter, at first played with Alan, hoping that the hot-headed youth would come, without bloodshed, to a reasonable frame of mind. In course of the encounter, however, Alan received a slight wound. This inflamed him to such an extent that with one powerful blow he broke down his opponent's head-guard, driving both weapons into Morsheirlich's skull and making a cross-shaped wound which in a short time proved fatal. This tragic affair took place about 1770, and Mackenzie tells us how for the next two years Alan had to avoid the revenge of Morsheirlich's friends by hiding, under the protection of the Macleans, in Mull and Morven. Without any occupation, dependent on his friends for support, and a prey to remorse, his existence at this time must have been far from enviable. How he sought employment and failed to find it, is all recorded by the same author. At length in May 1773, so we learn, his father and he paid a secret visit to Inverscadle and borrowed £30 from Ewen Cameron, and soon afterwards Alan Cameron sailed for America, leaving the farm to be cared for by his father, Donald, and his brother, Ewen. The £30 were duly repaid by Erracht.

How Alan spent his first year in America is not known, but he eventually obtained a commission in the Royal Highland Emigrant Corps under his relative Maclean of Torloisk. This regiment, which consisted of two battalions, each 1000 strong, was raised in 1775. In 1778 it was officially numbered the 84th, and it was disbanded in 1783. The uniform was the full Highland garb, with purse of racoon skin. The officers carried broadsword and dirk, and the men a half-basket sword. It is probable that this was Alan's first appearance in the kilt, for the Disarming Act was still in force when he left Scotland. He was now to prove by his behaviour as a soldier that his enforced idleness in the old country had not impaired his energy.

During the progress of the American War the Royal Highland Emigrant Corps was actively engaged. It was stationed in Quebec when Canada was threatened with invasion, and later when the town was attacked by 3000 men under General Arnold. The strength of

'IC EOGHAINN).

achlan "Badenoch" of Mackintosh.

M. Mackintyre.

hter.

ald of Glencoe ;
n 1692 whilst on

ers, one of whom m. Cameron
eamadale (who d. 1833).

PHILIPS
wounds
d'Onor
79th.
der, who as a lieut.
anded the 79th for
urs at Waterloo,
brought them out of
n : d. 1820.

Archibald, also at
Waterloo ;
d. 1824.

NATHAN
da

georgiana.

Caroline
Augusta.

Frances
Anne
Grey.

Alan
Louisa
Catherine.

Rosetta Philippa,
m. 1st C. T. Eustace ;
m. 2nd M. Armitage
d. 1 Jan. '03.

ALLAN CAMB

Edith Marion, m. William
Dick, son of General Sir
R. Dick, K.C.B., of
Tullymet.

1st
Louisa, only child of
1 D.G. (son of
Bart., K.C.B.)

Edith Marion.

Geo. Wyndham, b. 1878.

1. John Henry, b.
2. Geo. Lewis, b. m. dau. of -
3. Louisa Mary ; m. Chevalier
4. Frederick, b. 18 Ind. Staff Co
5. Aline.

the British was under 1200, yet they repulsed the repeated attacks of the American general. It was here for the first time that Alan Cameron came into hostile contact with an enemy, and gallantly both he and his regiment acquitted themselves. On the approach of spring General Arnold, despairing of success, withdrew his forces, raised the siege, and evacuated the whole of Canada. Released from its defensive rôle, the battalion now entered upon enterprises in different parts of the province, and to enable it to do so more effectually, Colonel Maclean transformed a limited number of his men into a mounted corps for outpost and reconnaissance duty. Of this party Cameron obtained command. Daring, and sometimes over-zealous, he often led his company into situations of desperate danger, and eventually he was captured by the Americans with half his men. He was forthwith conducted as a prisoner, on horseback, 300 miles to Philadelphia, in the winter of 1775. Here he was thrown into a vaulted cell like a common felon, and was kept a prisoner for two whole years, during which time he must often have longed for a sight of the Sound of Mull or "his dark Lochaber's boundless range." His captors did not accord him the treatment due to a prisoner of war of his rank, but behaved towards him with the greatest cruelty. His ardent nature chafed under this restraint, and he was ever vigilant to secure his escape. This he effected at last by lowering himself from his prison window by his bedclothes. His escape, however, nearly proved fatal to him, for he had a considerable distance to drop to reach the ground, and his legs were dreadfully injured, both ankles being broken. In this crippled state he had great difficulty in getting away to a distance, but he managed to elude the search of his enemies, being befriended by an American, a Mr Phineas Bond, who sheltered him in his house, nursed him, and assisted him finally to escape to the British outposts. Eventually he made his way to the headquarters of his regiment, only, however, to be invalided, owing to the shattered state of his health.

He probably landed in the United Kingdom in 1779, for on the 17th of August of that year his father, Donald Cameron, wrote to him asking him to see about getting a renewal of the lease of Erracht in his (Alan's) own name.

Ultimately news came of the conclusion of the war, and the consequent reduction of his regiment, the "Highland Emigrant Corps." Many of its officers and men settled in Canada, receiving

grants of land from the Crown, but others, for whom the camp and bivouac-fire had more attractions, afterwards joined the ranks of the Cameron Highlanders.

Alan did not return to Lochaber, but remained resident in England and Wales. It was in the latter country that the handsome young Highlander met Miss Anne Philips, a Pembrokeshire heiress, with whom, Mackenzie states, he made a runaway match to Gretna Green, where they were married about the end of 1781.

On the 21st of January 1782 Alan Cameron was elected a member of the Highland Society of London, a committee which had been instituted in 1778 "for promoting objects of advantage to the Highlands." As a member of this body he took an active and leading part in obtaining the repeal of the statute prohibiting the wearing of the Highland dress, which had been in force since 1746. Compared with his father, Alan must indeed have seemed cosmopolitan. He had seen enough of the hard side of life to have developed sound and practical views, and he was doubtless quite up-to-date upon all the questions of the time. He was the link between the old type of Highland gentleman and the modern laird whose youthful mind has been formed in the environment of an English Public School. Though deliberately absent from his native place, the famous exploits of *Ailean an Earrachd* had kept his memory green in Lochaber. "He was a man of exceptionally strong personality, physically and intellectually, of a turbulent and venturesome disposition, and was the admired among the admired of those of his day." Unfortunately no likeness of him has been preserved, except the silhouette which is produced in these records. Several Gaelic poems composed in his honour by Allan Dall are, however, still extant, and they tell of his commanding presence, powerful physique, and great activity. We are indebted to Major Gilbert Gunn for the following translation of two of the verses:—

When you don the Highland dress
A queen might desire to see you,
With your well-fitting hose
On your neat and shapely leg.

Your sporran of the wild badger
Has never a hard knot fastening it;
Often do you loosen its thongs
And give its contents to the needy.

PLATE 3



MRS CAMERON (*née* MISS ANNE PHILIPS).

(*From a Photograph lent by Commander A. C. BRUCE, Royal Navy.*)

This reference to the open purse shows that the poem was written at a date subsequent to his marriage with Miss Philips, for previous to that union Alan's sporrán was probably never inconveniently heavy.

As is often the case with strongly built, athletic men, he became corpulent in middle age. In a journal (now in possession of Colonel C. Greenhill-Gardyne) which was written by a sergeant of the 92nd Highlanders, it is recorded that when some officers and soldiers were visiting the Pyramids from Cairo in 1801, Sir Alan stuck in a hole leading into the interior of one of the chambers!

In accordance with his father's wishes, Alan had in 1781 obtained from Lochiel a further lease of the lands of Erracht for forty-one years. This wadset lease was the cause, however, of a quarrel between Alan and his chief, the whole course of which is sketched in Mackenzie's History. It is sufficient here to say that it was a very bitter one, causing a complete estrangement between Erracht and the head of his clan. Whoever was to blame, we may be quite sure that Alan's temper did not make for reconciliation.

Though his marriage had relieved him from the necessity of earning his bread and butter, he was not the man to sink into a quiet, easy-going life of leisure. He tried hard to get an active commission in the army, being especially anxious at one time to join the newly raised 74th, or Highland Regiment of Foot; but he was unsuccessful in spite of excellent recommendations. Thus for fourteen years after his return from America Alan continued to live in England, and in 1793, when the history of the Cameron Highlanders opens, he must have been at least in his forty-fourth year. His eldest boy, Philips, was then about eleven years old, and Ewen, the youngest, who afterwards died at Lisbon, about four.

At last his great opportunity came. At a time so highly fraught with momentous events as the early part of the long and sanguinary wars of the French Revolution, the British Ministry found itself imperatively called upon to make a large increase to the standing army of the country, with a view to repelling the aggressions of revolutionised and republican France, and on the 17th August 1793, in answer to several applications he had made, Alan Cameron, to his intense gratification, received the following letter of service to raise a Highland regiment:—

1793.

“LETTER OF SERVICE FOR RAISING THE
SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

“WAR OFFICE.

“*17th August 1793.*

“SIR,—I am commanded to acquaint you that His Majesty approves of your raising a Highland Regiment of Foot, without any allowance of Levy Money, to be completed within three months, upon the following terms, viz. :—

“The Corps is to consist of one Company of Grenadiers, one of Light Infantry, and eight Battalion Companies.

“The Grenadier Company is to consist of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 2 Pipers, and 57 Private Men. The Light Infantry Company of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and 57 Private Men; and each Battalion Company of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and 57 Private Men; together with the usual Staff-Officers, and with a Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant, exclusive of the Sergeants specified.

“The Captain-Lieutenant is as usual included in the number of Lieutenants above mentioned.

“The Corps is to have one Major with a Company, and is to be under your command as Major with a Company.

“The pay of the Officers is to commence from the dates of their commissions, and that of the Non-Commissioned Officers from the date of their attestations.

“All the Officers, the Ensigns and Staff-Officers excepted, are to be appointed from the half-pay according to their present ranks; and you will be pleased to transmit to Lord Amherst the names of the gentlemen whose appointment to your regiment you conceive will essentially conduce to the more speedy completion of the Corps, taking care, however, to recommend such Officers only as have not taken any difference on their being placed on half-pay; and that the gentlemen recommended for Ensigncies are upwards of sixteen years of age. In case the Corps should be reduced after it has been once established, the Officers will be entitled to half-pay.

“No man is to be enlisted above thirty-five years of age, nor under five feet five inches high. Well-made growing lads between sixteen and eighteen years of age may be taken at five feet four inches.

“The recruits are to be engaged without limitation as to the period or place of service, but they are not to be drafted into any other Regiment, and whenever the reduction is to take place they shall be marched into their own country in a Corps and disembodied therein.

“The Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates are to be inspected by a General Officer, who will reject all such as are unfit for service or not enlisted in conformity to the terms of this letter.

"When established, the Regiment is to be called the Seventy-Ninth, or Cameronian Volunteers.¹

"In the execution of this Service I take leave to assure you of every assistance which my office can afford.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"(Signed) GEORGE YONGE.

"To ALAN CAMERON, Esq."

On receipt of this communication Major Cameron at once wrote to his father-in-law, Mr Philips (who seems to have forgiven the Gretna Green episode), and was assured by him that the necessary funds could be placed at his disposal. This relieved him of his principal difficulty. The next consideration was how far it would be prudent to make the recruiting-ground his own native district of Lochaber, remembering how he had left it as a fugitive from the vengeance of a considerable portion of its inhabitants. He decided to send several copies of the 'London Gazette,' containing his authority to raise a Highland regiment, to his brother Ewen, who was living in Lochaber, stating in a letter to him, "Having been favoured with the honour of embodying a Highland Regiment for His Majesty's service, where could I go but to my own native Lochaber, and with that desire I have decided on appealing to their forgiveness of bygone events and their loyalty to the Sovereign in his present exigencies. The few Commissions at my disposal shall be offered to the relatives of the gentleman whose life was unfortunately sacrificed by my hand."

His brother Ewen circulated copies of the 'Gazette' and this letter with so much effect that, when Major Cameron arrived in Lochaber, he had already enlisted a company. Thus the credit of raising the nucleus of the Cameron Highlanders rests with Ewen Cameron. For this service his brother obtained for him a commission as captain and the post of recruiting officer for the regiment in Lochaber.

Major Cameron's first duty, imposed upon him by his letter of service, was to select and recommend officers from the half-pay list to be associated with him in raising the regiment. In this work he was to a certain extent guided by a wish to have as many of his old American

¹ The title "Cameronian Volunteers," the term "Cameronian" being a name though continued in the Army List for some applied to a religious sect of Lowlanders. little time, was soon dropped regimentally,

10 RECORDS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS. [1793.

brother officers with him as possible. The following list of officers selected was duly submitted to the War Office and approved:—

Rank.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-Commandant	Alan Cameron,	August 17, 1793.
Major	George Rowley,	April 16, 1794.
Captain	Neil Campbell,	August 17, 1793.
"	Gilbert Waugh,	August 17, 1793.
"	Patrick M'Dowall,	August 18, 1793.
"	Donald Cameron,	August 19, 1793.
"	Hon. George Carnegie,	August 20, 1793.
Captain - Lieutenant and Captain }	Archibald M'Lean,	August 17, 1793.
Lieutenant	Archibald M'Lean (Adjutant),	August 17, 1793.
"	Alexander M'Donnell,	August 18, 1793.
"	P. Duncan Stewart,	August 19, 1793.
"	John Urquhart,	August 20, 1793.
"	Colin M'Lean,	January 20, 1794.
"	Joseph Dover,	March 26, 1794.
"	Charles M'Vicar,	March 27, 1794.
Ensign	Neil Campbell,	August 17, 1793.
"	Gordon Cameron,	August 18, 1793.
"	Archibald M'Donnell,	August 19, 1793.
"	Archibald Campbell,	August 20, 1793.
"	Donald M'Lean,	August 21, 1793.
"	Archibald Cameron,	August 22, 1793.
"	Alexander Stewart,	August 23, 1793.
"	William Graham,	August 24, 1793.
Chaplain	Thomas Thomson,	August 17, 1793.
Adjutant	Archibald M'Lean,	August 17, 1793.
Quartermaster	Duncan Stewart,	August 17, 1793.
Surgeon	John M'Lean,	August 17, 1793.

Reference to this list shows that Major Cameron was not unmindful of his old brother officers of the Highland Emigrant Corps, as he selected five officers of the Clan Maclean. When the half-pay lists were exhausted, and he was released from the War Office obligation to draw upon them as far as possible, commissions in the regiment were frequently given to his Lochaber relations, as reference to the Army List in subsequent years will fully testify.

The business of raising the regiment, which was done without bounty at Major Cameron's own expense, was carried on in real earnest during the closing months of 1793, and as it was Major Cameron's desire that the complement should include as many men as possible from his own district, he and his officers visited every part of Lochaber,

Appin, Morven, and Mull, with the result that several hundred men were collected at Fort-William in less than two months.

The Earl of Breadalbane kindly permitted seventy or eighty men of the Breadalbane Fencibles to volunteer to Major Cameron's regiment, but in consequence of an omission to carry out the necessary formality of asking permission from Lord Adam Gordon (then commanding the Forces in Scotland) for their transfer, Major Cameron received a peremptory order to return them to their corps.

In December 1793 the contingent raised in Lochaber and the surrounding districts assembled at Fort-William, where a parade was held for the first time, the roll being called by the adjutant, Lieutenant Archibald M'Lean. A few days later Major Cameron marched from Fort-William at the head of his Highlanders, the pipers playing the well-known air, *Gabhaidh sinn an rathad mor* (We will keep the high road), and proceeded towards Stirling, a large crowd of the inhabitants accompanying the contingent for a considerable distance. On the third day of the march, at noon, Major Cameron and his men reached Stirling, where they were joined by parties of recruits raised in other districts of Scotland.

1794.

On the 3rd of January 1794 the regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-General Leslie in the King's Park, Stirling, when it was passed by him as an effective corps, receiving the designation of the "79th Cameron Highlanders." No less than 100 supernumeraries were present on parade, and, out of 654 men of the authorised establishment, only four were rejected as unfit: these were at once replaced from the supernumeraries at Major Cameron's disposal.

During the course of this month Major Cameron received the following letter from Lord Amherst, directing him to augment the regiment to 1000 rank and file.

"ST JAMES SQUARE, 10th January 1794.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th, and to acquaint you that the order for augmenting your regiment to the same establishment as regiments in Ireland has received the King's approbation, and the particular directions will be transmitted to you soon.

"I am to acknowledge also your favour of the 4th instant, and a state of your regiment and a list of officers therewith enclosed, which have come to my hands

this day. Your supernumerary men will, of course, make a part of your augmentation, and you will leave such officers and parties for carrying out the recruiting service as you shall think necessary.—I have the honour to be,

“(Signed) AMHERST.”

“To Major ALAN CAMERON.”

Major Cameron and some of his officers at once repaired to Lochaber, and in five-and-twenty days had raised the required number of men. When the establishment of 1000 was completed, Major Cameron was advanced to be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.

In January the regiment received its colours, and on the 11th of that month the Cameron Highlanders marched from Stirling for Portpatrick, where they embarked for Ireland. The first party of the regiment, consisting of 2 officers, 9 sergeants, 9 corporals, 8 drummers, and 163 privates, landed at Donaghadee on the 27th of January, and the second party, consisting of 13 officers, 22 sergeants, 22 corporals, 14 drummers, and 401 privates, on the 2nd of February. From Donaghadee the battalion marched to Belfast, where it was stationed until the month of June.¹

While at Belfast the regiment was first issued with its uniform, which was very similar to that worn by other Highland corps, except that the facings were green. Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron did not, however, adopt the Cameron tartan proper as the dress of the regiment, considering that its prevailing colour, red, would not harmonise well with the scarlet coat. He therefore introduced a tartan, designed by his mother, known as the “Cameron Erracht,” which has been worn by the 79th ever since.

In the month of June the Cameron Highlanders were ordered to England. They accordingly embarked at Belfast on the 27th of that month on board three brigs and four sloops, and landing at Pill, near Bristol, marched to Frome. Here the regiment remained until the month of August, when it moved, *viâ* Salisbury, to Southampton.

The new regiment was not destined to remain long in a state of inactivity, for in the month of August 1794 it was ordered to embark, with other reinforcements, to join the army operating under His Royal Highness the Duke of York in the Low Countries.

The earlier and more successful phases of this campaign against the French Republic, during which the British and Hanoverians under

¹ A copy of the earliest known muster-roll is to be found in the Appendix.

1794.

1. Private, in drill order, with flintlock.
2. Sergeant, in drill order, with pike and sword.

By J. C. LEASK.

[This illustration gives as near an approximation to the uniform of the period as can be obtained from available sources of information.]



1

1794.

2

the Duke of York operated in conjunction with the Austrians and Dutch under the Prince of Coburg about Valenciennes, Famars, Tournay, and Dunkirk, had closed in February 1794 with the decision of the Emperor of Austria to assume personal command of the Allied Forces.

In April of the latter year His Majesty reached Brussels, and placed himself nominally at the head of the army in the Low Countries, the King of Prussia, despite the fact that his attention was mainly occupied in the suppression of a Polish insurrection in his own dominions, undertaking, in consideration of a substantial British subsidy, to place 62,000 troops in co-operation with the Allies upon the Rhine.

The operations, however, of the year 1794 were most disastrous. Reverses followed each other in quick succession, and though the British held their own for some time at Tournay, the Austrians on the Duke of York's left, under General Clerfaye, were defeated at Courtrai, and forced to fall back in a direction which tended to separate them from the British.

Charleroi, Bruges, Oudenarde, and Tournay were then successively occupied by the French, the British retiring upon Antwerp, whilst the Austrians fell back towards Aix-la-Chapelle. On the 9th of July Brussels was occupied by the Republicans. On the 23rd of the month Antwerp, uncovered by the retreat of the British, also surrendered, and a few days later Louvain was in the hands of the enemy.

The end of September 1794 saw the British at Nimeguen, tolerably secure, for the moment, in positions covering that fortress; the Austrians across the Rhine; and the French in undisputed possession of the whole left bank of that river from Nimeguen up to Cologne. All communication between the Duke of York's Anglo-Hanoverian army and his Austrian and Prussian allies was thus severed.

It is at this point that we must turn to follow the fortunes of the 79th.

The regiment had not participated in the earlier successes of the year 1793, nor in the gradual withdrawal of the Allies during the campaign of 1794 from the Franco-Belgian frontier to the north of the river Waal.

On the 14th of August 1794 the Cameron Highlanders, with four other British battalions—the 31st, 34th, 84th, and 85th—embarked

at Southampton, under the command of Major-General Lord Mulgrave, and proceeded to the Low Countries as a reinforcement to the Duke of York's army.

The state of preparation and qualifications for service in the field of this hastily collected body of troops is thus alluded to in Part I. of volume iv. of Fortescue's 'History of the British Army':—

"The 31st was composed chiefly of recruits, of whom 240 were unarmed. The 79th had but one officer to each company, and but eight rounds of ball ammunition per man. The 84th had twenty rounds of ball ammunition per man, but the regiment having never ceased marching from quarter to quarter ever since it had been raised, the men were wholly untrained. The 85th had thirty rounds a man, but half the soldiers had never had arms in their hands. The 34th alone appeared to have been fit and ready for work. . . . As a specimen of utter imbecility, this despatch of Mulgrave's detachment has few equals in English military annals."

Lord Mulgrave and his force arrived safely at Flushing on 26th August, and having dropped two of his battalions to garrison the island of Walcheren, he proceeded with the rest of his troops to join the Duke of York upon the river Waal.

The following paragraph, with reference to this movement from Flushing upon Nimeguen, occurs in Stewart's 'Highlanders of Scotland':—

"In September 1794 the 78th embarked from Guernsey. . . . When our fleet reached Flushing, the 78th, 79th, 80th, 84th, and 85th received orders to join the Duke of York on the Waal river. In the middle of October the Highlanders reached Tuil."

The next notice we find of the 79th is in Arnandin's 'Mémoire Historique et Militaire des Campagnes de 1793-5,' in which it states that the 79th, together with the 84th, 85th, and 89th Regiments, was at Buren on 7th November.

By 1st December the Cameron Highlanders, then between Est and Lent, had been brigaded with the 40th and 59th Regiments, under the command of Major-General Coote.

On the 19th October the Duke of York was attacked by 60,000 men and forced from his positions in front of Nimeguen, and on the 27th His Royal Highness, abandoning Nimeguen, which surrendered to the French after his departure, retired across the Waal river upon Arnheim. In December the Duke of York returned to London, hand-

ing over the command of his army to General Count Walmoden, a Hanoverian nobleman.

Cruel suffering now awaited our troops. A very severe winter found them ill-supplied with clothing, shelter, food, medicines, and hospital accommodation. "On one occasion," writes an officer of the 14th Regiment, in a narrative of the campaign, "five hundred invalids were embarked from Arnheim in barges under the charge of a single surgeon's mate, without sufficient provisions, without even sufficient straw, and were brought to Rhenen, where they were left on board for want of sufficient space to admit them to hospital. A Dutch gentleman counted, at one time, the bodies of forty-two men, who had thus perished by neglect in the barges, and had been thrown out dead on the bank."

The freezing of the Waal, moreover, now endangered the safety of the British army, for the French Republicans, who were in overwhelming strength under General Pichegru, were provided by the thick ice with an easy means of crossing the river. They were not slow to avail themselves of the assistance thus afforded by the severe frost, and though, in the first instance, repulsed and forced to recross the Waal by 8000 troops advancing from Arnheim under General Dundas, General Pichegru was ultimately able to transfer nearly 200,000 men to the right bank of the river.

1795.

On 11th of January 1795 there was heavy fighting along the whole line, Major-General Coote's brigade being engaged with the enemy, near the village of Elst, as the British retired across the river Leck. In this day's fighting the 79th had one sergeant wounded, eight men of the regiment being either killed or missing; many casualties also occurred in the 40th and 59th Regiments, and amongst the Hanoverians who were under General Coote's orders.

The retreat of the British army to the north was then continued from day to day, the sufferings of the army being almost beyond description; numbers died by the roadside of cold and fatigue, the men sinking into a sleep from which they would never wake again. The roads themselves could hardly be traced in the blinding and

drifting snow, and progress with vehicles was almost an impossibility.

On 16th of January Coote's brigade retired from Nageningen to Doesburg, in the province of Zutphen. So intense was the cold that the march was continued throughout the night: it was felt that if any man lay down he would never rise again. No halts therefore were made, and the brigade pushed on without rest. Numbers, unable to bear the fatigue, were left behind either to be frozen to death or to be taken prisoners by the enemy.

Truly terrible is the following picture of this retreat, given in Fortescue's 'History of the British Army':—

“Day after day the cold steadily increased, and those of the army that woke on the morning of January 17th saw about them such a sight as they never forgot. Far as the eye could reach, over the whitened plain were scattered gun limbers, waggons full of baggage, stores, sick men, sutlers' carts, and private carriages. Beside them lay the horses, dead; around them scores and hundreds of soldiers, dead; here a straggler who had staggered on to the bivouac and dropped to sleep in the arms of the frost; there a group of British and Germans round an empty rum cask; here forty English Guardsmen huddled together round a plundered waggon; there a pack-horse with a woman lying alongside it, and a baby swaddled in rags peeping out of the pack with its mother's milk turned to ice on its lips,—one and all stark, frozen, dead. Had the retreat lasted but three or four days longer not a man would have escaped, and the catastrophe would have found a place in history side by side with the destruction of the army of Sennacherib, and with the still more terrible disaster of the retreat from Moscow.”

The same hardships and sufferings continued for some days, the army, on 27th January, being directed upon Osnabruck in Hanover. With the safe arrival of the remnants of the gallant British army upon German soil, the pace of the retreat was slackened, and our troops were able to move more leisurely through a friendly region to Bremen and the ports of the Elbe.

In this short and inglorious campaign the 79th lost no less than 200 men from privation and the severity of the climate. A close study of the history of this terrible retreat tells us that most of these brave men were frozen to death during a winter of exceptional severity, as, starved and ill-clad, they tried to make their way across Holland and Westphalia from Nimeguen to the mouth of the Elbe.

The following extract from Stewart's 'Highlanders of Scotland' is of much interest:—

"In the march through Holland and Westphalia in 1794 and 1795, when the cold was so intense that brandy froze in bottles, the Highlanders, consisting of the 78th, 79th, and the new recruits of the 42nd (very young soldiers), wore their kilts, and yet the loss was out of all comparison less than that sustained by some other corps."

In the middle of April the *débris* of Count Walmoden's ill-fated force embarked upon transports at Bremen for England, the 79th Cameron Highlanders, after a boisterous passage of three weeks, landing on the 12th of May at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.

The regiment was quartered at Newport until June, when orders were received by Colonel Cameron for its immediate completion to 1000 rank and file, preparatory to embarkation for India; but whilst making every endeavour to recruit the regiment to the requisite strength, he received a private intimation that directions had been forwarded to Major-General Hunter, then commanding the troops in the Isle of Wight, to draft the Cameron Highlanders into four other regiments. Fortunately His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief happened to be at this time on a tour of inspection at Portsmouth, and Colonel Cameron lost no time in obtaining an interview with him, and respectfully but firmly remonstrated on the extreme hardship and injustice of the proposed measure, which, besides being a direct breach of faith to him personally, was also in open violation of a specific clause in his Majesty's "Letter of Service" for raising the regiment.

It is related that at this interview Colonel Cameron plainly told the Duke that "to draft the 79th is more than you or your Royal father dare do." The Duke then said, "The King, my father, will certainly send the regiment to the West Indies." Colonel Cameron, losing his temper, replied, "You may tell the King, your father, from me, that he may send us to h—— if he likes, and I'll go at the head of them, but he daurna draft us,"—a line of argument which, it is unnecessary to add, proved to the Royal Duke perfectly irresistible.

The vexatious order for drafting was rescinded, and the intended destination of the regiment changed, directions being given for it to be held in readiness to embark for the island of Martinique in the West Indies, which had, during the previous year, been cap-

tured from the French. The regiment accordingly sailed from Cowes on this service on the 10th of July, and landed at Fort Royal on the 26th of September. The strength of the battalion on disembarkation was 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 6 captains, 8 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 5 staff, 35 sergeants, 19 drummers, and 479 rank and file.

1796.

On arrival in Martinique the headquarters of the regiment were stationed at Fort George, several detachments being employed in guarding prisoners who were confined on board unhealthy prison ships in the harbour of Port Royal. This duty was extremely disagreeable owing to the insanitary condition of the ships, and the consequent prevalence of a "violent putrid fever." Two officers of the Cameron Highlanders succumbed to this deadly malady in July—one on the 6th of the month and another on the 12th.

In the beginning of August the much dreaded yellow fever made its appearance amongst the troops, the regiment losing twenty-six men from this scourge in the course of eight days. More fortunate was a detachment of the battalion which had been sent to Mount Calabash, an important post high up in the mountains, where colder and consequently more healthy conditions prevailed.

On the 28th of August the regiment was ordered to embark for Marin, a town and post some miles from Fort Royal, from which place four companies were detached to Vauchin and one to Dunkerque. Pestilence, however, pursued the battalion, and four more officers—one of whom died after only eight hours' illness—and a very large number of men were carried off. Towards the middle of November, however, the climate improved and the epidemic abated, the hospitals at the beginning of 1797 being comparatively empty.

1797.

On the 30th of May the 79th was relieved at Marin by the 26th Dragoons, and it embarked for St Pierre, where it arrived on the 2nd of June.

On the 14th of this latter month, however, fresh orders were received for the immediate return of the battalion to Fort Royal. This sudden change of plan was soon explained by the startling discovery that Sir Ralph Abercromby, the general in command in the West Indies, had issued orders that the remaining men of the 79th who had escaped the effects of the climate were to be transferred to the 42nd Regiment.

Sir Ralph Abercromby, if the manuscript records in possession of the regiment may be believed, was actuated by feelings of personal animosity to Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, who protested strongly against such harsh and unfair treatment. An appeal to the King or to the higher military authorities was under the circumstances impossible for the time being, and Sir Ralph's decision was consequently, after much correspondence, peremptorily insisted upon and carried into effect. The men were transferred as follows:—

To the 42nd Highlanders	217 men
" 38th Foot	1 man
" 53rd Foot	8 men
" 57th Foot	2 men
" 60th Foot	1 man
	—
Total	229 men

Lieut.-Colonel Cameron's feelings under this cruel blow may be better imagined than described. Already, in the short life of his hitherto unlucky battalion, he had seen 200 of his men perish, as a result of neglect and incompetence, in the miserable retreat across Holland and Westphalia; 8 officers and 259 non-commissioned officers and men lay in the cemeteries of Martinique; and now the remainder of those devoted private soldiers who had followed him through these early trials were transferred, in defiance of the promise made to him in his Letter of Service, to other battalions. A man of less courage and resolution might well have decided to abandon his thankless task in despair. Happily for the country, happily for the Cameron Highlanders, Alan Cameron was not a man to be discouraged.

Confident of redress elsewhere, Lieut.-Colonel Cameron marched the officers, sergeants, and the skeleton of his regiment on board the *Coromandel*, an armed East Indiaman, commanded by Lieutenant Harrison, which had been chartered to convey them home. In

passing the island of Nevis the ship struck on a sunken rock, where she remained fast without any assistance for several hours. Some lighters, however, were obtained from the island, and the vessel was sufficiently relieved of her stores to enable her to float off. The voyage was then resumed to St Kitts, where the *Coromandel* was inspected and pronounced fit to proceed to sea.

The ship arrived at Gravesend in the middle of August 1797, when the remnant of the 79th landed and marched to Chatham barracks. Colonel Cameron at once hastened to report his arrival to the Commander-in-Chief, forwarding a complaint as to the manner in which he and his regiment had been treated by the military authorities in the West Indies. As a result of his representations immediate orders were issued for the completion of the Cameron Highlanders, and with a view to facilitate recruiting in the Highlands the headquarters of the regiment were moved to Inverness. The battalion embarked for Scotland at Gravesend on the 1st of September, and, disembarking at Leith, marched from thence to the Highland capital.

1798.

So indefatigable were Colonel Cameron and his officers in their exertions during the winter of 1797 that, by the month of June 1798, when the corps marched to Stirling, it mustered 780 men on parade, exclusive of officers. In their anxiety, however, to complete the regiment as early as possible, the zeal of Colonel Cameron's officers, who were despatched in search of recruits all over the United Kingdom, seems to have rather outrun their discretion. Large numbers of English recruits were accepted—enough indeed to seriously impair the national character of the regiment. So much was this the case that at Guernsey in the following year the battalion contained—

Scotsmen	.	.	.	.	.	.	268
Englishmen	.	.	.	.	.	.	273
Irishmen	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
Foreigners	.	.	.	.	.	.	7

This unsatisfactory state of affairs continued until the year 1804, when the formation of a second battalion, composed largely of Highlanders, and almost exclusively of Scotsmen, restored to the regiment its original character.

On the 8th of September the battalion was ordered to march to Leith, there to embark for the island of Guernsey. Sailing from Scotland on the 15th of September in the transport *Calcutta*, the regiment reached its destination in the Channel Islands on the 6th of October, the voyage having been much delayed in consequence of unfavourable weather. In Guernsey¹ the regiment was quartered in Vale Castle barracks.

1799.

In the beginning of May 1799 the 79th moved, in eight revenue cutters, from Guernsey to Lymington, in Hampshire, and thence to the Isle of Wight, but its stay in the latter island was of short duration. As a result of a very favourable report as to its efficiency by the inspecting officer this year, General Don, the regiment was selected to form part of an expedition which was being fitted out to operate once more under H.R.H. the Duke of York against the French in the Low Countries. It accordingly left the Isle of Wight on the 28th of June and proceeded to Canterbury, where it received its camp equipment. On the 2nd of August it left Canterbury and marched to Barham Downs, where it was incorporated with Major-General Moore's brigade.² While under canvas at Barham Downs the Cameron Highlanders were honoured with a visit from the Prime Minister, Mr Pitt.

On the 11th of August Major-General Moore's brigade marched to Ramsgate and embarked, and on the 13th the expedition sailed under sealed orders. A course was steered in the first instance towards the

¹ The following officers were serving with the regiment in Guernsey on the 29th of October 1798: Lieut.-Colonels Alan Cameron and Patrick M'Dowall; Captains Duncan Stewart, William Johnstone, R. A. Wyvill, James Campbell, William Rose, Ambrose Soden, and James Miller; Captain-Lieutenant Neil Campbell; Lieutenants William Graham, Robert Hamilton, John Cameron, Andrew

Brown, John Stewart, Archibald Campbell, Donald M'Neil, Samuel M'Dowall, and Patrick Ross; Ensigns George Sutherland, William Imlach, Colin M'Donald, Stair Rose, and John M'Arthur; Paymaster John Baldock.

² This (4th) brigade consisted of the 1st (Royals), 25th, and 49th Regiments, and 79th and 92nd Highlanders.

French coast, but this was soon changed, and the fleet eventually came to anchor before the Texel. Considerable delay was now caused by the stormy weather and the violence of the surf, but on the 27th of the month a landing was commenced at Kyk Down,¹ near the Helder, in North Holland. The troops were transferred to flat-bottomed boats, which had been brought for the purpose, the fleet standing in to cover the disembarkation with its guns.

During the progress of the boats towards the shore not a shot was fired by the enemy, although he occupied a position from which his marksmen could have greatly interfered with the difficult task of landing. As soon, however, as the leading troops reached the beach, and before any artillery could be landed, they were heavily attacked, their situation becoming critical owing to the fact that a sudden increase in the force of the wind caused a suspension of the work of disembarkation. The deep, loose sand which fringed the sea was found, moreover, to be a serious obstacle to a rapid and orderly advance inland. In spite of these difficulties our men fought splendidly, driving the enemy, in an engagement which lasted from 5 A.M. to 6 P.M., from all the sandhills along the coast into the open plain beyond. Here the French remained for a time awaiting the arrival of reinforcements which were advancing in support, and they only decided to retire altogether when a portion of the British squadron threatened to land troops at a point which menaced their line of retreat.

It had been intended that Major-General Moore's brigade should storm the Helder fort on the following morning, but towards evening on the 27th it was noticed that the garrison, which numbered 2000 men, was evacuating both fort and town. An attack was therefore unnecessary, and the 92nd Highlanders and 1st Royals were directed to take peaceful possession of the place.

The 79th, who had not been under fire on the day of disembarkation, remained bivouacking in the sandhills at Kyk Down until the 1st of September, when the regiment was ordered to occupy the village of Oude-de-Sluice. On the 10th of September General Le Bruñe made an attack upon the British army. The enemy advanced with great determination, leaping into the ditches in their endeavour to dislodge our men from the line of dykes which formed the position.

¹ Also spelt Keich Down and Kirkdune. The last spelling is probably correct.

They were met, however, by such a heavy, destructive fire at close range that their losses were considerable, and they were forced to give way. Their discomfiture was completed by the British artillery, which was most judiciously handled during the engagement. The night of the 11th of September was passed by the 79th in the church and graveyard of Skagen, and on the 13th the regiment moved to Herrenhausen, a village five miles to the south-east. On the 18th the army made a long march of twenty-seven miles, the 92nd Highlanders being picked up *en route*, and at daylight on the 19th it appeared before the town of Hoorn, which immediately surrendered. In the meantime our Russian allies in this campaign had been getting into trouble. Starting before the time previously agreed upon for the forward move, they had at first met with conspicuous success, driving the enemy from several positions. Flushed by these triumphs, they began to plunder and to fall a prey to the temptation presented by a quantity of gin, which had been purposely left behind by the French. Seizing the opportunity thus offered, a strong French corps of reserves suddenly descended upon the intoxicated Russians and cut them to pieces before our troops could render any assistance.

Our army was then obliged to retire, a long night march back to the coast, *viâ* Langen and Bergen, being undertaken through a sea of mud occasioned by the recent heavy rain. Nothing further of importance occurred until the beginning of October, when an attack was made upon the enemy's position at Egmont-op-Zee. At 6 A.M. on the 2nd the 4th Division, which was commanded by Sir Ralph Abercromby, advanced in column along the beach for the purpose of turning the enemy's left flank. After a march of some hours the French position was disclosed amongst a wide and broken range of sandhills, about a mile from the village of Egmont-op-Zee. Orders were at once issued for Major-General Moore's brigade to form line to the left and attack. This was not an easy task, for not only did the uneven ground assist the enemy very greatly in concealing his dispositions, but the deep loose sand made any advance in orderly formation almost an impossibility. A charge with the bayonet was, however, ordered, and this bold attack was executed with the greatest gallantry and success by the 79th, 92nd, 1st Royals, and the 25th Regiment. The enemy was driven from all parts of his position and pursued closely by the brigade for a considerable distance, until dark-

ness intervening put an end to the conflict. Abercromby's troops then bivouacked upon the ground which they had won.

While this brilliant work was in progress against the French left, similar success had attended a corresponding movement against the enemy's centre and right by the columns of Generals Dundas and Pulteney, assisted by a Russian contingent under the command of Count d'Essen. In consequence of this, the enemy was forced to retire along his whole line and to take up a new position between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee. The British victory was complete, but owing to the exhausted condition of the troops and the difficult nature of the country no prolonged pursuit was possible.

In this battle, which may be called the maiden-field of the 79th, the regiment, headed by its grenadier company, was the leading battalion in the charge of Major-General Moore's brigade. Captain James Campbell of Duntroon, commanding the grenadier company, was killed while in the act of waving his sword to encourage his men. He thus gained the distinction of being the first officer of the Cameron Highlanders to fall in action.

The following officers of the 79th were present at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee: Lieut.-Colonel Alan Cameron, Lieut.-Colonel Patrick M'Dowall, Lieut.-Colonel William Eden (on the Staff); Major Archibald M'Lean; Captains James Campbell, Neil Campbell, Philips Cameron, Robert Travers, Ambrose Soden, and Alexander Petrie; Lieutenants S. M'Dowall, Stair Rose, D. M'Neil, Alex. Cameron, C. M'Donald, G. Sutherland, J. Stewart, Donald Cameron, W. Imlach, P. Ross, and John Cameron; Ensign Duncan Cameron; Lieutenant and Adjutant Andrew Brown; Quartermaster John M'Arthur; Surgeon M. Egan; Assistant-Surgeon E. Brown and Paymaster J. Baldock. Sergeant-Major Robert Muir, Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Gray, and Paymaster-Sergeant M. M'Coll were also present.

The casualties in the regiment were as follows: Killed—Captain James Campbell; Lieutenant Stair Rose; Privates Alexander Taylor, Joseph Prew, John Thomson, James Graham, James Lambart, James Henderson, Edward Dalton, William Glavis, Donald M'Nicol, Charles M'Donald, Archibald Campbell, Christopher Reuss, and John Price. Wounded—Lieut.-Colonel Alan Cameron; Lieutenants Donald M'Neil and Colin M'Donald; Ensign Duncan Cameron; four sergeants; and fifty-four rank and file. Lieut.-Colonel Cameron was shot through the arm early in the action, and later in the day was severely wounded in the wrist, which latter wound deprived him of the use of his arm for the rest of his life.

“At Bergen in 1799,” writes Stewart in his ‘Highlanders of Scotland,’ “the Cameron Highlanders lost Captain James Campbell of Duntroon, who, with great intelligence and an open mind, and a personal appearance the most

prepossessing, exhibited in every view, according to the opinion of an old Highlander, a perfect model of one of the heroes described by Ossian."

The following letter was addressed by Lieut.-Colonel Cameron to Mr John Campbell, the agent of Duntroon's family in Edinburgh :—

"RIGERWIGG, NEAR ALKMAAR,
"October 4th, 1799.

"DEAR SIR,—The duty I owe myself and the memory of a deceased friend urges me with sincere regret to inform you of the death of Captain James Campbell of Duntroon, who was shot through the body whilst gallantly leading the Grenadier Company in the action of the 2nd inst. It grieves me to observe that this event adds but too severely to the sorrowful catalogue of that once respected and independent family. But above all I pity his poor sisters, of whom I have often heard him speak with rapture and affection. Not able to move myself, I have sent an officer to bring in Duntroon's corpse that I may have it buried, not only with that respect I wish myself, but as a last consolation to his friends on that subject. I believe it unnecessary to add the fact that by his death the service has lost a most valuable officer and his family an affectionate patron. With respect to myself, individually I feel his loss, both as a friend and an officer, more than I wish to express on this occasion. I am afraid his family will see his death in the public prints before this reaches you, otherwise I should request you to prepare and fortify their minds against the shock which this event must occasion. The few effects he has, consisting of his horse and baggage, will be taken care of in common course, and his watch sent home agreeable to any directions you may be pleased to give.—Yours, &c.,

"(Signed) ALAN CAMERON."

A mural tablet in Kilmartin Church, Argyllshire, bears the following inscription :—

Sacred to the Memory of

NEIL CAMPBELL, ESQ.
Of Duntroon and Oig.

Born 1734. Died 1791.

ALSO IN MEMORY OF HIS ELDEST SON,

JAMES.

HE SERVED IN THE EAST INDIES AT THE SIEGE OF PONDICHERRY IN 1793, AT THE CAPTURE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE IN 1796, AND IN HOLLAND IN 1799, WHERE HE FELL IN BATTLE UPON THE 2ND OF OCTOBER, NEAR BERGEN, LEADING THE GRENADIER COMPANY CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, IN WHICH HE WAS CAPTAIN.

Sergeant Alexander M'Intyre, who took part in the battle, was promoted to a commission in one of the Highland Fencible Corps.

In General Orders, dated October 5, 1799, "Headquarters, Alkmaar," the 4th Brigade received the thanks of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief. Moreover, on the day following the battle, His Royal Highness rode up to the regiment and, after inquiring from Major M'Lean how Colonel Cameron was progressing, turned to the officers and men of the corps and said: "Major M'Lean, nothing could do the regiment more credit than its conduct yesterday." Some days later the regiment was paraded for the purpose of receiving a congratulatory message from Major-General Moore, who expressed his regret that he was prevented from appearing in person owing to the effects of a severe wound.

For its distinguished conduct the regiment received the royal authority to have the word "*Egmont-op-Zee*" inscribed on its colours and appointments.

In the severe action which followed *Egmont-op-Zee* on the 6th of October, in the vicinity of Alkmaar, the 79th was not engaged. This concluded the campaign, an armistice being agreed upon between the Duke of York and General le Brune, by which it was stipulated that the allied British and Russian forces should evacuate Holland. The definite conclusion of the war was announced to the troops in the following General Order, issued on the 20th of October: "H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief has the satisfaction to announce to the troops that it has been found advantageous to both armies to enter into an agreement and cessation of hostilities, the object of which on our part is the undisturbed evacuation of a country in which, from untoward circumstances of the weather and lateness of the season, it is found impracticable to carry on any longer offensive operations; and on the part of the enemy, to prevent the execution of strong measures of security and destruction, which it is in our power to execute, but which are repugnant to British feelings and practice, unless compelled thereto by unavoidable duty and the pressure of self-defence."

There can be little doubt that this campaign, which ended so ingloriously, might have been prosecuted with a considerable measure of success, if Sir Ralph Abercromby had been allowed to carry out the operations without receiving instructions to await the arrival of the Duke of York. The landing of the expedition came as a surprise to the French, who had very few troops in Holland at that time. But the delay caused by the tardy arrival of the Commander-in-Chief

enabled them to despatch troops in reinforcement of those already in the country.

The army embarked for England at the Helder on the 29th of October, and on landing at Great Yarmouth from the *Kent* man-of-war, the 79th marched, *viâ* Norwich, to Chelmsford.

1800.

The regiment remained in Chelmsford until April 1800, when a move was made, *viâ* Epping, Islington, and Winchester, to the Isle of Wight, where two companies were sent on detachment to Ryde, whilst the remainder of the regiment occupied Sandown barracks. As on the occasion, however, of its previous visit in 1799, the stay of the regiment in the island was very brief, orders being received on the 5th of July to embark for Southampton and encamp upon Netley Common. The Cameron Highlanders were destined to take part in a combined naval and military expedition, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren and Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, which was being fitted out for the purpose of destroying the Spanish arsenals and shipping in the harbours of Ferrol and Cadiz.

By the 31st of July all preparations had been completed, and the troops, consisting of the 79th, 13th, 9th, and two battalions of the 54th, were ordered to embark, the Cameron Highlanders being on board the transports *Alligator*, *Mary*, and *Minerva*. On its arrival at Spithead the fleet was joined by other vessels, conveying the 2nd Battalion 1st Royals, the 2nd Battalion 57th, 200 men of the new Rifle Corps, and a large train of artillery.

Sailing on the 7th of August, the fleet reached the island of Houat on the 16th. Here the 23rd, 1st Battalion 52nd, and 63rd Regiments, which were under canvas on shore, were also taken on board.

Ferrol was reached on the evening of the 25th, and after one of our men-of-war had silenced a small fort near the beach, the whole of the troops disembarked in a small bay known as Playa Di Dominos, near Cape Prior.

The Rifle Corps, which had lately been formed of detachments from different regiments, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, at once moved off as an advanced guard. With great

difficulty, owing to the very steep nature of the ground, the men ascended the sides of the hills, upon which the enemy was strongly posted, and drove him from the summit. At 1 A.M., however, on the 26th a halt was ordered, and the troops waited for the break of day.

At dawn the advance was resumed, the attack being led by the 52nd Regiment, supported by the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 2nd, the 27th, and 79th, which units composed the brigade under Major-General Morshead. The Spanish troops at once opened a brisk fire, but on the British forming into line and breaking into a charge, they at once gave way and retired along the ridge to the mouth of the harbour. Once under the protection of the guns on Fort St Philip, they were able to make good their retreat into the town.

The British were now in undisputed possession of the heights of Brian and Balon, which completely commanded the town of Ferrol and the shipping in the harbour, when, to the surprise of all, Sir James Pulteney ordered a retreat, and the whole of the troops re-embarked the same evening. He had come to the conclusion, as a result of his reconnoissance, that he had not the means at his disposal to take the place by assault.

On the return of our men to their ships, some ill-feeling arose between the soldiers and the seamen of the fleet, the latter being inclined to make fun of the military. The sailors were not unnaturally disappointed at the loss of the prize-money which would have accrued to them from the capture of the Spanish squadron and shipping in the harbour. The fleet weighed anchor at once and proceeded to Vigo, where it arrived on August 29.

In this indecisive affair Captain Travers, two sergeants, and two rank and file of the 79th were wounded; whilst it is recorded that the staff of the regimental colour, carried by Ensign Cooksey, was pierced by a bullet. While anchored in Vigo Bay the fleet encountered a heavy gale, and the *Minerva* transport, with three companies of the 79th on board, narrowly escaped destruction.

On the 6th of September the fleet left Vigo, arriving in the Bay of Gibraltar on the 19th. Here a combined naval and military expedition was organised, under Admiral Lord Keith and Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, with a view to destroying the town and arsenal of Cadiz. As soon as all arrangements were completed the

fleet sailed, but owing to contrary winds it had to put into Tetuan Bay for several days. Cadiz was not reached until October the 4th.

Preparations were at once made to effect a landing, and a portion of the troops, including the Cameron Highlanders, were already in the boats which were to take them to the shore, when the firing of a gun from the town announced the approach of a flag of truce. The purport of this message from the Governor—Don Thomas de Morla—was to point out that the town was suffering from the effects of a pestilence, which had already wrought great havoc amongst the population, and that any attack under the circumstances would be contrary to the laws of humanity. Whether influenced by this appeal to their better feelings, or by fear for the safety of their troops in presence of an epidemic, the British commanders decided to abandon their project, and the landing-parties were all ordered to return to the transports. The decision reached was possibly a wise one, but it caused great disappointment, as our men, who had been leading a very monotonous existence on board ship for some time past, were looking forward eagerly to this diversion as a welcome change.

On October 7th the fleet again got under way and, after another delay in Tetuan Bay, arrived at Gibraltar on October the 23rd. It sailed again on November the 4th, with Egypt as its ultimate destination, the objective of the expeditionary force being now the expulsion of the French army from that country. A stay of a month was made at Malta, where the Cameron Highlanders were joined by a draft of 279 volunteers from Highland Fencible Corps. While at Valletta the regiment was quartered in some bomb-proofs just outside the city on the road leading to Floriana.¹

On the 20th of December the fleet again weighed anchor and continued its voyage eastwards, passing Kandia on the 26th, and coming eventually to anchor on December the 29th in Marmorice Bay, which is situated on the coast of Asia Minor, near the island of Rhodes. On the following day the troops landed and encamped on the shores of the bay.²

¹ The following men of the regiment, some of whom were left behind sick when the 79th went on to Egypt, died in the island: Privates William Beetles, John Cormack, James Easton, Lumsdale Galloway, William Giles, Neil Hamilton, David Hutchinson, Alexander M'Pherson, James Maitland, Alexander Murray, George

Newman, James Watson, and James Willes.

² Privates Samuel M'Kenzie, Gavin Thomson, and Abraham Warberton of the 79th died at Marmorice Bay in January and February; and Privates W. Gibbons and J. M'Neil died at Rhodes on the 8th of February and 27th of March 1801 respectively.

1801.

During their stay at Marmorice Bay the troops were exercised in landing in face of a hostile force. The Reserve and the 1st Brigade embarked in flat-bottomed boats, ships' boats, and launches, and so well was the manœuvre carried out that they effected a landing in twenty-three minutes. Subsequently the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Brigades were also given some similar practice. Each boat had a camp colour of the regiment at its bow, and the troops were so carefully distributed, not only by brigades and regiments, but even by companies, that every man found himself in his proper place on stepping ashore.

Everything being now in readiness for a descent upon Egypt, the army re-embarked and left Marmorice on the 22nd of February. All went well till the 28th, when a violent storm was encountered, which separated some Turkish gunboats and Greek transports from the remainder of the fleet. These vessels did not reappear for many days, and their absence was much felt when the time came to land, for a considerable portion of the 12th, 26th, and Hompesch's Dragoons was on board.

On March the 1st the fleet came in sight of land; but no immediate attempt was made to effect a landing, and the ships stood on and off the shore all the following night, being finally brought to anchor on the evening of the 2nd in Aboukir Bay.

By this time Sir Ralph Abercromby had received news of an unfortunate occurrence, which must have been most vexatious to him, and which might have seriously interfered with the successful execution of his plans. Two Engineer officers, Majors Mackerras and Fletcher, had been sent on ahead of the fleet to report upon the most suitable spot to effect a landing. Their task was almost completed when they were observed by the crew of an armed French boat, who opened fire, with the result that, in endeavouring to escape, Major Mackerras was killed and his companion captured. Sir Ralph Abercromby was not, however, a man to be easily diverted from his purpose, and, in spite of the lack of reliable information, he published the following memorandum in Orders on the evening of the 2nd: "If the weather proves favourable, it is intended to land the troops to-morrow morning at daylight, for which to prepare two false fires will be burnt about 3 A.M.; the boats

are then to proceed to the ships of the 1st Division, and, when a rocket is fired about four o'clock, the troops are to embark in the boats and proceed to the appointed rendezvous, forming from the *Mendovi* brig on the right. False fires and rockets will be shown in the early part of the night to deceive the enemy, which are not to be attended to."

Bad weather, however, which so often upsets the best-laid plans in combined naval and military operations, did not permit of this scheme being carried out. For the time being the very elements seemed to conspire to defeat the aims of the British commander, and such a violent and unremitting gale sprang up that all hope of landing had to be abandoned until the evening of the 7th, by which time the storm had considerably abated.

This unavoidable delay had given the enemy time to strengthen his position and to call up strong reinforcements to resist the landing; but as the days passed and no aggressive action was taken by the British, the belief gained ground amongst the French that the whole affair was intended as a feint designed to mask a landing elsewhere. This illusion was soon to be rudely dispelled.

On the evening of the 7th Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was accompanied by Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, made a personal reconnaissance of the shore, and decided to attempt a landing on the following morning. In the meantime those ships which conveyed the troops destined to land first had moved in closer to the beach. In conforming to this movement the transport carrying the 79th had the misfortune to strike upon a bank. This accident might have had most disastrous results, but the captain, by setting every sail, averted the danger, and the ship was got off with very little damage.

At 2 A.M. on the 8th of March, in accordance with instructions previously issued, the troops manned the boats which had been told off to the various transports. They then proceeded to the appointed place of assembly, which was close in under a hill and about a league from the French position. It was eight o'clock before all these preliminary preparations had been completed, so that the latter part of the proceedings had been carried out in full view of the enemy. This was bad enough, but the landing-place had also been chosen somewhat unfortunately. It was commanded not only

by artillery in strong positions upon the flanks of the French line, but by the guns of Aboukir Castle itself.

At 9 A.M. the starting signal was given, and the advance began. In perfect silence and in regular lines the boats pulled towards the shore, until, on coming within range of the French batteries, they were met by a perfect storm of shell and grape. To the amazement, however, of the French the boats continued on their way, the men reserving their fire till they should reach the shore. It was unlikely, however, that such a fire-swept zone could be crossed without heavy loss. Several boats were sunk by the French artillery, and 270 casualties had been sustained before land was reached. Nevertheless, so perfect was the discipline, so valuable had been the previous practice at Marmorice, that the troops actually stepped ashore in their correct order of battle.

It was now about 10 A.M. Ten minutes later the day was won. The 42nd Highlanders, leaping into the water, formed up rapidly on shore; then with a degree of impatience that nothing could restrain, and without even waiting to load their muskets, they sprang forward up the hill, sinking deep into the heavy sand at every step. Placed by this rapid advance in a somewhat perilous position, they were charged by a body of French cavalry; but undismayed, and without confusion of any kind, they received the onset with the bayonet, and drove back their assailants, whose commander was killed. The rest of the army was now rapidly coming up, and the enemy at once gave way on all sides.

In carrying out this daring exploit 4 officers, 4 sergeants, and 94 rank and file were killed; 26 officers, 34 sergeants, and 455 rank and file were wounded. As the Cameron Highlanders were not with the leading division of boats, the regiment itself suffered no loss.

The period from the 8th to the 12th of March was occupied in making the necessary dispositions for a further advance and in landing artillery and stores from the fleet.

On the 12th the whole army moved forward in a long line extending from the Mediterranean on the right to Lake Mareotis on the left. During this advance our troops were engaged in much skirmishing with the enemy's picquets. At last the French were definitely located in a position extending along a ridge of sandhills,

which effectually barred the approach to Alexandria, their right resting upon Lake Maadie and their left upon the sea.

On the morning of the 13th Major-General Lord Cavan's brigade, consisting of the 2nd, 50th, and 79th Regiments, with Major-General Craddock's brigade in prolongation to the right, was directed to attack the right flank of the enemy; the remainder of the army was to make a simultaneous advance against his left and centre. In the engagement which resulted from this forward movement, the brunt of the fighting fell upon the 90th and 92nd Regiments, which behaved with great gallantry. The 79th was also conspicuous during the progress of the fight for a cool and steady advance, which earned for the regiment the commendation of Sir Sidney Smith.¹

After an obstinate resistance the French abandoned this first position and retired in good order to their lines in front of Alexandria. Although in full retreat during the later stages of the engagement, they were able to inflict considerable loss upon the pursuing troops, owing to the superior mobility of their artillery and the skill with which it was handled. Each of the French field-pieces was fully horsed, whilst the British, who had no horses ashore, were obliged to man-handle their guns across the deep loose sand, with all the delays consequent upon such a slow mode of progression.

Although Sir Ralph Abercromby was most anxious to follow up his success without loss of time, a reconnaissance of the enemy's second position forced him reluctantly to the conclusion that he could not carry it at present. The troops were therefore ordered to retire and occupy the ridge of sandhills which they had won from the enemy earlier in the day.

The casualties sustained by the 79th in this engagement were 8 rank and file killed;² Lieut.-Colonel Patrick M'Dowall (mortally), Lieutenants George Sutherland and John Stuart, Volunteer Allan Cameron, Surgeon Egan, 2 sergeants, and 56 rank and file wounded.

The interval between this action and the decisive battle which

¹ "Sir Sidney Smith came up to us, though the balls were flying thickly about; he made us a low bow, and complimented us on the cool manner in which we were proceeding. He was well known to the French, and as he was very conspicuous, an additional number of shots saluted us on his account."—

'Military Life,' by Captain R. A. Wyvill, 79th.

² The names of the killed were as follows: Privates Thomas Birch, James Boyd, Alexander Bruce, Adam Deans, Owen Griffiths, David Hill, Duncan Robinson, and John Simpson.

took place on the 21st of March was spent by the British in strengthening their position. The right flank of their line rested on the sea, whilst Lake Maadie provided similar security on the left. The troops were disposed as follows:¹ the reserve was placed as an advanced post on the right; next to it, in occupation of an old ruin of considerable extent, supposed to have been in bygone ages a palace of the Ptolemies, was the 58th Regiment; close to the left of this ruin, but a little advanced, was a redoubt held by the 28th; 500 yards in rear of the 28th were posted the 23rd, the 42nd, the Corsican Rangers, and the flank companies of the 40th, ready to support the two battalions in front. To the left of the redoubt a sandy plain sloped gently down for about 300 yards to a hollow. Here, but somewhat retired towards the rear, was the cavalry of the reserve. Still further to the left, on rising ground, the Guards were posted, with a redoubt thrown up upon their right, a small battery on their left, and a ditch (connecting the two) running along their front. On the left of the Guards, in echelon, were the Royals, 54th (two battalions), and 92nd Highlanders;² then the 8th, 18th, 90th, and 13th; whilst facing the lake, and at right angles to the front of the position, were drawn up the 27th, 50th, and 79th Highlanders. On the left, in second line, were posted the 30th, 89th, 44th, Dillon's, De Roll's, and Stuart's regiments; whilst the men of the 12th and 26th Light Dragoons (dismounted) completed the second line to the right. Over the whole extent of front were distributed three 24-pounders and thirty-two field-pieces, one of the former being placed in the redoubt occupied by the 28th Regiment.

Parallel to the British position lay the enemy's lines, extending along an elevated feature of ground, which afforded a natural line of defence and at the same time covered the town of Alexandria.

It was at this juncture that General Menou, the French Commander-in-Chief in Egypt, arrived upon the scene. On hearing of the success with which the British invasion had been attended, he is reported to have roundly abused his troops, reproaching them "for having allowed, to their everlasting shame, an army of heroes to be

¹ The disposition of troops is taken from Stewart's 'Highlanders.'

² On the evening of the 20th the Queen's Regiment, which had been left behind to

blockade the fort of Aboukir, was brought up to relieve the 92nd. The latter regiment had been much reduced by sickness and the severe losses in the action of the 13th of March.

chastised by a mob of English schoolboys." He thus made the fatal mistake of under-estimating the fighting qualities of his opponents, —a mistake which must have become fully apparent to him in the course of the battle which now ensued.

During the night of the 20th a false alarm caused most of the troops to stand to arms, and, as dawn was approaching, Colonel Cameron of the 79th decided to keep his battalion on the alert. It was fortunate that he did so, for just as daylight was appearing a body of the enemy suddenly surprised the most advanced battery of the British left and carried off one of its guns. The rapid advance, however, of our men prevented any further mishap, and caused the enemy to withdraw quickly.

The sound of firing at this point brought Lord Hopetoun, the Adjutant-General, to the left of the line, where he questioned Colonel Cameron as to what had occurred. Colonel Cameron gave it as his opinion that the affair was in the nature of a feint to cover the delivery of the real attack elsewhere. His surmise proved to be correct, for no sooner had the firing on the left died away than a heavy and continuous fusillade commenced on the right. The real objective of the enemy was now revealed, and for the remainder of the day the battle was entirely confined to the right flank of the British line.

The dark and cloudy character of the morning favoured the stealthy and quiet approach of the French. Their advance was conducted in absolute silence, and it was not until they were close up to the British picquets that their presence was discovered. As soon as they realised that further concealment was impossible, the French troops pushed forward rapidly, shouting as they came. Evidently recognising that the key of the British position lay in the redoubt and the ruins, occupied respectively by the 28th and 58th Regiments, it was upon this point that the attack was driven home.

On the alarm being given, General Oakes, who was upon the spot, at once brought forward the left wing of the 42nd to occupy the open ground to the left of the redoubt, whilst the 23rd and the flank companies of the 40th were ordered up to support the men holding the ruins. At the moment when these movements had been completed, General Moore, who was conducting the operations in this part of the field, was informed that the French had pierced

the line and were moving towards the ruins. At first the General felt sure that his informant must have mistaken the left wing of the 42nd for the enemy, but on moving himself in the direction indicated he was amazed to see a French battalion in column completely in rear of our line. Without a moment's hesitation he ordered the right wing of the 42nd, which was also advancing close by him, to face about and charge. This order was promptly and eagerly obeyed, the Frenchmen being driven by the furious onslaught of the Highlanders right into the ruins, where their battalion was cut to pieces, not a man escaping death or capture.

No sooner had this been accomplished than the 42nd and 28th became hotly engaged with another advancing column, which was also driven back. Here the pursuit was too eager, and our men, falling into disorder, were charged by cavalry. In spite of the wild confusion, however, and the fact that French horsemen and British infantrymen were hopelessly intermingled, our gallant troops brought down so many men and horses with their fire that the cavalry were glad to withdraw and escape.

By this time the light had improved, and it became possible to observe the enemy's movements more clearly. It was evident that another determined attack was impending on the redoubt and ruins. In the latter stood the 58th Regiment, which, reserving its fire until the enemy approached to within sixty yards, was completely successful in repulsing a strong infantry column. A second charge of cavalry against the 28th and 42nd was, however, more formidable, the French horsemen penetrating the redoubt and once more threatening the British line in reverse. At one moment Sir Ralph Abercromby was actually taken prisoner by a French dragoon, but a soldier of the 42nd, observing the General's predicament, at once ran to his assistance and shot his assailant dead.

Matters were at this moment decidedly critical, but the 28th Regiment, which covered itself upon the occasion with immortal glory, faced about where it stood and poured a heavy fire into the French. The 42nd Highlanders also, though in disorder, were fighting splendidly as individuals. Two timely volleys by the flank companies of the 40th, which were personally ordered by General Moore, seem, however, to have had very great influence in turning the scale at the supreme moment. Numbers of saddles were

emptied, and to all intents and purposes the French cavalry was destroyed.

Fortunately this incident terminated the battle, for had the French had any heart left to continue the struggle, it might have had a different ending. Upon the British right almost every cartridge had been expended, and for some little time before the close of the fighting our guns had been unable to reply to the hostile artillery.

Thus ended this memorable battle, which may be said to have sounded the death-knell of French aspirations in Egypt. It was a glorious day, but the exultation of the army in its victory was suddenly changed to a sense of dismay and irretrievable loss. It soon became known that the heroic Abercromby lay dying upon the field which his personal magnetism and example had done so much to win. It was during the charge of the enemy's cavalry, in which he had been so nearly taken prisoner, that the General received the wound in his thigh which cost him his life. Although he must have been suffering intense pain, he continued to direct operations until the close of the battle, and it was only then that he allowed an examination to be made of his wound. He was moved on board H.M.S. *Foudroyant*, where he lingered for a few days; but he sank gradually, and died on the 28th of March as the ship approached Valletta.¹ "As his life was honourable, so his death was glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the memory of a grateful posterity."²

Sir Ralph Abercromby had certainly not displayed much consideration for the Cameron Highlanders in the West Indies, but we feel quite sure that by this time his action, which may have been dictated by a sense of duty, was fully and freely forgiven. The regiment, since the unhappy incident of Martinique, had had the honour of serving under him in the Low Countries and in Egypt, and no one, we believe, mourned the loss of their brave Scottish leader more sincerely than the officers and men of the 79th.

In addition to this great calamity, the British losses were very

¹ Sir Ralph Abercromby was buried in Lower St Elmo Fort, Malta.

² General Hutchinson's official despatch.

severe: 10 officers, 9 sergeants, and 225 rank and file were killed; 60 officers, 48 sergeants, and 1085 rank and file were wounded.

After the episode of the early morning, the 79th had not taken a very active part in the battle, though the light company was employed in skirmishing with the enemy's riflemen on our left. During the course of the day, however, Sergeant James Geddes was killed, and Lieutenant Patrick Ross,¹ 2 sergeants, and 18 rank and file were wounded.

The command of the army now devolved upon General Hutchinson, who wisely decided to prosecute the campaign upon the lines which had already been sketched out by Sir Ralph Abercromby previous to his death. In pursuance of this plan, the efforts of the British forces were now directed to effecting the isolation of Alexandria and its French garrison from the rest of Egypt. As a step to this end the Alexandria Canal was destroyed, with a view to an interception of the fresh-water supply of the town and the creation of an extensive inundation both to the east and west of it.

Rosetta having been evacuated, siege was also laid to Fort St Julian, which commanded the entrance to the Nile. It capitulated after a brief resistance.

During the progress of these operations the 79th was transferred to Major General Craddock's brigade, which was to form part of the force selected to proceed up country, under General Hutchinson himself, for the capture of Cairo. A large portion of the army was to remain, under the orders of General Coote, to complete the investment of Alexandria.

After a tedious march² up the left bank of the Nile, General Hutchinson's force encountered the enemy at Rhamanieh. As at this point, which formed an important link in the communications between Alexandria and Cairo, a fort commanded the passage of the Nile, it was generally anticipated that considerable opposition would be here offered to our advance. After a trifling engagement,

¹ Lieutenant Patrick Ross was a most gallant officer. His wound necessitated the amputation of his right arm, but so great was his zeal and determination that within three weeks he returned to regimental duty and went on outlying picquet.

² The following were some of the halting-places during the march to Cairo:—
9th of May, Rhamanieh.
16th of May, village of Alkam.
4th of June, village of Tenanic.
6th of June, El Wardan.
20th of June, village of Embaba.

however, in which only the light companies were engaged, the enemy evacuated the fort and retired upon Cairo. In this affair Captain Samuel M'Dowall and one private of the regiment were wounded.¹

The march to Cairo was then resumed in most distressing weather, the hot dry wind coming off the burning sand as from a blast furnace. These were not the days of khaki and solar topees, and the modern Cameron Highlander who has experienced the joys of an Egyptian summer will sympathise with the sufferings of his predecessor arrayed in the uniform of 1801.

On the 21st of June, as the British approached Cairo, General Belliard, the French commander, demanded a conference for the consideration of terms of surrender. After a week's negotiation the French agreed to surrender Cairo within twelve days and to evacuate Egypt, the gate of the Pyramids, in the fortress of Ghizeh, being meanwhile handed over to the British. The latter condition was carried into effect on the 28th of June, the gate being taken possession of by a guard consisting of 4 officers and 100 rank and file of the 79th, under Major Archibald M'Lean. Twelve days later the 30th and 89th Regiments occupied the citadel, and the French evacuated the town, moving to Ghizeh, the island of Ghezireh, and Ibrahim Bey's Garden.

The following officers served with the 79th in Egypt in 1801: Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Cameron, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick M'Dowall, Lieutenant-Colonel William Eden; Majors Edward Barnes and Archibald M'Lean; Captains Robert Hamilton, Philips Cameron, R. A. Wyvill, A. Soden (invalided), Samuel M'Dowall, Archibald Bertram, Alexander Petrie, and R. Fulton; Lieutenants Alexander Cameron, Donald Cameron, John Cameron (invalided), Donald M'Neil, T. L. Metcalfe, Patrick Ross, Duncan Cameron, William Imlach, Thomas Mylne, Thomas Palmer, G. Sutherland, and John Stuart; Ensigns R. M'Kay, Sinclair Davidson, Donald Campbell, Walter Cooksey, John C. Cameron, and W. Marshall, Volunteer Allan Cameron; Lieutenant and Adjutant Andrew Brown; Surgeon Michael Egan; Assistant-Surgeon J. S. Soden; Paymaster John Baldock; and Quartermaster John M'Arthur. Captain Dawson, who was transferred to the 79th in the autumn of this year, was also in Egypt, but not with the Cameron Highlanders.

¹ Mehemet Ali, an Albanian colonel serving with the Turkish contingent which accompanied the British force to Cairo, greatly distinguished himself at the engagement at Rhamanieh, where he charged the enemy

most gallantly at the head of his Kivala cavalry. This officer, who was destined to become Viceroy of Egypt and founder of the Khedivial dynasty, thus commenced his career under our auspices.

The following are the names of the staff-sergeants and sergeants who accompanied the 79th to Egypt in 1801:—

Sergeant-Major Peter M'Adam.	Sergeants—William James.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Alex. Gray.	Joseph James (left at Malta).
Paymaster's Clerk Malcolm M'Coll.	William Lawrence (left at Malta).
Sergeants—Thomas Boyd.	John M'Leran.
Charles Cameron (left at Malta).	Robert M'Lellan.
Alexander Cameron.	Hugh M'Millan.
John Cameron.	Angus M'Donald.
Alan Cameron.	Alexander M'Donald.
Samuel Cameron.	James M'Dermaid.
Alexander Cameron.	William M'Come.
Duncan Cameron.	Archibald M'Rae.
Angus Cameron.	Malcolm M'Innes.
John Cameron.	Duncan M'Millan.
Hugh Drummond.	Robert Muir.
David Ewing.	James Maver.
Angus Forbes.	Paul M'Innes.
Alexander Ferguson.	Robert Jameson.
Archibald Dallas.	John Rogerson.
John Beaton.	Archibald Sinclair.
James Geddes.	Alexander Sinclair.
John Hayter.	John Sinclair.
James Gibson.	Peter Sinclair.
James Groves.	George Paterson.
Marcus Gunn.	William Turnbull.
Thomas Herbison.	Robert Watson.
William Lawson.	John Walker.
David Logan.	Thomas Taylor.

Reinforcements from India, under Sir David Baird, which had recently arrived by way of the Red Sea, being now left to garrison Cairo, the remainder of the army retraced its steps¹ to Alexandria, accompanied by the French garrison, which eventually embarked at Rosetta for France.

On arriving before Alexandria the 79th participated in the closing phases of the siege, being brigaded with the 8th, 18th, and 90th Regiments under Brigadier-General Hope. The siege was brought to a successful conclusion on the 1st of September, when terms of

¹ The following were the halting-places of the 79th on the return march from Cairo:—

16th of July, El Qatta.
17th of July, El Wardan.
19th of July, Terastie.
20th of July, Alkam.
21st of July, Mahaled.

24th of July, Shabras (Shubra Khet?).
25th of July, Rhamanieh.
26th of July, El Lawia.
27th of July, Dêrût.
1st of August, near Rosetta.
9th of August, Etku.
12th of August, Camp before Alexandria.

capitulation were arranged between Generals Menou and Hutchinson, by which the French were allowed to return to France, retaining their arms and private effects, whilst the shipping and all public property were surrendered to the British.

On the termination of hostilities the army prepared to return to England. Arrangements for departure had practically been completed, and the troops had already embarked, when, on the 21st of October, it became known that several Mameluke Beys had been treacherously murdered by the Turks¹ by direction of the Capitan Pasha. General Hutchinson at once ordered a portion of the army, including the left wing of the 79th, to disembark and march to the front of the Turkish encampment near Alexandria. On his arrival in the Ottoman lines General Hutchinson roundly abused the Turkish General for his perfidy, and demanded the bodies of the murdered Beys. Intimidated by the determined attitude of the British commander, the Capitan Pasha did not dare to refuse; an apology was offered, and the bodies were surrendered and subsequently interred by the British with full military honours.

On the conclusion of this unpleasant episode the troops re-embarked, and the left wing of the 79th sailed in the transport *Thetis* for Minorca, whither it had already been preceded by the right-half battalion in the 44-gun frigate *Carron*.

For its distinguished services in this memorable campaign the 79th, in conjunction with various other regiments, received the thanks of General Hutchinson,² of King George III., and of both Houses of Parliament. The regiment also received the royal authority to inscribe upon its colours and appointments the "*Sphinx*," superscribed "*Egypt*."

Of the members of the regiment wounded in the campaign, the following died of their wounds: Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick M'Dowall; Sergeant James Hamilton; Corporal Thomas Barrow; Privates James Nicolson, John Danderson, Donald Sutherland, John Henley, John M'Dougall, James Phillips, William Markwell, David Houston, Achilles Anton, Robert Cockburn, James Cormick, John Stewart, George Durant, William Grayson, Peter Wallace, and Thomas Harrison.

¹ A Turkish contingent had been co-operating with the British in Egypt, and had participated in the advance to and withdrawal

from Cairo.

² General Hutchinson eventually succeeded his brother as second Earl of Donoughmore.

1802.

On its arrival in the island of Minorca, the regiment was at first quartered in the fortified town of Ciudadela, but on the 11th of May it was removed to Fort George, where better barrack accommodation was available. An agreement, however, had been entered into between the British and Spanish Governments under which Minorca was to be ceded to Spain, and consequently the British garrison received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for England. Sailing on the 2nd of June in the captured French prize *Généreux*,¹ the regiment eventually landed at Portsmouth on the 31st of July,² when it marched to Bishops Waltham in Hampshire.

After remaining here for about a month, orders were received to embark at Gosport for Kirkcaldy in Fife, whence the regiment (which landed at Kinghorn) moved in November to Dundee, detachments being stationed at Cupar and Leslie. During the following months recruiting-parties were despatched to the north of Scotland to complete the ranks of the battalion, which was successfully accomplished by the end of the year.

It may be mentioned that in July 1802 the Lochaber Fencibles, commanded by Captain Alan Cameron, of the family of Callart (which had been raised in 1799), were disbanded at Linlithgow, when some of the men were drafted to the 79th.

1803.

Leaving Dundee on the 30th of January for Londonderry, in Ireland, the regiment marched by way of Perth, Stirling, Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ayr to Portpatrick, proceeding thence by sea to Donaghadee, where it arrived on the 15th of February. The march was then continued through Belfast, Antrim, Ballymena, and Coleraine, Londonderry being reached at the end of the month.

In June the regiment was employed in confiscating illicit stills and smuggled whisky, in which, at this time, a considerable traffic was

¹ The 74-gun ship *Généreux* was one of the two French ships of the line which escaped from the battle of the Nile. She subsequently took H.M. 50-gun ship *Leander*, and was then

in turn captured herself by the British.

² Private Hugh M'Millan died at sea on the 13th of July on the way home.

being carried on in the country districts of Ireland. The execution of this duty appears to have provoked frequent conflicts with the people of the districts affected, and it is on record that a party of the Cameron Highlanders, whilst engaged in seizing two stills at a wild spot called Innishoon, was attacked by two hundred of the inhabitants. In this affair two sergeants and several men received severe wounds, and a number of their assailants were killed, before order could be restored.

On the 17th of August the regiment moved from Londonderry to Lifford, in Donegal, and in December it marched from Lifford to Enniskillen.

1804.

In the month of April a letter of service was granted to Colonel Cameron, at the special request of His Majesty the King, to raise a second battalion to the regiment, which was to consist of 1000 Highlanders.

“LETTER OF SERVICE TO RAISE THE SECOND BATTALION SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

“WAR OFFICE.

“19th April 1804.

“SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you that His Majesty has been pleased to approve of a 2nd Battalion being added to the 79th Regiment of Foot under your command, to consist of the numbers mentioned below, and to be raised upon the following conditions, viz. :—

TEN COMPANIES.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel	1 Quartermaster	1 Armourer-Sergeant
2 Majors	1 Surgeon	50 Sergeants
10 Captains	2 Assistant-Surgeons	50 Corporals
12 Lieutenants	1 Sergeant-Major	20 Drummers
8 Ensigns	1 Quartermaster-Sergeant	2 Pipers
1 Paymaster	1 Paymaster-Sergeant	950 Privates.
1 Adjutant		

“The recruiting is to be undertaken by such officers of the line as shall be selected by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who are respectively to raise for their promotion the undermentioned number of recruits :—

Major, for Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	82 men	. . .	82
2 Captains for majorities, each . . .	90	” . . .	180
10 Lieutenants for companies, each . . .	45	” . . .	450
12 Ensigns for Lieutenancies, each . . .	10	” . . .	120
8 Gentlemen for Ensigncies, each . . .	21	” . . .	168
			<hr/>
Total . . .			1000

"It is to be clearly understood that no pecuniary consideration is to be given by the officers concerned in the levy for their promotion, their personal exertions being all that is required. The men are to be enlisted without limitation as to time and place of service.

"The levy is to be completed within six months of the date of this letter.

"The officers who raise their respective quotas within the said period, and whose recruits shall have been finally approved of at the headquarters of the regiment or battalion by the general officer by whom the men will be inspected, will be recommended to His Majesty for commissions of an equal date with this letter of service.

"The officers who fail to complete their quotas within the period above specified will have no claim to promotion on this occasion, but must remain in their former ranks. Whatever recruits they may have raised are to be attached to your regiment, and for such recruits the charge of levy money as undermentioned will be admitted.

"The levy money allowed by the public to the officers raising men for promotion on this occasion will be as follows:—

Bounty for each approved recruit, including necessaries according to regulation	£10 10
Allowance to the recruiting officer for each approved recruit	2 2
Allowance to the recruiting party for each approved recruit	1 1

"The bounty above mentioned for the recruit is not, on any occasion, or under any pretence, to be exceeded; any officer disobeying this injunction, or deviating from the instructions under which he is raising men, will, from that circumstance, be considered absolutely to have forfeited his claim to promotion.

"Men enlisted are not to be taken above thirty-five years of age, nor under 5 feet 4 inches high. Growing lads under eighteen years of age may be taken at 5 feet 3 inches. The greatest care is to be taken that no man be enlisted who is not stout and well-made, and that the lads are perfectly well-limbed and open-chested.

"The greatest caution is to be taken in ascertaining that the lads who offer themselves are not apprentices; and every enquiry is to be made on this head by the recruiting officer and the inspecting field officer.

"It will be advisable in all cases where it is practicable to procure a certificate from the parish officer, to be annexed to the attestation, setting forth that the lad so enlisted is not, to their knowledge and belief, an apprentice; likewise specifying his age.

"In all points not specially adverted to in this letter, you are to be guided by the established recruiting instructions of the army.

"In the execution of this service I have leave to assure you of every assistance that this office can afford.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"(Signed) C. BRAGGE.

"To Colonel CAMERON,
"79th Regiment of Foot."

No greater proof of Colonel Cameron's great popularity and local influence in the Highlands is needed than the fact that he raised this second battalion in a very few months.

Whilst engaged in recruiting for it, Colonel Cameron received the following letter from Henry Thorpe, Esq., then secretary to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, relative to a proposal to abolish the kilt as the dress of the Highland regiments:—

“HORSE GUARDS, 13th October 1804.

“DEAR COLONEL,—I am directed to request that you will state, for the information of the Adjutant-General, your private opinion as to the expediency of abolishing the kilt in Highland regiments, and substituting in lieu thereof the tartan trews, which have been represented to the Commander-in-Chief, from respectable authority, as an article now become acceptable to your countrymen, easier to be provided, and better calculated to preserve the health and promote the comfort of the men on service.

“I take this opportunity, by General Calvert's directions, to inform you that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief cannot approve of any distinction in the buttons of the two battalions of the 79th Regiment. Your request, in regard to the title of your regiment, His Royal Highness will submit to the King.—I have the honour to be, sir, &c.,

“(Signed) HENRY THORPE.

“To Colonel ALAN CAMERON.”

To this letter Colonel Cameron sent the following characteristic reply:—

“GLASGOW, 27th October 1804.

“SIR,—On my return hither some days ago from Stirling I received your letter of the 13th inst. (by General Calvert's orders) respecting the propriety of an alteration of the mode in clothing Highland regiments, in reply to which I beg to state, freely and fully, my sentiments upon that *subject*, without a particle of prejudice in either way, but merely founded on *facts* applicable to these corps—at least as far as I am *capable*, from thirty years' experience, twenty years of which have been upon *actual* service in all *climates*, with the description of men in question, which independent of being myself a Highlander, and well knowing all the convenience and inconvenience of our native garb in the field and otherwise, and perhaps, also, aware of the probable source and clashing motives from which the suggestion now under consideration originally arose. I have to observe, progressively, that in course of the late war several gentlemen proposed to raise Highland regiments—some for general service, but chiefly for home defence; but most of these corps were called upon from all quarters, and thereby adulterated by every description of men, that rendered them anything but real Highlanders, or even Scotchmen (which is not strictly synonymous); and the colonels themselves being generally unacquainted with the language and habits of Highlanders, while prejudiced in favour of, and accustomed to wear, breeches, consequently *adverse* to that free congenial cir-

culatation of that pure wholesome air (as an exhilarating native bracer) which has hitherto so peculiarly benefited the Highlander for *activity* and all the other necessary qualities of a soldier, whether for hardship upon scanty fare, *readiness in accoutring*, or making *forced marches*,—besides the exclusive advantage, when halted, of drenching his kilt in the *next brook*, as well as washing his limbs, and drying *both*, as it were, by constant *fanning*, without injury to either, but, on the contrary, feeling clean and comfortable; whilst the buffoon tartan pantaloon, with its fringed frippery (as some mongrel Highlanders would have it), sticking wet and dirty to the skin, is not very easily pulled off, and *less so* to get on again in case of alarm or any other hurry, and all this time absorbing both wet and dirt, followed by rheumatism and fevers, which alternately make great havoc in hot and cold climates; while it consists with knowledge, that the Highlander in his native garb always appeared more cleanly, and maintained better health in both climates, than those who wore even the thick cloth pantaloon. Independent of these circumstances, I feel no hesitation in saying that the proposed alteration must have proceeded from a whimsical idea, more than from the real comfort of the Highland soldier, and a wish to lay aside that national martial garb, the very sight of which has, upon many occasions, struck the enemy with terror and confusion, and now metamorphose the Highlander from his real characteristic appearance and comfort in an odious incompatible dress, to which it will, in my opinion, be difficult to reconcile him, as a poignant grievance to and a galling reflection upon Highland corps, as levelling that martial distinction by which they have been hitherto *noticed and respected*,—and from my own experience, I feel well founded in saying that if anything was wanted to aid the rack-renting Highland landlord in destroying that source which has hitherto proved so fruitful in keeping up Highland corps, it will be that of abolishing their native garb, which His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General may rest assured will prove a complete death-warrant to the recruiting service in that respect; but I sincerely hope His Royal Highness will never acquiesce in so painful and degrading an idea (come from whatever quarter it may) as to strip us of our native garb (admitted hitherto our regimental uniform), and *stuff* us in a harlequin tartan pantaloon, which, composed of the usual quality that continues as at present worn, useful and becoming for twelve months, will not endure six weeks' fair wear as a pantaloon, and when patched makes a horrible appearance; besides that, the necessary quantity to serve decently throughout the year would become extremely expensive, but, above all, take away completely the appearance and conceit of a Highland soldier, in which case I would rather see him *stuffed* in breeches and abolish the distinction altogether.—I have the honour to be, sir, &c.,

“(Signed) ALAN CAMERON.”

“TO HENRY THORPE, Esq.”

This ridiculous proposal to abolish the kilt was then dropped.

1805.

In the month of April the 1st Battalion marched to Longford, where it remained until the 11th of July, when it moved to Mullingar. In the same month it proceeded to the Curragh, where it arrived on the 1st of August.

On the 21st of August Private Allan Cameron of the 79th was promoted to an Ensigny in the 78th Highlanders.

On the 6th of September the battalion left the Curragh for Maryborough Heath, whence it proceeded, by Fethard, to Limerick, which was reached towards the close of the month. On arrival at Limerick, the battalion was joined by a draft of 2 sergeants and 169 rank and file, under Captain Donald Cameron.

Early in November the Cameron Highlanders left Limerick with orders to embark for England at Cork, but a halt was made for some days at Mallow in consequence of the non-arrival of the transports. The march was resumed on the 19th of the month, and the following day the battalion embarked on board the *Albion* and *Ceres* at Monks-town, seven miles S.E. of Cork. On the 6th of December it landed at Ramsgate, and marched to Ospringe barracks, Faversham.

The 2nd Battalion was inspected by Major-General Donald M'Donald, and passed by him as an effective corps on the 3rd of April. Its first muster-roll shows that the following officers were appointed to it by Colonel Alan Cameron when it was first raised:—

- Major Philips Cameron, from 1st Battalion, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, 25th March 1805.
- Major Robert Fulton, from Captain 1st Battalion.
- „ Lord James Murray, from Captain 6th West India Regiment.
- Captain Andrew Lawrie, from Lieutenant 61st Foot.
- „ Neil Douglas, from Lieutenant 95th Foot.
- „ Duncan Cameron, from Lieutenant 1st Battalion.
- „ Donald Campbell, from Lieutenant 1st Battalion.
- Lieutenant Francis Assiotti, from Ensign 45th Foot.
- „ Patrick M'Crummen, from Ensign Canadian Fencibles.
- „ Ewen Cameron, from Ensign 1st Battalion.
- „ Ewen Cameron, from Ensign 1st Battalion.
- „ James Williamson, from Ensign 42nd Highlanders.
- „ Nathaniel Cameron, from Ensign 1st Battalion.
- „ Hugh M'Gregor, from Ensign 1st Battalion.
- „ John S. Christie, from Ensign 26th Foot.

Lieutenant Andrew Hamilton, from Ensign Canadian Fencibles.
 „ Neil Campbell, from Lieutenant 6th West India Regiment.
 „ Alex. Cameron, from Ensign 1st Battalion.
 Ensign John M'Neil, first appointment.
 „ James Calder, „
 Sergeant-Major John Cameron, from 1st Battalion.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant Alex. Cameron, from 1st Battalion.

The muster-roll is signed by Quartermaster John M'Kinnon as "Acting Adjutant," by Lieutenant Allan Cameron as "Acting Quartermaster," and by Ensign Kenneth Cameron as "Acting Paymaster," so presumably these three officers were also posted to the new unit. It will be noticed that Colonel Alan Cameron sent all three of his sons—Philips, Ewen, and Nathaniel—to assist in raising the new battalion.

The 2nd Battalion remained at Stirling Castle until the month of May, during which period it is recorded upon several of its monthly returns that it was "strictly national, there not being a single Englishman or Irishman in its ranks." In the months of June, July, and August the returns show that it was quartered in "Dundee Barracks and town," whilst in September, October, and November the battalion was stationed at Dunbar. During the month of November it moved to Faversham barracks in England, where it was brigaded with the 92nd, under the command of Major-General the Honourable John Hope.

1806.

Early in the month of January the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders marched from Ospringe barracks, Faversham, to the villages of Newington and Stockwell,¹ in the vicinity of London, to take part in the procession from the Admiralty to St Paul's Cathedral upon the occasion of the funeral of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson.

It is understood that the 79th and 92nd Highlanders owed the honour of being selected for this melancholy duty to the fact that they had shared with distinction in the work of expelling the French from Egypt in 1801.

¹ These villages were on the south side of the Old Kent Road and the Oval cricket ground, in the district now marked by the Thames.

The following particulars of the military arrangements for the funeral, which took place on the 9th of January, are taken from the 'Naval Chronicle, 1806,' volume 15, page 145 *et seq.* :—

"The troops ordered by His Majesty to attend the funeral, under the command of General Sir David Dundas, K.B., were assembled and formed by the several General Officers under whose command they respectively were, on the Parade in St James' Park, before the Horse Guards, at half-past eight o'clock in the morning. The whole fronted towards the Horse Guards, and were formed as follows (the infantry being three deep)—viz., four companies of Grenadiers, with their right near to the angle of the Treasury building; four companies of Light Infantry in a line with the Grenadiers, and their right to the road leading through the Horse Guards. The second Brigade of Infantry about 60 yards behind the Grenadiers, and their right to the Treasury wall; the first Brigade of Infantry about 60 yards behind the second, and parallel to it. The Cavalry formed in one line behind the Infantry, their right to the sluice cover on the parade and extending towards the end of the Mall, being parallel to the row of trees which were close in rear. The Artillery assembled and formed fronting to the Treasury, with their right at the parade gun.

"This disposition being made, the march began at 12 o'clock in the following order, the General Officers and their staff at the head of their respective Brigades :—

General Sir David Dundas, K.B., and Lieut.-General Harry Burrard.	}	A detachment of Light Dragoons.	
		Four Companies of Light Infantry.	
		The 92nd Regiment	} Commanded by the Hon. Major- General Charles Hope.
		The 79th Regiment	
		The 31st Regiment	} Commanded by the Hon. Brig- General Robert Meade.
		The 21st Regiment	
		The 14th—2 Squadrons	} Commanded by Major-General W. St Ledger
		The 10th—2 Squadrons	
		The 2nd—2 Squadrons	
		Four Companies of Grenadiers.	

"Each corps marched off and followed in succession from the left. The Infantry marched in sections of six or seven files; the Cavalry four men in front; the Artillery and its carriages two abreast; officers of the Infantry in front of the divisions and not on the flanks.

"As soon as the troops had passed the Admiralty, the Procession moved. . . . When the head of the troops arrived at St Paul's, the light companies entered within the railing, drew up, and remained. The rest of the column proceeded round St Paul's, down Cheapside, along the old Jewry and Coleman Street to Moorfields, round which they were formed and posted. . . . Upon a signal from St Paul's that the Body was deposited, the troops being drawn up in Moorfields, the Artillery fired their guns, and the Infantry gave volleys by corps, three times repeated."

The remainder of the Procession, which followed the troops from the Admiralty, was organised as follows :—

Marshal's Men to clear the way.
Forty-eight Pensioners from Greenwich Hospital.
Forty-eight Seamen of H.M.S. *Victory*.
Watermen of the Deceased.
Rouge Croix Poursuivant of Arms.
The Standard borne in front of a mourning coach, containing
Captain Sir Francis Laforey, Bart., R.N., and Lieuts. Barker and Outram, R.N.
Blue Mantle Poursuivant of Arms.
The Guidon borne in front of a mourning coach, containing
Captain Edward Rotheram, R.N., and Lieuts. Bradshaw and Errington, R.N.
Servants of the Deceased.
Deputations from the great Companies of London.
Physicians of the Deceased.
Divines in clerical habits.
Chaplains of the Deceased.
The Secretary of the Deceased.
Rouge Dragon and Portcullis Poursuivant of Arms.
The Banner of the Deceased as a Knight of the Bath borne in front of a
mourning coach containing Captain Philip C. Durham, R.N., and
Lieuts. Purches and Poate, R.N.
Knights Bachelor.
Sergeants at Law.
Knights of the Bath.
Sir Samuel Hood, R.N., and Sir Thomas Trigge, R.N.
Baronets.
Younger Sons of Barons.
Privy Councillors not Peers.
Younger Sons of Earls.
Elder Sons of Viscounts.
Barons.
The Lord Bishop of Exeter.
Younger Sons of Marquisses.
Eldest Sons of Earls.
Viscounts.
Youngest Sons of Dukes.
Eldest Sons of Marquisses.
Earls.
Eldest Sons of Dukes.
Marquisses.
Dukes.
The Lord President of the Council.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge.
H.R.H. The Duke of Sussex.
H.R.H. The Duke of Cumberland.
H.R.H. The Duke of Kent.
H.R.H. The Duke of Clarence.
H.R.H. The Duke of York (Commander-in-Chief).
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
Richmond Herald.
The Great Banner, borne in front of a mourning coach containing Captain
Robert Moorsom, R.N., and Lieuts. Keys and Tucker, R.N.

York, Somerset, Lancaster, and Chester Heralds.

A Coach containing the Coronet of the Deceased, borne by Norroy King of Arms.

Six Lieutenants of the Royal Navy.

Six Admirals to bear the Canopy.

Four Admirals to support the Pall.

THE BODY,

placed on a Funeral Car decorated with a carved imitation of the

Head and Stern of H.M.S. *Victory*.

Garret King at Arms.

The Chief Mourner.

Other Mourners.

Windsor Herald.

The Banner and Emblems, borne in front of a mourning coach containing Captain Thomas Masterman Hardy, R.N., and Captain William Bayntun, R.N.,

and Lieuts. King and Bligh, R.N.

Relations of the Deceased.

Officers of the Navy and Army according to rank, the Seniors nearest the Body.

After the funeral the regiment marched to Colchester, where in the month of April it was brigaded with the 2nd Battalion (which had just arrived from Faversham) and the 92nd, under the command of Brigadier-General Dunlop. While at Colchester the 2nd Battalion was very seriously affected by ophthalmia, and although every precaution was taken to prevent the disease from spreading, it continued to rage in both battalions of the 79th and the 92nd until the following year.

On the 26th of August the Highland Brigade, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 79th and the 1st Battalion of the 92nd, marched from Colchester to Weeley.

The 2nd Battalion remained at Weeley until the month of July 1809, acting as a feeder to the 1st Battalion, which during that period shared in the expeditions to Copenhagen and Sweden, the Corunna campaign, and the expedition to Walcheren.

On the 27th of December Sergeant Alexander Stewart of the 79th was promoted Ensign in the East Middlesex Militia.

The following was the composition by nationalities of the two battalions of the Cameron Highlanders at Weeley on the 4th of September 1806:—

1ST BATTALION.				2ND BATTALION.			
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Other ranks.		Officers.	Sergeants.	Other ranks.
Scottish	30	35	389	Scottish	23	45	712
English	8	8	196	English	8	2	3
Irish	1	1	42	Irish	1	2	27
Foreigners	...	1	3	Foreigners	...	...	1
Total	<u>39</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>630</u>	Total	<u>32</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>743</u>

1807.

In February the regiment moved from Weeley to Harwich barracks, where on the 18th of April a most distressing accident took place. Captain Dawson's company, with the married families, having to cross the ferry between Languard Fort and Harwich, took passage in a large boat of eighteen tons burden (the usual ferry-boat being too small to hold them). Scarcely had they quitted the beach when the boat, being overtaken by a violent squall of wind, was instantly upset. No ferry-boat or other craft being at hand to assist the passengers, the whole of them, including the women and children, perished, with the exception of two officers, Lieutenant Patrick M'Crummen and Ensign John M'Lean, and 13 men. In this sad accident Captain John Dawson, 3 sergeants, and 56 rank and file lost their lives. In the same month in which this unfortunate disaster occurred the regiment returned to Weeley. (*Vide Appendix.*)

It is necessary at this point to glance at the state of affairs in Europe. Napoleon, hopeless of overpowering Great Britain at sea, had attempted to subjugate her in another way, and this he intended to do by issuing the Berlin Decree, the outcome of that "Continental System" which closed all European ports under his influence—from the Vistula to the Adriatic—against British commerce. Under the Treaty of Tilsit, 8th of July 1807, Russia, the one Power which could have made the Berlin Decree impossible, accepted it, and joined with Napoleon in forcing it on the smaller Powers. Denmark was required, under threat of instant occupation, to come within his Continental System. Shortly after this treaty the British Ministry learnt that Napoleon intended to seize the Danish fleet and to employ it against Great Britain. In view of this a strong British squadron and 27,000 men were secretly despatched to Copenhagen under the Earl of Cathcart.

The Cameron Highlanders, having been completed to 1000 rank and file by a draft of 12 sergeants, 3 drummers, and 456 rank and file from the 2nd Battalion, formed part of this expedition.

The following is an extract from the Brigade Orders detailing the move to Harwich :—

“BRIGADE ORDERS, WEELEY BARRACKS, *July 25, 1807.*”

“The 1st Battalions 79th and 92nd Regiments are to march to-morrow at five o'clock for embarkation at Harwich. They will be formed in the barrack-field at Harwich for the inspection of Sir David Baird, after which they will immediately embark on board ships which have been named for each regiment, &c. Men to have sixty rounds ball cartridge and two flints each. Regiments to have a sufficient number of camp colours, each regiment a different colour,¹ so that each boat may have one disembarking before an enemy.”

The regiment accordingly embarked at Harwich on the 26th of July, and arrived at Elsinore roads on the 3rd of August. On the 16th the regiment landed in Zealand, and marched with other troops² to Fredericksburg, a suburb of Copenhagen. All attempts at negotiation having failed, the trenches were opened against the city of Copenhagen³ on the 2nd of September, and a vigorous bombardment was continued without intermission, both by sea and land, until the 7th, when the proposed terms were acceded to and the city capitulated. On the surrender, Colonel Cameron of the 79th was directed to take possession of the citadel with the flank companies of the army, and the objects of the expedition being fully accomplished, the troops embarked for England in the month of October.

The regiment sailed in three Danish prizes, the *Mars*, the *Fuen*, and *Frega*, and landing at Deal and Yarmouth in November, proceeded to Weeley barracks.

The only casualties in the regiment during the bombardment of Copenhagen were four rank and file wounded.

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were unanimously voted to the army for the manner in which this service was performed, and

¹ The flags of the 79th were red and green.

² The 79th was in the 1st Division, under the command of Lieutenant-General Ludlow, which consisted of a brigade of Guards under the Hon. Major-General Finch, and the 28th and 79th Regiments under Brigadier-General Ward.

³ List of officers present at Copenhagen in 1807: Colonel Alan Cameron; Lieut.-Colonel P. Cameron; Major W. M. Harvey; Captains S. M'Dowall, Donald Cameron, Alexander Cameron, A. Brown, D. M'Neil, A. Lawrie, N. Douglas, Duncan Cameron, D. Campbell,

and W. Imlach; Lieutenants W. Marshall, M. Fraser, J. S. Christie, John Cameron (1), J. C. Cameron, P. M'Crummen, J. Sinclair, A. M'Lean, A. M'Intyre, J. Williamson, Alexander Cameron, J. Calder, S. Davidson, J. M'Neil, K. Cameron, John Cameron (2), J. MacRa, and A. Fraser; Ensigns J. M'Lean, T. Brown, Alexander Orr, A. M'Donald, P. Carmichael, W. Leaper, and J. Fraser; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Brown; Quartermaster J. M'Arthur; Surgeon G. W. Cockell, Assistant Surgeons E. Weld, A. Atkinson; Volunteer Donald M'Phee; and Sergeant-Major J. Sinclair.

the following letter was received by Colonel Cameron from Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart :—

“GLOUCESTER PLACE, 1st February 1808.

“SIR,—I take the earliest opportunity of transmitting to you a copy of the resolutions of the House of Lords and those of the House of Commons, dated 28th January 1808, which contain the thanks of both Houses of Parliament to the army lately employed in Zealand. In communicating to you this most signal mark of the approbation of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, allow me to add my warmest congratulations upon a distinction which the battalion under your command had so great a share in obtaining for His Majesty’s Service, together with the assurance of the truth and regard with which I have the honour to be, &c.,

“ (Signed) CATHCART,
“ *Lieutenant-General.*

“ To Colonel CAMERON,
“ 79th Highlanders.”

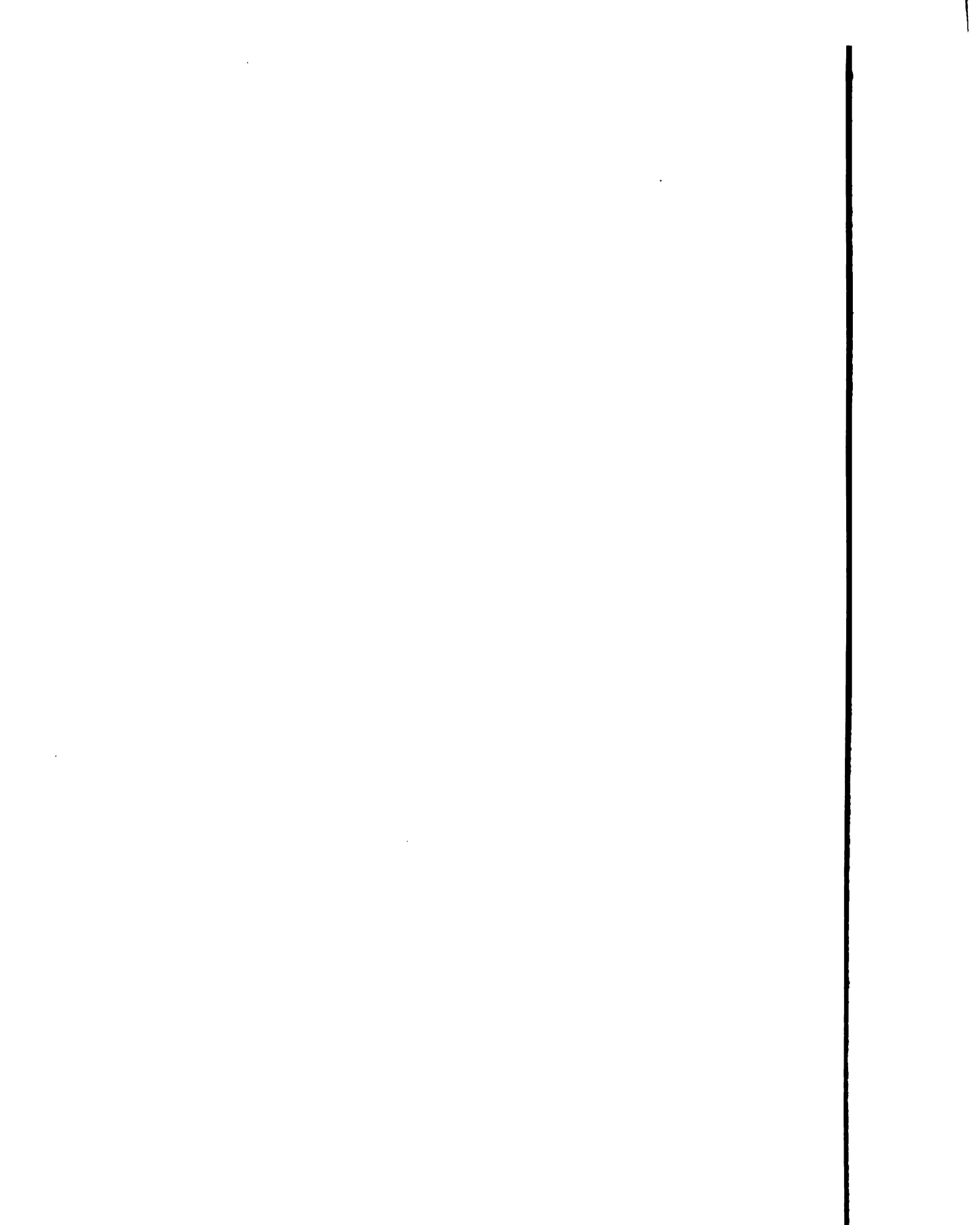
1808.

On the 4th of May 1808 the regiment¹ embarked at Harwich on an expedition to Sweden, consisting of 10,000 troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, in virtue of a stipulation of the subsidiary treaty existing between Great Britain and that country. On the 18th the fleet with the troops on board dropped anchor in Gottenburgh roads, and Sir John Moore proceeded to Stockholm; but finding from the views of His Majesty the King of Sweden that the required service was unsuited to the limited army under his command, he refused to disembark the troops, and returned to Gottenburgh, after narrowly escaping being made a prisoner by the eccentric and enraged monarch. The fleet thereupon sailed for England, and arrived at Spithead early in July,² where, without being

¹ List of officers who embarked for Sweden in 1808 with the Cameron Highlanders: (Brigadier-General) Colonel Alan Cameron; Lieutenant-Colonel P. Cameron; Majors W. M. Harvey and W. Sullivan; Captains Donald Cameron, Alexander Cameron, A. Brown, D. M’Neil, A. Lawrie, N. Douglas, Duncan Cameron, D. Campbell, and W. Imlach; Lieutenants John Cameron (1), W. Marshall, M. Fraser, J. S. Christie, J. C. Cameron, P. M’Crummen, J. Williamson, J. Sinclair, A. M’Lean, A. M’Intyre, J. MacRa, W. Cameron, John Cameron (2), Kenneth Cameron, John Cameron (3), A. Fraser, W.

M’Barnet, John Cameron (4), Alexander Cameron; Ensigns P. Carmichael, W. Leaper, R. Mackay, J. Campbell, J. W. Morrison, D. M’Pherson, and J. Webb; Lieutenant and Adjutant Sinclair Davidson; Quartermaster J. M’Arthur; Surgeon J. R. Hume; Assistant-Surgeons E. Weld, A. Atkinson; Paymaster J. Baldock; Volunteers D. M’Phee, Ewen Cameron; and Sergeant-Major J. Sinclair.

² Privates Donald Campbell and Alexander Robertson died on the 2nd and 12th of July respectively on board ship at Spithead.



permitted to land, the Cameron Highlanders were ordered to proceed, with other reinforcements then assembling at Portsmouth under the command of Sir Harry Burrard, to join the army in Portugal operating against the French in that country. After a delay of several weeks, occupied in taking in provisions and water, the fleet sailed from Spithead on the 31st of July, and on the 26th of August the regiment landed at Maceira Bay, and proceeded to join the army then encamped in the neighbourhood of Lisbon. The convention of Cintra immediately followed, producing a complete cessation of hostilities in that quarter; and the 79th, as part of Major-General Fane's brigade, was incorporated with the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, destined to co-operate with the Spanish army of the Marquis de Romana in trying to rescue the country from French domination.

This closed the services of Colonel Alan Cameron as a regimental officer, the appointment of Commandant of Lisbon, together with the rank of Brigadier-General, having been conferred upon him. His personal command of the regiment, therefore, ceased after fifteen years of unremitting and unwearied zeal in the public service. He had shared its every privation, and his almost paternal anxiety for his native Highlanders had never permitted him to be absent from their head. He finally resigned the command of the regiment into the hands of his eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Philips Cameron, who henceforth assumed command of the corps.

The army of Sir John Moore, having advanced by rapid marches into Spain, was joined at Mayorga by the division under Sir David Baird, which had landed at Corunna. After this junction Sir John moved on to Sahagun, where he heard that three separate French *corps d'armée*, one of them commanded by Napoleon in person, and each exceeding his own force in numerical strength, were advancing from different points to attack him. This information, together with the total dispersion of Romana's army and a characteristic display of apathy by the Spanish authorities, induced the British commander to order a retrograde movement through Galicia, and the ever memorable but disastrous retreat to Corunna ensued.

In this retreat, which was commenced on Christmas Eve 1808, the Cameron Highlanders maintained their discipline and efficiency to the end. It is very satisfactory, indeed, to observe that, in a foot-

note to Oman's 'History of the Peninsular War,' the 79th is mentioned as one of the few regiments whose immunity from loss indicates that they came through the terrible ordeal with credit. The men bore the severe fatigue and privations of the march with fortitude and resolution, and were ever ready to repulse the attacks of the French troops, who from first to last harassed our exhausted and demoralised columns.

1809.

On arrival at Corunna, Sir John Moore, finding that his expected transports were not yet in harbour, was compelled to turn at bay upon his pursuers. In the brilliant action which ensued on the 16th of January, the 79th, forming part of the 3rd Division, under Lieutenant-General Mackenzie-Fraser, was stationed in reserve, immediately in front of the gates of the town, to repel any attack in that quarter. The only portion of the regiment which took an active part in the action was the light company, which, together with other flank companies of the division, was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy near the village of Elvina. Had Sir John Moore not been mortally wounded at a most critical part of the battle, he would without doubt have endeavoured to carry out his intended counter-stroke, and it is equally certain that he would have called upon his reserve, the 3rd Division, to execute it.

The following non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment lost their lives during, or as a result of, the campaign : Paymaster-Sergeant Malcolm M'Coll ; Corporals James Bruce, Angus M'Donald, Duncan M'Donald, Duncan M'Vicar, and Joseph Morrison ; Drummer James Moore ; Privates John Brown, Malcolm Buchanan, David Calder, William Campbell, Alexander Edington, Alexander Fraser, James Fraser, John Fraser, William Frost, William Grant, David Hay, John Kirgin, George Logan, James M'Arthur, Archibald M'Aulay, Alexander M'Dougall, Duncan M'Dougall, Alexander M'Intosh, Neil M'Kay, Andrew M'Kendrick, Alexander M'Lean, Donald M'Lean, John M'Tavish, Donald Miller, John Miller, Alexander Mitchell, John Morgan, David Munro, John Murphy, Andrew Nevan, Noah Newstead, Alexander Rankin, Thomas Raper, William Russell, John Ross, Malcolm Ross, James Rudd, George Sangster, William Stewart, George Sutherland, John Sutherland, William Sutherland, Donald Swanson—total, 50.

The following are the names of the staff-sergeants and sergeants who served in the campaign in Portugal and Spain, 1808-9, and the retreat to Corunna :—

Sergeant-Major John Sinclair.	Sergeants—Murdoch M'Kay.
Quartermaster Sergt. Archibald Sinclair.	William M'Kay.
Paymaster-Sergeant Malcolm M'Coll.	George M'Connel.
Paymaster's Clerk William Lane.	John M'Crummin.
Armourer-Sergeant John Morris.	Donald M'Kenzie.
Sergeants—William Budge.	John M'Lean.
Duncan Cameron (1).	Lachlan M'Lachlan
Duncan Cameron (2).	John M'Lellan.
John Cameron.	Neil M'Lugish.
James Clarke.	Duncan M'Millan.
William Dewar.	Ewen M'Naughton.
Jacob Dawkins.	Donald M'Phee.
Jacob Frederick.	James M'Queen.
William Gardner.	George Manuel.
James Gibson.	Angus Martin.
John Gow (sick in Portugal).	Robert Morrice.
James Hay.	James Ogilvie (in charge of
George Henderson.	sick, Lisbon).
William Herbert.	Samuel Owens.
William James.	James Reid.
Brady Jarvis.	James Robertson.
John Levach.	Henry Southwood.
Malcolm M'Innes.	John Stewart.
Donald M'Intosh (left sick	John Sutherland.
at Lisbon).	Andrew Taylor.
Masterton M'Intosh.	William Walsh.
Alex. M'Kay.	James Whinster.
Donald M'Kay.	

For the action of Corunna, the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Philips Cameron, was granted the gold medal, and every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man who was alive at the date of the issue of the Peninsular medal¹ was awarded a silver clasp.

The troops embarked successfully after the battle, and the fleet sailed that evening for England.

The gallant Sir John Moore, who was mortally wounded in the action, was buried on shore before the troops left.

When information reached Lisbon that Sir John Moore's army in Spain was being hard pressed by an overwhelming force of the

¹ Under the terms of the General Order granting the Peninsular medal, dated 1st of June 1847. Although so long a period had elapsed, there still survived 143 members of the Cameron Highlanders entitled to the *Corunna* clasp.

enemy, Major-General Alan Cameron was ordered to advance with all the troops that could be collected to effect a junction with him. General Cameron marched on the 27th December 1808 to Almeida, and thence for a considerable distance into Spain, when the news of Sir John Moore's retreat on Corunna placed him and his force in a most critical position. However, he successfully conducted his force back to Lisbon, although it underwent the greatest hardships and privations during the retreat. On his return to Lisbon, General Cameron was confined to hospital for two months by a severe fever, induced, no doubt, by exposure.

The Cameron Highlanders landed in England in February 1809 at Portsmouth, and marched to Weeley barracks. Here fever, probably owing its origin to causes connected with the fatigues and sufferings undergone in the recent retreat, immediately attacked the regiment, and many men fell victims to its ravages. In a few weeks, however, after its outbreak it began to decline, and in about a month entirely disappeared.

In June 1809 the regiment was completed to 1000 rank and file by a draft of 258 men from the 2nd Battalion, and being again in first-rate order, it embarked at Harwich¹ on the 15th of July to join a combined naval and military expedition then fitting out under Admiral Sir Richard Strachan and Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, with the object of destroying the French arsenals and shipping on the river Scheldt. This expedition consisted, in addition to a due proportion of cavalry and artillery, of seven infantry divisions, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Generals Sir John Hope, K.B., the Earl of Rosslyn, the Marquis of Huntly, M. Fraser, T. Grosvenor, Lord Henry Paget, and Major-General Thomas Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch).

¹ The following officers embarked with the 1st Battalion of the 79th for the Walcheren expedition on the 15th of July 1809: Lieutenant-Colonel Philips Cameron, Major William Sullivan; Captains Donald Cameron, Alexander Cameron, Andrew Brown, Andrew Lawrie, Neil Douglas, Duncan Cameron, Donald Campbell, William Imlach, Thomas Mylne; Lieutenants William Marshall, Malcolm Fraser, John Stedman Christie, John Sinclair, Alexander M'Intyre, John MacRa, William Cameron, John Cameron (1), Archi-

bald Fraser, Kenneth Cameron, William M'Barnet, Hugh Grant, John Cameron (2), Alexander Cameron, Donald Cameron, Patrick Purvis; Ensigns John W. Morrison, Duncan M'Pherson, John Webb, Donald M'Phee, Fulton Robertson, Ewen Cameron; Paymaster John Baldock; Lieutenant and Adjutant Sinclair Davidson; Quartermaster John M'Arthur; Surgeon J. R. Hume; Assistant-Surgeons E. Weld, A. Anderson; and Volunteer Charles M'Arthur.

The 79th Highlanders formed part of Lieutenant - General Grosvenor's division, which was composed as follows:—

2nd Battalion 11th Foot . . .	} Major-General Leith.
" " 59th " . . .	
79th Cameron Highlanders . . .	
2nd Foot	} Brigadier-General Ackland.
76th Foot	
2nd Battalion 84th Foot . . .	

The Earl of Chatham, with his Staff, embarked at Deal on July the 26th on board H.M.S. *Venerable*, and the following day the expeditionary force was assembled in the Downs. Its first objectives were the occupation of the islands of Walcheren and South Beveland and the reduction of the fortress of Flushing, which is situated at the southern extremity of Walcheren upon the channel of the West Scheldt. The ultimate goal was the fortress of Antwerp, and the French fleet sheltered beneath its guns.

On July the 30th and 31st the divisions under Major-General Graham, Lord Henry Paget, and Lieutenant-General Fraser effected a landing upon Bree Zand, on the northern coast of Walcheren, and after experiencing some slight opposition from the battery at Haack and the towns of Ter Veer and Middleburg, moved south to a line of investment round Flushing, marked by the villages of Noll, West Zoubourg, East Zoubourg, and Rammekens.

On August 1 South Beveland was occupied by Sir John Hope's division, which was subsequently joined in that island by the troops under the Earl of Rosslyn and the Marquis of Huntly. Hope's headquarters were established at Goes, and a portion of his force effected the capture of the small fort of Batz, at the eastern extremity of the island, whence a distant view could be obtained of Antwerp and the French fleet. The transports conveying Grosvenor's division anchored on July 31 in Room Pot, a channel lying between the north coast of Walcheren and the island of Schowen; and on August the 2nd the troops composing it landed at Ter Veer, and marched to join the Earl of Chatham's forces besieging Flushing. The 79th on disembarkation marched through Middleburg, arriving the same evening at East Zoubourg, where the regiment bivouacked in some fields.

The following morning the whole of Grosvenor's division moved from East to West Zoubourg, occupying a space in the line of invest-

ment between the troops under Graham and those under Lord Henry Paget.

Great difficulty was now experienced by the besieging forces owing to the fact that the defenders, by cutting dams, were able to flood the trenches and approaches as fast as they were constructed. By the 12th of August, however, mortar and gun batteries had been established, and an incessant bombardment from the 13th to the 15th, in which the fleet co-operated, compelled General Monnet, the French commander, to capitulate. Three days later the garrison of Flushing laid down their arms and marched out as prisoners of war.

On August 19 Lieutenant-General Grosvenor's division again embarked on its transports at Rammekens, just to the east of Flushing, and worked up the channel of the Scheldt towards Fort Batz, in South Beveland, which was to be the starting-point for the further operations projected against Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp.

The misfortunes of the army were now, however, to commence. Serious sickness began to appear among the troops, over 8000 men being placed *hors de combat* between the 22nd of August and the 3rd of September.

On the 23rd of August the transports conveying the cavalry and Grosvenor's division were anchored in the river off Batz, the divisions of Sir John Hope, the Earl of Rosslyn, and the Marquis of Huntly being assembled in South Beveland for the second phase of the campaign. Doubts, however, began to arise as to whether the expedition could proceed farther, and at a council of war, at which the Admiral was present, held on August the 27th, it was decided that it was quite impossible to undertake the siege of Antwerp. Orders were therefore given for the withdrawal of the troops to Walcheren, and on August the 30th the transports off Batz, with the cavalry and Grosvenor's division, dropped down the Scheldt again to Rammekens. On September the 4th the whole of the island of South Beveland was evacuated. British troops remained for some time longer in Walcheren, but on the 10th of September the Earl of Chatham announced that the bulk of the expedition would be withdrawn from the Low Countries, and he sailed himself for England on the 14th of the month.

Returning from this futile adventure, the 79th disembarked at Harwich at the close of the month of September, reoccupying once

more the barracks at Weeley. The regiment had enjoyed remarkable health during the campaign, considering the sickly state of other battalions, and only two deaths occurred (Paymaster John Baldock, who died in the island of South Beveland, and one private, John Cameron). Upon the return, however, of the battalion to Weeley, it was attacked by an outbreak of malarial fever; ten deaths occurred, and when two months later the regiment marched to Portsmouth to embark for Portugal, it became necessary to transfer two officers and forty-two men, as invalids, to the 2nd Battalion.

In addition to Paymaster John Baldock and Private John Cameron, who died in Walcheren, the following men of the regiment died at Weeley from the result of the Walcheren expedition: Privates John Cameron (2), Roderick Cameron, John Campbell, William Coghill, Robert Gunn, Alexander M'Millan, John M'Naughton, David Newland, John Reid, and John Swanson.

During these operations in the Low Countries a detachment of the Cameron Highlanders, consisting of the sick left at Lisbon when the army of Sir John Moore marched into Spain, and of men left behind during the retreat to Corunna, amounting in all to 5 officers, 4 sergeants, and 45 rank and file, had, together with officers and men of other corps similarly situated, been formed into a corps designated the first battalion of detachments. This provisional unit, which was placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, was warmly engaged at the battle of Talavera on the 27th and 28th of July 1809. The loss of the contingent of the Cameron Highlanders was very severe in proportion to its strength, 9 rank and file being killed,¹ 1 sergeant and 27 rank and file wounded, and Lieutenant John Campbell Cameron missing—a clear proof that it bore its full share in the brunt of battle on that hard-fought field.² Lieutenant Cameron was taken prisoner by the French, but made his escape during the night and returned to his detachment.

During these operations Major-General Alan Cameron, who commanded a brigade at the battle of Talavera, had the sad misfortune to lose his youngest son—Lieutenant Ewen Cameron of the 79th—who was acting as his aide-de-camp. He died of fever at Lisbon, brought on by hardship and exposure.

¹ Privates Alexander Campbell, Alexander Comeric, Hugh Fraser, John Grant, David M'Kellar, Donald M'Leod, Archibald Morrison, William Stewart, and Alexander Suther-

land.

² The officers present at the battle of Talavera were Lieutenants J. C. Cameron, J. Campbell, and W. Leaper.

In the month of July the 2nd Battalion embarked for Scotland¹ on board the transports *Samaritan*, *Blacket*, and *Ridley*, being quartered once more on arrival at Stirling Castle.

1810.

The 1st Battalion, which had been reinforced in December 1809 by a draft, from the 2nd, of 60 rank and file under Lieutenant Alexander M'Lean, was ordered to join the army operating in Portugal under command of Sir Arthur Wellesley. It accordingly embarked at Portsmouth in January, and arrived at Lisbon on the 30th of the same month. Hardly, however, was it ashore when it was ordered to re-embark for Cadiz to assist in the defence of that city, which was closely blockaded on the land side by a French force under Marshal Victor.

The battalion arrived at Cadiz on the 12th of February, and landing the following day, was quartered in the convent of "Del Carmen," in the town of La Isla de Leon, then the most advanced position occupied by the British troops.

On the 16th of March Sir Thomas Graham, who was in command of the force at Cadiz, wishing to attack the advanced French position on the Trocadero, with a view to dislodging them from the isthmus of that name, ordered a company of the 79th, under Captain Donald Cameron, to cross a small stream called the Sancti Petri and effect a diversion in favour of his main assault. The latter, however, was abandoned in consequence of the discovery that the plan had been betrayed to the French, and an order of recall was sent to Captain Cameron. His company was by this time seriously engaged, and

¹ The monthly return of July 1809 shows that the following officers embarked for Scotland with the 2nd Battalion: Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fulton; Captains T. L. Metcalfe, Peter Innes, and James Williamson; Lieutenants Thomas Brown, William Maddock, James Fraser, and Robert Mackay; Ensign Alexander Robertson, Paymaster William Moffatt, Lieutenant and Adjutant John M'Neil, and Surgeon W. B. Miller. The following officers were absent on recruiting work: Captains James Campbell, Neil Camp-

bell, Hugh M'Gregor, and Alexander Cameron, and Lieutenants Charles M'Bean and Angus M'Donald, the regiment having recruiting parties out in Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Inverness, Tain, Manchester, Thurso, and Wick. The following officers were absent with leave: Majors Alexander Petrie and H. J. Riddell; Captains Nathaniel Cameron, Ewen Cameron, and W. C. Cooksey; and Lieutenants Alexander Orr, John M'Lean, William Leaper, and Samuel Robinson.

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of the Board of Directors

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79TH IN THE PENINSULA—1810-14.

Private soldier of a battalion company.

*By J. C. LEASK, from the description given by
HENRY STOOKS SMITH in "An Alphabetical
List of Officers of the 79th Regiment."*



1810-14.

Lieutenants Patrick M'Crummen and Donald Cameron and 25 rank and file were wounded before it could be withdrawn.

In July the battalion was joined at La Isla de Leon by a draft of 2 sergeants and 101 other ranks under Captain Cooksey.

The 79th continued in garrison at Cadiz¹ until the 16th of August, when, the town being considered safe from further attack, and the services of the regiment being much required in Portugal, the Cameron Highlanders embarked on that date and landed at Lisbon on the 29th.

Having been supplied with all necessary field equipment, the battalion was then despatched up country on the 8th September and joined the army, under Lord Wellington, at Busaco on the 25th, when it was brigaded with the 7th Regiment under the command of Major-General Pakenham.

The French army, under Marshal Massena, having possessed itself of Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, had penetrated to the Sierra di Busaco, where Lord Wellington had chosen a favourable position in which to resist its farther advance. The 79th, with its division (Lieutenant-General Spencer's), was posted in the centre of the line, which extended along the Sierra di Busaco. Picquets from the division, forming an advanced communicating chain, were thrown out in front down the steep and rugged declivity on the crest of which the army was posted.

At daybreak on the 27th of September the French columns of attack advanced against the right of the British line with great impetuosity, headed by a swarm of skirmishers, who quickly drove in the advanced posts. They had almost surrounded a picquet of the 79th when Captain Neil Douglas gallantly volunteered with his company to go to its support, his timely fire from a favourable position checking the enemy's advance, and enabling the picquet to retire in good order up the steep slope. Unfortunately, however, Captain Alexander Cameron, who commanded the picquet, was unable or unwilling to withdraw. He was last seen by Captain (afterwards the late Lieutenant-General Sir Neil) Douglas fighting hand to hand with several French soldiers to whom he refused to deliver his sword.

¹ During the period 13th of February to 16th of August, when the regiment was in garrison at Cadiz, the following men died either of wounds or disease: Corporal J. Sinclair, Privates T. Anderson, H. Cunning-

ham, J. Gunn, A. Fraser, M. Lamont, J. Lowe, A. Lyle, D. M'Intosh, J. M'Swain, G. Matheson, W. Murdoch, W. Ross, R. Stewart, A. Sutherland, W. Townsend, and D. Vass.

His body was found after the battle pierced with seven bayonet wounds.

The attack upon the British right flank was, however, soon abandoned, and directed mainly upon the left of the army. The Cameron Highlanders, therefore, had little further share in the actual fighting, though we learn from a manuscript by Lieutenant Ford of the 79th that they were exposed to artillery fire. The loss of the regiment was nevertheless very severe in proportion to the numbers closely engaged, Captain Alexander Cameron and 6 rank and file¹ being killed, and Captain Neil Douglas, Lieutenant Thomas Brown, and 41 rank and file wounded: of the latter, 5 subsequently succumbed to their wounds.²

That the 79th Highlanders have not got the word "*Busaco*" on their colours is one of those anomalies, of which there are so many in the history of the British army, which it would be useless to attempt to explain.

The following appears in Lieutenant Ford's Journal:—

"The regiment was *present*, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Philips Cameron. The picquet, commanded by Captain Alexander Cameron, and the 6th Company, commanded by Captain Neil Douglas, were *engaged*. The latter was detached to support the picquet."

The distinction between *present* and *engaged* in Peninsular days was due to the fact that projectiles only carried a few hundred yards, and it was then easier to be present at and witness a fight, without actually coming under fire, than it is in this long-range era.

The day after the battle, which had resulted for the moment in a sharp repulse to the French, Massena made a flank march to Boyalõa to turn Wellington's left flank. The British army, therefore, fell back in perfect order upon the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras, which were reached on October the 8th. They formed a very effective barrier to any farther advance by the enemy.

At this moment the long and honourable military career of that most distinguished soldier, Major-General Alan Cameron, came to a close after forty years of arduous work, twenty-two of which had been spent upon active service in the field. Finding that his health was

¹ Corporal William M'Beth, Privates John Dow, John Farrell, William Ross, Hugh Smith, and John Young.

² Privates John Fletcher, Daniel Gillespie, Robert Gunn, Donald Nicolson, and Donald Swanson.

PLATE 6



MAJOR KENNETH CAMERON.

(From a Photograph lent by D. MACPHERSON CAMERON, Esq., Hamilton, Canada.)

utterly shattered, he reluctantly resigned the command of his brigade, and proceeded to England, consoling himself with the thought that he left his devoted Highlanders in the hands of his eldest son, that gallant young soldier Lieutenant-Colonel Philips Cameron.

The army remained unmolested and inactive until the 14th of November, when the French army, straitened by want of provisions, thinned by desertion, and unable to make any impression upon the invulnerable lines before them, was reduced to such dire distress that Massena decided to break up his camp and retire silently by night upon Santarem.

Realising what had happened, the British army rapidly followed in pursuit, the different divisions being directed upon Alemquer, Cartaxo, and Elvalle. At Cartaxo the Cameron Highlanders were joined by a draft from the 2nd Battalion of 2 sergeants and 83 rank and file under Captain Andrew Brown. The pursuit of the French army was continued with great activity until its arrival at Santarem, where Lord Wellington judged it inexpedient to attack it in that precipitous and formidable position.

In the month of April the 2nd Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fulton, moved from Stirling to Dudhope barracks, Dundee.

1811.

On the 5th of March 1811 the enemy broke up his camp at Santarem and resumed his retreat, followed by the British in close and rapid pursuit. Several partial actions occurred with the French rear-guard, in one of which—a severe skirmish on the 15th of March at Foz d'Aronce—the light company of the 79th, attached to the Light Division of the army, was engaged from 4 P.M. until dark, when the enemy was driven over the river Ceira with great loss. In this affair Lieutenant Kenneth Cameron of the 79th captured the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 39th French infantry, and conveyed him a prisoner to headquarters. The light company had 2 rank and file (Corporal Duncan M'Kechnie and Private Archibald Robertson) killed, and 7 rank and file wounded.

The enemy quitted Portugal and re-entered Spain on the 4th of April; but on May the 2nd Massena, wishing to relieve Almeida,

which was invested by Lord Wellington, again advanced his army to a position in front of the Duas Casas stream and the village of Fuentes d'Onor. The British troops were drawn up upon a line covering Almeida, which extended from Fort Conception on the left, along the Duas Casas, to Nava d'Aver on the right, where the flank was somewhat exposed.

On the afternoon of the 3rd of May Massena made various attacks upon the British position, but it soon became apparent that his main objective was the capture of the village of Fuentes d'Onor and the overthrow of the British right flank. This village, which is situated in a valley, with several detached buildings upon high ground at its upper extremity, was entrusted to the 71st and 79th Highlanders, with the 24th Regiment and several light companies in support, the whole commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Philips Cameron of the 79th. The enemy, advancing in great force, succeeded from time to time in gaining possession of portions of the village, but after a succession of most bloody hand-to-hand encounters he was completely driven from it by nightfall, when darkness put an end to the conflict. The various light companies were then withdrawn, the 24th, 71st, and 79th remaining in occupation of the village.

The whole of the following day was occupied by Massena in making dispositions for a renewal of the attack, and early on the morning of the 5th the enemy advanced in great force against certain points in the British position. His most strenuous efforts were again directed upon Fuentes d'Onor. Here the most desperate fighting occurred, yet notwithstanding the fact that the whole Sixth French Corps was employed in the attack, the enemy never succeeded in gaining more than temporary possession of the village. Its lower portion, however, was completely carried, two companies of the 79th, which had become separated in the struggle from the main body, being surrounded, overpowered, and made prisoners. To the upper and larger portion of the village, however, our men clung tenaciously, a fierce hand-to-hand fight being maintained with the French Imperial Guard, the *élite* of Napoleon's army, the Highlanders in many instances clubbing their muskets and using the butts instead of their bayonets. During this close and deadly strife, a French soldier was observed to step aside into a doorway and take deliberate aim at Colonel Cameron, who fell from his horse mortally wounded.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PHILIPS CAMERON.
DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED AT FUENTES D'ONOR.
(From a Portrait in the Officers' Mess, 1st Battalion.)

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A cry of grief and rage arose from the Highlanders, who called in Gaelic to their comrades of the 71st, "*Thuit an Camshronach*" (Cameron has fallen), and the two Highland regiments, supported by the 88th Connaught Rangers and the 74th Highlanders, who had arrived as reinforcements, hurled themselves upon the French. The excitement amongst the men of the 88th and 74th, many of whom also spoke Gaelic, was intense when they heard that it was "*Cia Mar tha's*" son¹ who was being carried to the rear. The onslaught was terrific, the French being driven with great slaughter out of the village; after which the Highlanders were withdrawn, their place being taken at Fuentes d'Onor by a brigade of the Light Division.

During these two sanguinary days, besides Lieutenant-Colonel Philips Cameron, mortally wounded, the Cameron Highlanders had Captain William Imlach, 1 sergeant, and 36 rank and file killed;² Captains Malcolm Fraser, Andrew Brown, and Sinclair Davidson, Lieutenants John Sinclair, James Calder, Archibald Fraser, Alexander Cameron, John Webb, and Fulton Robertson, Ensigns Charles Brown and Duncan Cameron, 6 sergeants, and 138 rank and file wounded; 2 sergeants and 92 rank and file missing. Captain Sinclair Davidson, 1 sergeant, and 25 rank and file died of their wounds.³

¹ Sir Alan Cameron was known amongst the men of the Highland regiments by the soubriquet of "*old Cia Mar tha*," in consequence of his almost invariable habit of addressing them with the Gaelic salute of "*Cia Mar tha thu?*" (How are you?).—Mackenzie's 'History of the Camerons.'

² Sergeant John Livingstone; Corporals James Dewar, Alexander Henderson, James M'Kenzie, and John M'Rae; Privates John Brochie, Robert Cameron, William Cooke, Robert Craig, Isaac Jenkins, Kairnes Kelly, Thomas Leggatt, James Levach, David M'Callum, William M'Donald, William M'Intyre, Alexander M'Kay, John M'Kinlay, Donald M'Lean, Alexander M'Leod, Malcolm M'Leod, James M'Rae, John Matthews, Peter Murray, William Murray, James Nairn, John Nicolson, Alexander Sinclair, George Spark, John Sutherland, John Swanson, John Thomson, Moore Todd, George Watters, John White, David Yeaman, and James Young.

³ Sergeant Alexander M'Kenzie; Privates Campbell Banks, Luke Beacroft, Alexander Budge, Thomas Crabb, William Currie,

Donald Davidson, Hugh Donaldson, David Ferry, George Findlayson, Hector Fraser, Adam Gunn, Alexander M'Bain, Peter M'Gregor, John M'Isaac, Hugh M'Kay, Archibald M'Kinnon, Angus M'Millan, Hugh M'Pherson, George Manson, Laurence Moore, Thomas Robinson, Joseph Ross, Owen Scott, John Wharton, and William Williamson.

"The ensign who carried the colours of the 79th in this dreadful struggle was killed. The covering sergeant immediately called out, 'An officer to bear the colours of the 79th!' One came forward, and was soon struck down. 'An officer to bear the colours of the 79th!' again shouted the sergeant, and another hero succeeded, who was also killed. A third time, and a fourth, the sergeant called out in like manner as the bearers of the colours were successively struck down; till at length no officer remained unwounded but the gallant adjutant, who sprang forward and seized the colours, saying, 'The 79th shall never want one to carry its colours while I stand.' He bore them in safety through the glorious fight."—Sir Archibald Alison's 'History of Europe.'

The brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and a gold medal were conferred upon Major Alexander Petrie, who succeeded to the command of the regiment after Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron was wounded; the senior Captain, Andrew Brown, was promoted to the rank of Brevet-Major; and the regiment received the royal authority to bear on its colours and appointments the words "*Fuentes d'Onor*" in addition to its other honours. For its distinguished services the regiment also received the special commendation of Lord Wellington, as proved by the following letter from his military secretary to the commanding officer:—

"VILLA FORMOSA, 8th of May 1811.

"SIR,—I am directed by Lord Wellington to acquaint you that he will have great pleasure in submitting to the Commander-in-Chief, for a commission, the name of any non-commissioned officer of the 79th Regiment whom you may recommend, as his lordship is anxious to mark his sense of the conduct of the 79th during the late engagement with the enemy.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

"(Signed) FITZROY SOMERSET.

"Major PETRIE,
"Commanding 79th Highlanders."

In consequence of the above communication, Sergeant Donald M'Intosh was recommended for a commission, and was appointed ensign in the 88th Regiment on the 4th of June 1811.

In Massena's despatch to the War Minister, giving an account of the battle, the following passage occurs, evincing his sense of the share borne by the Scottish regiments in his defeat on both days of the battle: "They [the British] lost 500 prisoners and had more than 800 killed, among whom are many officers and Scots."

The gallant Colonel Cameron was, as previously stated, the eldest son of Major-General Alan Cameron, the founder of the corps, and an officer of much professional talent and promise. So highly was he esteemed by Lord Wellington that his lordship, with his whole staff and all the generals within reach, attended his funeral, which was conducted with military honours. Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron was only twenty-nine at the date of his death.

Sir Walter Scott, in his "*Vision of Don Roderick*," alludes to the circumstances of Colonel Cameron's death in the following lines:—

"And what avails thee that, for Cameron slain,
Wild from his plaided ranks the yell was given—
Vengeance and grief gave mountain-rage the rein,
And, at the bloody spear-point headlong driven,
Thy Despot's giant guards fled like the rack of heaven."

The following note to the above lines, by Sir Walter Scott, is also interesting :—

“The gallant Colonel Cameron was wounded mortally during the desperate contest in the streets of the village called Fuentes d’Onore. He fell at the head of his native Highlanders, the 71st and 79th, who raised a dreadful shriek of grief and rage. They charged with irresistible fury the finest body of French Grenadiers ever seen, being a part of Bonaparte’s selected guard. The officer who led the French, a man remarkable for stature and symmetry, was killed on the spot. The Frenchman who stepped out of his rank to take aim at Colonel Cameron was also bayoneted, pierced with a thousand wounds, and almost torn to pieces by the furious Highlanders, who, under the command of Colonel Cadogan [of the 71st], bore the enemy out of the contested ground at the point of the bayonet.”

As Colonel Cameron was much and deeply lamented, and as his character and conduct were intimately identified with that of the regiment, the following copies of letters to his father, Major-General Alan Cameron, are selected from amongst the many sent to him at that time by officers of distinction :—

“VILLA FORMOSA, 15th May 1811.

“MY DEAR GENERAL,—When I wrote to you last week I felt that I conveyed to you information which would give you great pain ; but I hoped that I made you acquainted with the fullest extent of the misfortune which had befallen you. Unfortunately, however, those upon whose judgment I relied were deceived ; your son’s wound was worse than it was supposed to be—it was mortal, and he died the day before yesterday at two in the morning.

“I am convinced that you will credit the assurance which I give you that I condole with you most sincerely upon this misfortune, of the extent of which no man is more capable than myself of forming an estimate, from the knowledge which I had, and the just estimate which I had formed in my own opinion, of the merits of your son.

“You will, I am convinced, always regret and lament his loss ; but I hope you will derive some consolation from the reflection that he fell in the performance of his duty, at the head of your brave regiment, loved and respected by all who knew him, in an action in which, if possible, the British troops surpassed anything they had ever done before, and of which the result was most honourable to his Majesty’s arms.

“At all events, if Providence had decreed to deprive you of your son, I cannot conceive a string of circumstances more honourable and glorious than those under which he lost his life in the cause of his country.

“Believe me, however, that although I am fully alive to all the honourable circumstances attending his death, I most sincerely condole with you upon your loss, and that I ever am, yours most sincerely,

“(Signed) WELLINGTON.

“Major-General ALAN CAMERON, &c.”

“VILLA FORMOSA, 15th May 1811.

“MY DEAR SIR,—If anything can alleviate the distress of mind you must now labour under, it must be the concurrent sentiments of regret and approbation of the gallant conduct of your ever-to-be-lamented son which reign throughout the whole of this army. I should forbear to have intruded upon you at this moment if I did not believe that the expressions of these feelings would afford you a ray of consolation, and, in addition to my situation, which affords me an opportunity of dealing and detailing to you what we all experience of grief mixed with admiration, my personal regard towards you prompts me to trouble you even at such a crisis.

“Your own heroism and fortitude, my dear Sir, is now more than ever put to the test, and I fervently hope that they will carry you through your severe trial.

“I was by the side of your intrepid son, and by his equally intrepid 79th, on the evening of the 3rd in the gallant defence of Fuentes. I witnessed him there in the hottest fire only adding to his men’s excellent conduct by his coolness, foresight, and bravery. I estimated him still higher than I did before; and when I heard on the 5th of his fall at his fatal post, being myself then in another part of the field, I hardly know an event that could have occurred to have given more pain.

“We endeavoured, and Lord Wellington was the foremost, to pay him those last honours which his heroic life and conduct deserved in the manner that could best mark the opinions we entertained of him as a brother soldier, and the loss his country had sustained by his fall.

“(Signed)

CHARLES STEWART,

“Major-General and Adjutant-General.”

Mr Mackenzie, in his ‘History of the Camerons,’ states that the following letter from his father was found in Colonel Cameron’s pocket after his death:—

“LONDON, 20th February 1811.

“I arrived home some few days ago after rather a rough passage to Falmouth. Captain Stanhope favoured me with his best cabin, for which I was thankful. I am glad to say that I found your sister quite well; and, now my own health is so much improved, I begin to regret having resigned my command in the army.

“Let me, however, charge you to appreciate your own position at the head of a fine regiment; be careful of the lives of the gallant fellows, at the same time that you will also hold sacred their honour, for I am sure they would not hesitate to sacrifice the one in helping you to maintain the other. I will not trouble you with more at present, but write when you can.”

Massena being thus baffled in every attempt to relieve Almeida,¹ and failing to turn the position of Lord Wellington, withdrew his

¹ Almeida fell, Massena abandoning the place to its fate; but the Governor (Brennier) together with the greater part of the garrison effected their escape with great dexterity, after destroying the guns in Almeida and rendering

the place as far as possible useless. Massena was at once recalled to France, and Marmont assumed command of the French army in Portugal.

army across the Agueda, leaving that fortress to inevitable capture or surrender.

The army was now put into cantonments, and the regiment occupied the village of Aldea de Ponte from the 14th of May to the 6th of June, when it marched for the camp at St O'Laya, where it remained till the 21st of July; from thence it marched, and again went into cantonments at Bemquerenca from the 11th to the 22nd of August. Here it was so severely attacked by intermittent fever and dysentery that upwards of 300 men were sent into general hospital. This outbreak was the result, no doubt, of hardship, exposure, and impure water during the campaign in the earlier part of the year against Marshal Massena. Deaths followed each other with distressing rapidity, no less than 83 non-commissioned officers and men succumbing in the six months during which this epidemic lasted. In order to check this outbreak several changes of stations were tried. On the 2nd of September the regiment moved to Mealhada de Sorda, and on the 11th to Muizella, when it proceeded to Vellades, where it remained till the 3rd of October. It was here joined in the month of September by a strong draft of 5 sergeants and 231 rank and file from the 2nd Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fulton, who now assumed command of the regiment. On the 4th of October the regiment moved to Trecas, where it continued till the 24th of November, when the troops were advanced to quarters more contiguous to the Spanish frontier, to assist in the preparation for the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.

On the 3rd of December the regiment went into quarters at Alma Fala, within four leagues of Ciudad Rodrigo; but sickness still prevailing to a great extent, it was removed on account of its weak state on the 1st of January 1812 to Vizeu.

In the month of November the 2nd Battalion marched from Dundee to Glasgow.

1812.

On the 19th of February 1812, as the health of the men had greatly improved, the regiment was ordered into the Alemtejo to assist in covering the siege of Badajos, and on the 14th of March it arrived in camp before Elvas. Two days later the 79th, with the 1st Division of the

army, commanded by Sir Thomas Graham, crossed the Guadiana in order to oppose Marshal Soult, who was then advancing from Seville to the relief of Badajos. On the morning of the 20th, after a forced march of twelve leagues undertaken to surprise a division of the enemy, Llerena was entered just as the French quitted it in all haste. The troops, jaded by their long march, were incapable of effective pursuit, yet notwithstanding this the 42nd and 79th, with some cavalry and guns, followed up the enemy in a most spirited manner until he had gained a ridge of hills in the direction of his main body.

Badajos having been taken by storm on April the 6th, the regiment returned into the Alemtejo, where it remained until the 20th of the month. It was then ordered to join a force directed against Marshal Marmont, who had made an incursion into Portugal during the progress of the siege. Upon the approach of the British, however, to Castello Branco, Marmont retired with precipitation, plundering the district through which he passed.

On the 2nd of May the 79th went into quarters at Alpalhoa, where on the 11th the regiment was joined by a draft of 5 sergeants and 113 rank and file from the 2nd Battalion, under command of Captain Peter Innes. On the 19th it moved to Castello de Vide, and thence to Sardeal, which it quitted on June the 1st to advance with the army towards the Portuguese frontier.

On the 13th of June the army crossed the Agueda, and on the 16th of July it arrived before Salamanca. In the memorable victory¹ achieved by the British there on July the 22nd, the Cameron Highlanders can scarcely be said to have participated. They were stationed in reserve with Major-General Campbell's division on the extreme left of the line, and were not brought into action until the close of the day. The loss of the regiment was only 2 rank and file wounded, yet its services were considered of sufficient importance to obtain the royal authority for the word "*Salamanca*" to be inscribed on its colours and appointments. The gold medal was also conferred on the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fulton.

On the 12th of August the allied army entered Madrid. The 79th, with Major-General Campbell's division, reached the Spanish capital on the 14th, when the regiment was encamped in the pleasure-grounds

¹ Lieutenant J. W. Webb of the 79th was three times wounded at the battle of Salamanca : he was at the time attached for duty to the Portuguese troops.



MAJOR THE HONOURABLE E. C. COCKS.

KILLED AT THE SIEGE OF BURGOS, 8TH OF OCTOBER 1812.

In the Uniform of the 16th Light Dragoons, from which Regiment he was transferred.

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of Jerome Bonaparte's house, a few hundred yards from the city. A few days later the battalion moved to the Escorial.

As Lord Wellington now determined to lay siege to Burgos, the army left Madrid on the 1st of September, and on the 18th arrived before that fortress. Preparations were at once commenced for the investment of the castle, which was held by a strong French garrison under General Dubrêton.

On the morning of the 19th the light battalion, formed of the light companies of the 24th, 42nd, 58th, 60th, and 79th Regiments, under Major Hon. E. C. Cocks of the 79th, was directed to drive the enemy from his outlying defences on the heights of St Michael. These defences consisted of a horn-work and *flèches* commanding the approach to the castle on the right side.

The attack commenced by a simultaneous movement by the light companies of the 42nd and 79th against the two *flèches*, both of which were gallantly carried. Inside them, however, the light company of the 79th was exposed to a most galling fire from a post, just to the left of the horn-work, which was strongly held by a number of Frenchmen. To dislodge this party a detachment was sent forward under Lieutenant Hugh Grant, who found it, however, impossible to advance in face of ever-increasing numbers. Equally resolved not to retire, he drew up his party under cover of an entrenchment, took a wounded soldier's musket himself, and assisted his men to maintain their position until the remainder of the company arrived. With this reinforcement the enemy was driven within the horn-work, but the success was dearly purchased, the brave young Lieutenant Hugh Grant receiving a mortal wound from which he died a few days later, sincerely and deeply regretted.

The two light companies then maintained their position until nightfall, when the light battalion was assembled at this point with orders to storm the horn-work at 11 P.M. A detachment of the 42nd and a Portuguese regiment were at this hour to enter the ditch on the left of the work and to attempt the escalade of both demi-bastions, the fire of which was to be kept in check by a direct attack in front by the remainder of the 42nd. The light battalion was to advance along the slope of the hill parallel to the left flank of the work, which it was to endeavour to enter by the gorge. The attack by the 42nd was to be the signal for the advance of the light

battalion; the command of the whole force was entrusted to Major-General Sir Denis Pack.

At the appointed hour the troops moved to the assault. The light companies, on arriving at the gorge of the work, were received with a withering fire through the loopholes in the palisading, which caused very heavy loss. Undismayed by this, however, the men rushed in, and without waiting to use their felling-axes and ladders, lifted the foremost men over the palisades. The first man to enter the horn-work was Sergeant John M'Kenzie of the 79th. He was assisted over the palisades by Sergeant Masterton M'Intosh, receiving a bayonet wound through his arm as he reached the ground inside. He was closely followed over by Major Cocks, Sergeant M'Intosh, and other members of the storming-party. In this manner, and with the aid of scaling-ladders, the light battalion was in a very few minutes inside the work, when a guard of twelve men, under Sergeant Donald M'Kenzie of the 79th, was at once placed upon the gate. A charge was then made upon the garrison, and a desperate struggle ensued. In their efforts to escape the French dashed for the entrance held by Sergeant M'Kenzie and his men, rushing past them in full flight in the direction of the castle. Sergeant M'Kenzie and his party behaved with the greatest bravery in their efforts to stem this rush and arrest the wild career of the fugitives. He himself was severely wounded, whilst Bugler Charles Bogle of the 79th was afterwards found dead in the gate alongside the body of a French soldier, the sword of the former and the bayonet of the latter thrust through each other's bodies!

The front attack had in the meantime failed completely, and a severe loss was sustained.

The enemy now opened fire from the castle upon the captured horn-work with showers of grape, and, as this proved most destructive, the light battalion was withdrawn to the ditch of the curtain. The storming-party was then relieved by other troops, who were employed during the night in forming a parapet along the gorge.

Sergeant Donald M'Kenzie, who was so severely wounded, had also, it should be stated, volunteered to command the party carrying the scaling-ladders, and he had himself placed some of them against the palisades. He and Sergeant Masterton M'Intosh were brought specially to the notice of Lord Wellington, who recommended them for commissions. Sergeant M'Kenzie had previously applied to Major

Cocks for the loan of his dress sabre, which the Major readily granted, and he related with satisfaction that the Sergeant had returned it to him in a state which indicated that he had used it with effect.

Napier, in his 'History of the Peninsular War,' thus describes the capture of the horn-work:—

"On the 19th, the passage of the river being effected above the town by the first division, Major Somers Cocks, supported by Pack's Portuguese, drove in the French outposts on the hill of San Michael. In the night the same troops, reinforced with the forty-second regiment, stormed that horn-work, and the conflict was murderous. The Highlanders who bore the ladders, under the Engineer Pitt, placed them very well, splicing them to meet the great height of the scarp; yet the stormers were beaten back with great loss, and would have failed if the gallant Cocks had not forced an entrance by the gorge with the seventy-ninth. The garrison was thus cut off, and must have surrendered if Cocks had been well supported; but he was only followed by the second battalion of the forty-second, and the French, being still five hundred, broke through and escaped. The affair was censured, the troops complained of each other, and the loss was above four hundred, whilst that of the enemy did not exceed one hundred and fifty."

On the following day Major Cocks issued this order:—

"LIGHT BATTALION ORDERS.

"CAMP BURGOS, 20th of September 1812.

"Major Cocks cannot pass over the events of yesterday and last night without returning his most hearty thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Colonel Stirling's brigade. To praise valour which was so conspicuous is as unnecessary, as to distinguish merit which was so universally displayed is impossible; but Major Cocks must say it never was his lot to see, much less his good fortune to command, troops who displayed more zeal, more discipline, or more steady intrepidity."

After the capture of the horn-work the measures taken to reduce the Castle of Burgos consisted in a series of assaults, ending, with one exception, in repulses, owing to the absence of a battering-train. In one of these attacks Major Andrew Lawrie of the 79th, a gallant and able officer, was killed while entering the ditch and in the act of encouraging his storming-party of Guards and Germans to assault by escalade. Upon another occasion Major Hon. E. C. Cocks met a similar fate while rallying his men in the trenches during a night sortie by the French garrison.

Lord Wellington, by whom this officer was greatly esteemed for his bravery and military talent, attended the funeral with his staff, and the deep sorrow felt by his lordship was shared by all those

who had known Major Cocks. "He was," writes Napier, "a young man of modest demeanour, brave, thoughtful, and enterprising; he lived and died a good soldier."

Major Cocks had been recommended for the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for his conduct in command of the light battalion on the 19th of September, but his death deprived him of the gratification of seeing his promotion in the Gazette.

Besides Majors Lawrie and Hon. E. C. Cocks,¹ the Cameron Highlanders in the various operations during the siege had 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 29 rank and file killed;² Captains Andrew Brown and William Marshall, Lieutenants Hugh Grant, Kewan Leslie, and Angus M'Donald, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 79 rank and file wounded; Lieutenants Hugh Grant and Angus M'Donald and 17 rank and file died of their wounds.³

¹ Extract from the Duke of Wellington's despatches:—

"To Lord Somers.

"VILLA TORO, 11th October 1812.

"Your son fell, as he had lived, in the zealous and gallant discharge of his duty. He had already distinguished himself in the course of the operations of the attack of the Castle of Burgos to such a degree as to induce me to recommend him for promotion; and I assure your Lordship that if Providence had spared him to you, he possessed acquirements, and was endowed with qualities, to become one of the greatest ornaments of his profession, and to continue an honour to his family and an advantage to his country.

"I have no hope that what I have above stated to your Lordship will at all tend to alleviate your affliction on this melancholy occasion; but I could not deny myself the satisfaction of assuring you that I was highly sensible of the merits of your son, and that I most sincerely lament his loss."

The following communication was addressed to Major the Honourable E. C. Cocks by Major-General Sir Denis Pack:—

"(Private.)

"CAMP BURGOS, 21st Sept. 1812.

"DEAR MAJOR COCKS,—When I consider the very essential service rendered by the gallant little corps under your command on the 19th, and how much we are indebted to you

for the success of the night attack, I thought myself called upon to report to Lord Wellington the names of the officer and volunteer whose conduct you commend, and I trust you will make known to your battalion in the most acceptable terms the sense I entertain of their gallantry and exertions.—With great truth, believe me, my dear Major, truly and sincerely yours,

"(Signed) D. PACK.

"To Major Cocks, 79th Regiment."

² Sergeants James Ogilvie and John Walker; Corporal James Fletcher; Drummer Charles Bogle; Privates George Burgess, Donald Cameron, John Cameron, William Cassells, Thomas Cottrell, William Davie, Peter Dochart, James Easton, Kenneth Fraser, Roderick Gordon, John Grant, Alexander Livingstone, Alexander M'Caslin, John M'Donald (1), John M'Donald (2), Lachlan M'Intosh, Donald M'Kay (1), George M'Kay, Donald M'Lean, Duncan M'Rae, James Marshall, Alexander Polson, Thomas Steel, James Sutherland, John Sutherland, William Thomson, Thomas Toy (?), and James Whitelaw.

³ Corporal John Mackenzie; Privates John Bain, Angus Cameron, Peter Carron, John Dunlop, Andrew Fraser, James Hill, Alexander M'Kay, Donald M'Kay (2), Neil M'Kay, Angus M'Leod, William Paterson, Edward Queen, John Sinclair, William Stewart, Angus Sutherland, and William Taylor.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR NEIL DOUGLAS, K.C.B., K.C.H.

(From a Painting in possession of C. DOUGLAS, Esq., Haylee, Largs.)

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The enemy, having received strong reinforcements from France, now advanced from different points to raise the siege. The latter was therefore relinquished, and the baffled British army suddenly broke up its camp before Burgos and commenced a hasty retreat into Portugal. The frontier was crossed on the 19th of November, when the troops went into winter quarters.

On the 1st of December the regiment was quartered at Vodra, where, on the 25th, it was joined by a draft from the 2nd Battalion of 2 sergeants and 42 rank and file under Captain William Bruce.

The following non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment died during the siege of Burgos and the subsequent retreat:—

Sergeants Ewen Cameron, Donald Campbell, William Darling, James M'Alpine, and John Matheson; Corporals John Donaldson, Donald Matheson, and John Moore; Privates William Arthur, Peter Boag, John Boyd, David Brown, James Calder, Alexander Campbell, Archibald Campbell, James Carmichael, Job Clarke, Peter Coleman, William Cormick, Archibald Donald, Hugh Ferguson, Andrew Fife, Alexander Fraser, Hugh Fraser, William Fullarton, John Gunn (1), John Gunn (2), Robert Hamilton, Barney Hand, John Hays, Alexander Henderson, James Kinnaird, James Knox, Alexander Logie, James M'Ardy, Duncan M'Callum, Alan M'Donald, Daniel M'Dougall, William M'Gillivray, Hugh M'Intosh, James M'Intosh, Alexander M'Intyre, Hector M'Leod, Duncan M'Millan, Lachlan M'Queen, Campbell Mitchell, Peter Montgomery, Nicoll Nisbett, George Patrick, Joseph Pollock, James Smith, Donald Sutherland, John Sutherland, William Sutherland, David Swan, Henry Swanson, Hugh Urquhart, John Willox, and Seton Wilson.

On the 18th of June of this year the 2nd Battalion, under the command of Major Neil Douglas, was inspected at Glasgow by Major-General James Durham.

1813.

The regiment occupied quarters at Vodra till the 9th of February 1813, when it moved to Sameice. On the 20th of this month Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas joined from the 2nd Battalion and assumed command in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fulton, who retired. He continued to command the 1st Battalion until the termination of the war.

On the 30th of April the regiment moved to Medoens, where it was joined by a draft from the 2nd Battalion of 2 sergeants and 39 rank and file under Captain Malcolm Fraser.

About the middle of May the army quitted its winter quarters in order to resume active offensive operations against the French, who were occupying strongly entrenched positions on the left bank of the Douro. The 79th formed part of the left wing of the British army, which crossed the Douro at Torre del Moncorvo, under Sir Thomas Graham, and then marched along its northern bank to turn the enemy's right flank. The remainder of the army moved direct upon Salamanca and crossed the Tormes, upon which the French evacuated all their positions and fell back. Lord Wellington then continued his advance, and on the 4th of June his army was concentrated between Valladolid and Placentia.

After occupying Burgos, where the works so gallantly defended in the preceding year had been destroyed by the enemy, the army moved to the left and crossed the river Ebro, near its source, without opposition. It then moved direct upon Vittoria, where on the 21st of June the French were completely routed, with the loss of all their guns, ammunition waggons, baggage, and camp equipage. Driven from the field in disorder, they threw a garrison into Pampeluna, and then continued their retreat towards the frontiers of France.

In the honours of the battle of Vittoria the Cameron Highlanders had no share, as they formed part of Major-General Sir E. Pakenham's division, which was detained at Medina del Pomar to cover the train of ammunition and supplies. The division, immediately after the battle, was directed to march upon Salvatierra in order to intercept a strong French corps under General Clausel, which was endeavouring to form a junction with the main body of the French army in its retreat.

Clausel avoided Pakenham successfully, and effected his desired junction with his main body; upon which the enemy, with concentrated forces, again advanced in great strength for the relief of Pampeluna, which was closely blockaded by Lord Wellington.

Major-General Pakenham's division was therefore recalled. It rejoined the army on the 28th of July, taking up a position across the valley of the Lanz, immediately in rear of the left of the 4th Division, with its right resting on the village of Oricain, and its left on the heights on the opposite side of the valley. It was hardly formed in order of battle when it was attacked by a very superior French force, which it repulsed with severe loss. The engagement spread rapidly,

and fighting soon became general along the heights occupied by the other divisions, nearly every regiment charging with the bayonet. The result of these actions, which were known as the battle of the Pyrenees, was a complete repulse of the French at all points.

The loss of the regiment was 1 sergeant and 5 rank and file killed ;¹ Lieutenant J. Kynock, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 37 rank and file wounded.² Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas had his horse killed under him.

For this battle the regiment received the royal authority to bear the word "*Pyrenees*" on its colours and appointments. Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas had a gold medal conferred upon him, and Major Andrew Brown was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry displayed in command of the brigade picquets at the commencement of the action.

The 79th, with its division, followed up the enemy by Alta Biscar and Alduides until the army finally encamped near the Pass of Maya. Here, on the 12th of September, the regiment was joined by a draft from the 2nd Battalion of 44 rank and file under the command of Lieutenant Ewen Cameron. While the regiment remained here the strong fortresses of San Sebastian and Pampeluna fell into our hands.

On the 9th of November the army was again in motion, and passing the French frontier on the 10th, the regiment shared in the battle of Nivelles, an action in which the enemy was completely driven from the strong line of entrenchments which had been thrown up to dispute the passage of the allied army. Upon this occasion the fine line formed by the Cameron Highlanders when ascending the hill to meet the enemy excited the admiration of General Sir Rowland Hill (afterwards Lord Hill), who remarked upon the steady advance of the regiment under fire. The conduct of the 79th in this engagement gained a clasp for Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas, who commanded it in action, and the royal authority to inscribe the word "*Nivelles*" on its colours and appointments. The loss of the battalion amounted to 1 man (Private Alan M'Lean) killed, Ensign John Thomson and 5 rank and file wounded.

¹ Sergeant Donald Sutherland ; Privates John Boag, William Budge, George Burgess, John M'Gregor, and John Watterson.

² The following died of their wounds : Sergeant William Cherry ; Corporal William

Wilson ; Drummer Ogilvie Matheson ; Privates Alexander Burgess, William Jack, Alexander Kennedy, Angus M'Leod, and William Marshall.

On the 16th the regiment encamped at Ustaritz, where it was joined by a draft of 2 sergeants and 47 rank and file from the 2nd Battalion under the command of Captain J. S. Christie.

On the 9th of December it advanced from Ustaritz and shared in the successful attack upon the enemy's fortified line of entrenchments on both banks of the river Nive, when it had 5 rank and file killed,¹ Lieutenant Alexander Robertson, 2 sergeants, and 24 rank and file wounded.² Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas had an additional clasp conferred upon him for this service, whilst the regiment by royal authority received permission to have the word "*Nive*" added to the other inscriptions on its colours and appointments.

The enemy, unable any longer to cover Bayonne, now retired to a position at Gave d'Oleron, when the inclemency of the weather caused a suspension of operations. The regiment therefore went into winter quarters at St Pierre d'Yurbe, where it remained until the 20th of February 1814, when it marched to St Jean de Luz to receive some clothing, of which the men stood greatly in need.

On the 24th of June 1813 Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Cameron succeeded to the command of the 2nd Battalion at home.

1814.

Early in 1814 the French, compelled to abandon their position on the Gave d'Oleron, retreated upon Orthes, where, on February the 25th, they were again defeated with great loss. In the honours of the battle of Orthes the 79th did not participate, as the battalion had not yet rejoined its division (the 6th) from St Jean de Luz. From Orthes the enemy retired upon Toulouse.

At daybreak on the morning of the 10th of April the 6th Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton, crossed the river Garonne, and, following the route taken by the 4th Division, arrived after a march of some hours within two leagues of the enemy's position,

¹ Corporal Lewis Cameron, Privates Job Gardner, William Taggart, Thomas Thomson, and Duncan Urquhart.

² The following died of their wounds: Privates Archibald Balfour, Henry M'Caig-

herty, and Hugh Sutherland. In addition to the above casualties, Private George Hutchinson was accidentally drowned in the river Nive on the 12th of December.

PLATE 10



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NATHANIEL CAMERON.

(From a Photograph lent by Commander A. C. BRUCE, Royal Navy.)

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when the troops halted to cook their food. Having by this flank movement turned the French position, which facing east ran along a strongly fortified height known as Mont Rave, between, and parallel to, the canal of Languedoc and the Ers river, the army resumed its march, crossing the Ers at Croix d'Orrade. Shortly afterwards the 6th Division halted near the northern extremity of the height, when arrangements were made for an attack. It was decided that the 4th and 6th Divisions should move along the left bank of the river Ers, across the enemy's front, to a position from which an attack could be delivered against his right flank, whilst an assault upon the redoubts on his left was undertaken by the Spanish corps under General Don Manuel Freyre. The approaches to Toulouse from the west, on the other side of the Garonne, were blocked by the troops under Sir Rowland Hill.

The flank march of the 4th and 6th Divisions across the enemy's front was anything but a pleasant experience, the men having to move at the double in threes under a close and heavy fire of round-shot and grape, at comparatively short range, which caused considerable loss. While this movement was in progress the Spaniards advanced against the enemy's left, the troops, 9000 strong, being in close column with a complete rank of officers at their head. The men advanced to the attack with great steadiness, but on a near approach to the glacis of the works which were occupied by the French, they met with such a warm reception that they retired in the greatest disorder.

The 4th and 6th Divisions continued their movement, the former leading, until, when about midway in front of the enemy's position, the Highland Brigade, under Sir Denis Pack, consisting of the 42nd, 79th, and 91st, to which was added the 12th Portuguese, was directed to halt, form line to the right, and ascend the hill. The light companies were at once ordered out to cover the brigade, General Pack bravely leading them on in person. The Grenadier company of the 79th was brought up as a reinforcement to the light troops, and after a vigorous resistance the enemy was driven to a considerable distance down the opposite slope of the ridge. The pursuit was then discontinued, and a slackened and desultory fire of advanced posts succeeded.

The brigade had in the meantime formed on the Balma road, which crossed the height near the centre of the enemy's position; the light companies were recalled, and final arrangements made for an

attack on the two central redoubts designated respectively "La Colombette" and "Le Tour des Augustins." The attack upon the former of these two works was entrusted to the 42nd, the 79th being ordered to storm the latter, whilst the 91st and 12th Portuguese were held in reserve. Both these redoubts were carried at the point of the bayonet, in most gallant style, in the face of a terrific fire of round-shot, grape, and musketry, which occasioned very severe losses. About 100 men of the 79th, headed by several officers, passed through the redoubt which the regiment had taken, and pressed on to encounter the enemy on the ridge beyond. Suddenly, however, a heavy musketry fire was heard in the redoubt captured by the 42nd in their rear, and seeing that the French were once more in possession of it, the men of the Cameron Highlanders fell back at once to "Le Tour des Augustins." A great counter-attack had been made on the Colombette by a strong column of the enemy, and the 42nd, compelled to give way, were retiring along a deep narrow road leading through the redoubt des Augustins. The 79th joined in the retirement, and both regiments for a moment quitted the works.

Lieutenant Ford and seven men of the 79th were cut off in their retreat, and must have been taken prisoners but for the presence of mind of one of the privates, who called out "Sit down." The hint was at once taken, and Ford and his men were mistaken for wounded, a French officer politely expressing his regret that he was unable to assist them.

At this critical juncture Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas was able to re-form the Cameron Highlanders, who again charged the enemy, supported by the 91st, and succeeded in retaking not only the redoubt des Augustins but the Colombette as well. For this service Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas received on the field the thanks of both Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton, commanding the division, and of Major-General Sir D. Pack, commanding the brigade.

The brigade then moved to the right for the purpose of co-operating with the Spaniards and the Light Division, which now supported them, in a further assault upon the two remaining works upon the French left. While, however, the necessary arrangements were being made, Soult, the French commander, finding that three-fourths of his position was already in the hands of the 4th and 6th Divisions, abandoned the remainder of it, and withdrew his army across the

Languedoc Canal and into Toulouse. Wellington then established the Spaniards in the deserted works and so became master of the whole of Mont Rave. The 79th spent the night in the Colombette redoubt.

In this desperate battle the French had 5 generals and about 3000 officers and men killed and wounded, whilst the Allies lost 4 generals and 4659 of all ranks, of whom 2000 were Spaniards,—truly a lamentable and useless spilling of blood, for before the action, if the fact had only been known to the opposing commanders, Napoleon had abdicated the throne of France and a provisional Government had been established in Paris.

On the following day Soult, under the walls of Toulouse, was ready to resume the fighting, but Wellington was not. He preferred to make certain movements of his cavalry and the troops of Hill's corps, which were calculated to menace the enemy's line of retreat, and on the 12th the French commander, finding that he would be shut up in Toulouse if he delayed any longer, left the town and made a rapid forced march of twenty-two miles to Villefranche.

Wellington entered Toulouse the same day in triumph, but in the afternoon two officers arrived from Paris with the news of Napoleon's abdication.

The conduct of the regiment was so highly distinguished on the occasion of this battle as to call forth the particular commendation of the Marquis of Wellington in his despatch, in which it will be observed that only four regiments are specially mentioned, all of them belonging to the 6th Division; and when it is considered that the rear face of the Colombette, captured by the 42nd, commanded the city of Toulouse within half cannon shot, and that the front face of the "Tour des Augustins," captured by the 79th, commanded the valley of the Ers, the importance of the services performed by these two regiments will at once be admitted. The following extract from the despatch above alluded to will confirm these observations:—

"TOULOUSE, 12th April.

"Marshal Beresford continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with General Pack's brigade of the sixth division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the sixth division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement upon the front, the enemy was driven from the two redoubts

and entrenchments on the left, and the whole range of heights was in our possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss, particularly in the brave sixth division.

“The 36th, 42nd, 79th, and 61st Regiments lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day.”

The loss of the 79th was Captains Patrick Purvis and John Cameron; Lieutenant Duncan Cameron and 18 rank and file killed;¹ Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas had a horse shot under him. Captains Thomas Mylne, Peter Innes, James Campbell, and William Marshall; Lieutenants William M'Barnet, Donald Cameron, James Fraser, Ewen Cameron (1), Ewen Cameron (2), John Kynock, Duncan M'Pherson, Charles M'Arthur, Allan Macdonnell; Ensign Alan M'Lean, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Kenneth Cameron, 12 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 182 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing. Lieutenants William M'Barnet, Ewen Cameron (2), 2 sergeants, and 7 rank and file died of their wounds² a few days after the battle.³

“We found the heroes on the plain,
Their eyes were fixed, their hands were chill;
Still bore their breasts the life-blood stain,
The blood was on their bonnets still;
They died as hearts like theirs should die,
In the hot grasp of victory.”

Mr Mackenzie, in his ‘History of the Camerons,’ publishes the following interesting letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Cameron of the 79th to Major-General Alan Cameron, written a day or two after the battle:—

“TOULOUSE, FRANCE, 13th April 1814.

“MY DEAR GENERAL,—I take the very first opportunity I could command since our coming to this place on the 10th to write you. We fought a heavy battle that day (Sunday) with Soult, which we fervently trust will finish

¹ Corporal William Montgomery; Privates Gibson Dick, William Dunnet, Finlay Gillies, William Gray, Donald Innes, David Knox, Donald M'Donald, William Marlburn, Robert Matheson, Alexander Moncrieff, James Ogilvie, John Pickard, Duncan Rankin, Robert Stevens, Hamilton Stevenson, Thomas Walman, and James Wyness.

² Sergeants Alexander M'Master and George M'Ghee; Privates David Barber, Donald Cameron, Ewen Cameron, John Ferguson, Alexander Fraser, Donald M'Kinnon, and Robert Stewart.

³ The interior of the beautiful porch of the English church at Biarritz is lined with white marble slabs bearing the names of all the officers who fell in France in 1813-14, with the (then) badges of the regiments. The 79th has, like the others, a tablet to itself, on which are inscribed the following names: Captain Patrick Purvis, Toulouse, April 10th; Captain John Cameron, Toulouse, April 10th; Lieutenant Duncan Cameron, Toulouse, April 10th; Lieutenant Ewen Cameron, died of wounds, Toulouse, April 11th; Lieutenant William M'Barnet, died of wounds, Toulouse, April 17th.

PLATE 11



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DUNCAN CAMERON, C.B.
(From a Portrait in possession of Dr KENNETH CAMERON, Montreal.)

this interminable contest. I am sorely grieved at the loss of so many dear relatives and comrades in this action—in which I know you will join. Your two nephews, John and Ewen, my cousin Duncan, and Captain Purvis were killed, and Lieutenant M'Barnet is not likely to outlive his wounds. Adjutant Kenneth Cameron is also severely wounded; indeed, I think Colonel Douglas and myself are the only two among the officers that escaped. We buried Captain Purvis, John, Ewen, and Duncan in one grave, in the citadel of Toulouse, and I have ordered a memorial slab to mark their resting-place. News is about that Napoleon has abdicated, but not confirmed. I will, however, write again and acquaint you of anything. I hope your own health has improved. My best regards.—I am, yours ever sincerely,

“DUNCAN CAMERON,
“*Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.*”

“To Major-General CAMERON,
“Gloucester Place, London.”

In a French work, entitled ‘*Précis historique de la Bataille de Toulouse,*’ the loss of the Highland regiments of the 6th Division is thus noticed; and, although much exaggerated, is worthy of observation as showing the degree of importance attached by the enemy to the services performed by these troops:—

“*Les Ecosais sur-tout y firent des pertes énormes. Des débris de trois régiments on n'en forma plus qu'un seul; 700 furent enterrés dans un de ces retranchements.*”

Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas received the decoration of a gold cross for this action, in substitution for all his former decorations; Major Duncan Cameron, the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army; and the regiment by royal authority was permitted to bear on its colours and appointments the word “*Toulouse,*” in addition to its other inscriptions. As a proof, likewise, of the distinction earned by it during the successive campaigns in the Peninsula, and for its general services throughout the war, it was subsequently authorised to have the word “*Peninsula*” inscribed on its colours and appointments.

The news of the abdication of Napoleon Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbons having been received the day after the battle, hostilities were suspended, and the regiment was quartered in several villages in the South of France. While in cantonments, it received a draft of 2 sergeants and 64 rank and file from the 2nd Battalion, under the command of Captain Robert Mackay. On the 3rd of July the Cameron Highlanders marched from Lemarque and embarked at Pauillac, a small port on the Gironde, and on the follow-

ing day dropped down to the mouth of the river. On the 8th the regiment sailed in transports, under convoy of H.M. brig *Roller*, for the South of Ireland, and having disembarked at Monkstown on the 26th of the same month, it marched to Cork. On the 25th of December the regiment was joined by a draft of 264 rank and file from the 2nd Battalion, under the command of Captain John Sinclair.

On the 22nd of May of this year, the 2nd Battalion was inspected at Greenock by Major-General Montgomerie, and during the autumn it moved, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Cameron, from Greenock to Queensberry House barracks, Edinburgh.

1815.

On the 27th of January the regiment embarked at the Cove of Cork, on board the transport *Adamant*, to form part of a force destined to reinforce the army then acting in North America, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Pakenham.

On the 8th of February the expedition sailed, only, however, to be driven back by contrary winds. On the 1st of March it again put to sea, but again adverse weather compelled the ships to return to port; and, finally, on the 3rd of March, its departure was countermanded altogether. Strange indeed was to be the influence of these obstinate westerly gales upon the fortunes of the Cameron Highlanders. They were destined to rescue the regiment from the obscurity of garrison duty in North America and to give it a glorious and prominent share in the greatest of British victories.

On the 17th of March the 79th sailed for the North of Ireland, and a few days later the battalion landed at Warrens Point and marched to Belfast.

Great events were impending in Europe. The startling news of the escape of the Emperor Napoleon from Elba, the enthusiastic reception accorded to him by his former troops, and his triumphal entry into Paris necessitated a universal call to arms. A renewal of the great struggle appeared inevitable, and early in the month of May the Cameron Highlanders received a welcome order to proceed to Flanders. The regiment marched at once from Belfast to Dublin,

where it embarked upon some small craft and sailed for the Downs. Here transports were in readiness to convey it to Ostend, where it arrived after an uneventful journey, and was at once moved by canal to Ghent. At this place the regiment effected a junction with the 1st Royals (Scots) and the 42nd and 92nd Highlanders. The 'Life of a Regiment,' Colonel Greenhill-Gardyne's excellent history of the Gordon Highlanders, quotes from a letter in which a sergeant of the 92nd writes: "A happier meeting could not have taken place, so many Scotchmen who had fought side by side in Egypt, Denmark, Spain, and France."

On May the 27th, the 28th, 32nd, 42nd, 79th, and 92nd Regiments, and the 3rd Battalion 95th Rifles left Ghent for Alost, under Colonel John Cameron of the 92nd, and on the following day they entered Brussels, where they joined the army under the Duke of Wellington. On arrival the 79th was associated with the 28th and 32nd Regiments, under command of Major-General Sir James Kempt, in the 1st Brigade of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton's 5th Division.

The other brigade of the division, under Major-General Sir Denis Pack, was composed of the 3rd Battalion 1st Royals (Scots), the 2nd Battalion of the 44th Regiment, and the 42nd and 92nd Highlanders. On June the 3rd the division was inspected by Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, who was accompanied by Field-Marshal Prince Blucher, commanding the allied Prussian forces in the Low Countries. The Duke expressed his pleasure at its appearance, and remarked that "he was happy again to see some regiments which had served with great reputation in the Peninsula."

On June the 12th Napoleon left Paris to operate against the Allied commanders in Belgium, placing himself at the head of 120,000 seasoned soldiers. It was his intention to cross the Franco-Belgian frontier on the 15th, and to interpose his army between the British and Prussian forces, whose headquarters were respectively at Brussels and Namur. He then hoped to defeat Prince Blucher whilst he detained Wellington and ultimately to crush the British and clear the way to Brussels. To meet any such sudden invasion the Duke and Prince Blucher had arranged that whichever of them was not attacked was to proceed, if possible, to the assistance of his ally.

At 10 P.M. on the night of the 15th of June, the troops in Brussels received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a

moment's notice. It was known that Napoleon had crossed the river Sambre, and that an attack was imminent. At midnight the bugles were sounding the assembly throughout the city, and the Cameron Highlanders fell in quickly upon the Place Royale. Three days' rations were issued, and the regiment then moved to the rendezvous of the division, which by daybreak was marching out by the Namur gate along the road to Quatre Bras. As the 79th left the town at sunrise its band struck up the Scottish air, "Loudoun's bonnie woods and braes." It had indeed been a night of bustle and excitement in Brussels. The mustering of the troops upon this momentous occasion is described in Byron's "Childe Harold" in touching and magnificent stanzas, which give a special prominence to the 79th:—

"And wild and high the 'Cameron's gathering' rose,
The war note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard too have her Saxon foes;
How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills
Savage and shrill! but with the breath which fills
Their mountain pipe, so fill the mountaineers
With the fierce native daring which instils
The stirring memory of a thousand years,
And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears."

At 8 A.M. the division halted in the forest of Soignés, close to the village of Waterloo and three leagues from Brussels, and soon afterwards the Duke of Wellington was observed passing to the front accompanied by his Staff. Orders were now issued for the troops to cook their food, and they had commenced to do this in the shade of the trees, when instructions were received that the march was to be resumed without delay. The Prussians were being attacked by the Emperor in the direction of Ligny, whilst H.R.H. the Prince of Orange with his Dutch Belgians was engaged with a strong force, under Marshal Ney, in the vicinity of Quatre Bras.

The heat was very great, and the men suffered much from thirst, despite the fact that the inhabitants did what they could to supply water and milk to them as they passed. No time was to be lost if the French were to be anticipated at Quatre Bras, an important point in the communications between the Prussian and British armies. The 5th Division therefore pressed on bravely under a burning sun and in suffocating clouds of dust.

At Genappe a heavy cannonade could be heard in front, and before

long numbers of wounded Dutch and Belgian soldiers came limping past the column, some of them faint and weak from loss of blood. Twenty-two miles had been covered at a rapid pace, when the cross-roads at "Les Quatre Bras" were reached. Here a brief halt was called, arms being piled to rest the men for a quarter of an hour. From a rising knoll at the head of the column a good view could be obtained of the enemy, who seemed to be advancing obliquely across our front, from right to left, about half a mile away; heavy firing was in progress in the direction of Ligny, where our Prussian Allies were hotly engaged; immediately in front a Belgian battalion was retiring slowly before the French, and exchanging shots with the enemy's advanced skirmishers; whilst in action to the right front were the troops of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange. Two companies of the Rifle Brigade (95th), which were attached to the division, were at once sent out to support the Belgians.

The brigades of Picton's division now moved to the left, taking up an alignment along the Namur road, the banks of which at this point were from 10 to 15 feet high. The Cameron Highlanders formed the extreme left of the British force, the 92nd being on the right of the division immediately in front of Quatre Bras. Hardly had the different regiments reached their assigned positions when, at 3 P.M., the enemy advanced to the attack.

The Light Companies of the 1st Brigade, together with the 8th Company and marksmen of the 79th, were at once ordered out to skirmish and to keep down the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, which was already causing heavy loss, especially amongst the officers. These Light Companies maintained their advanced position against an ever-increasing number of assailants for over an hour, but as by this time the enemy's marksmen had picked off nearly all the artillerymen who were serving the only two British guns which had as yet come into action, and as the situation seemed to be getting rather critical, the Duke of Wellington directed Sir Thomas Picton to detach a regiment to the front to cover the guns and drive the enemy farther away. Sir James Kempt thereupon rode up to Colonel Douglas and said that the honour of executing his Grace's orders would devolve upon the Cameron Highlanders.

The regiment accordingly cleared the bank in front, fired a volley as it advanced, and then charged the French with the bayonet, driving

their advanced troops in great confusion to a hedge about 100 yards in rear. Here they attempted to re-form, but the 79th followed with such alacrity that this became impossible, and once again the enemy fled hotly pursued by the Highlanders to a second hedge still farther away. From this they were driven in wild disorder upon their main body, which was formed up on some rising ground opposite. The Cameron Highlanders, who had been joined by No. 8 Company in their advance, now halted and re-formed behind the second hedge, continuing to fire volleys at the enemy until their supply of ammunition was exhausted. Happily, before the situation became too critical, an order was received for the battalion to withdraw, a movement which was accomplished without confusion, although the men had to pass through a number of gaps and openings in the first hedge and then to cross a deep ditch. Line was re-formed about fifty yards in front of the original position in the Namur road, and here the regiment was ordered to lie down, as it was much exposed to the enemy's artillery fire. In this unpleasant situation it remained for a full hour, after which orders were issued that the Cameron Highlanders should resume their more sheltered position behind the bank of the Namur road. Being subsequently threatened by the enemy's cavalry, the battalion once more moved forward and formed square.

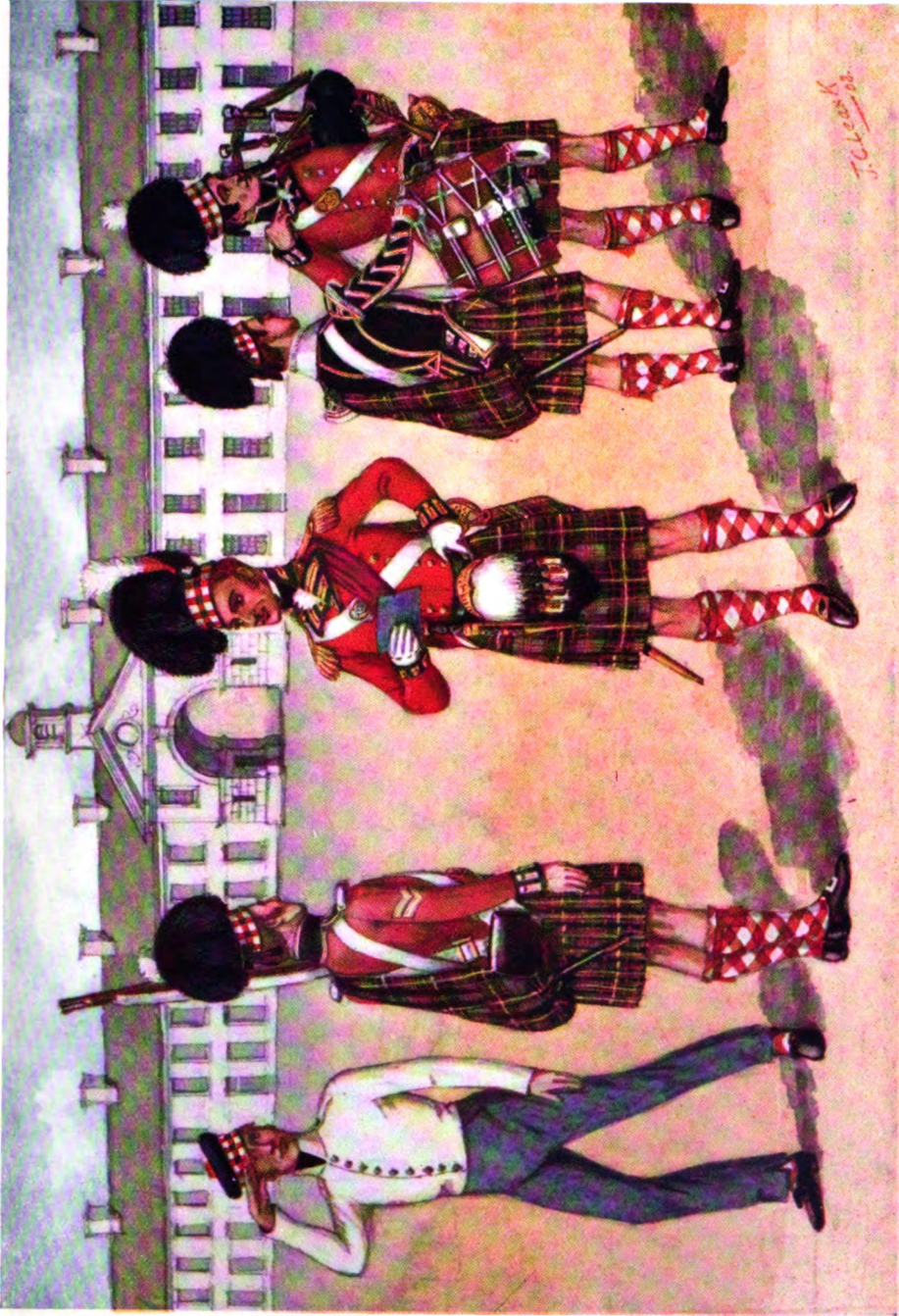
The whole division was at this time hotly engaged, every battalion being repeatedly charged by the French Cuirassiers and Lancers, who came up most gallantly, under cover of their own artillery and the high standing corn, and fired their carbines and pistols into our squares. Everywhere these furious attacks were repulsed, but the British losses were very heavy. Two companies of the Black Watch, which mistook the enemy's Lancers for allies and failed to reach their battalion square, were cut to pieces, whilst amongst the killed were Colonels Sir Robert Macara and John Cameron of Fassiefern, the commanding officers of the 42nd and 92nd Highlanders. Every regiment, from the sudden and peculiar nature of these attacks, had to act independently and provide for its own immediate safety.

Assistance for our hard-pressed troops was, however, at hand. At 5 P.M. the 3rd Division arrived, and shortly afterwards the Guards reached the field of battle. Our artillery too were rapidly coming into action as the afternoon wore on, and their sustained fire began

HOME SERVICE—1814-15.

1. Private, in fatigue dress.
2. Corporal of a battalion company, in review order.
3. Officer of a battalion company, in review order.
4. Drummer, in review order.
5. Piper, in review order.

By J. C. LEASK.



1 2 3 4 5

1814-15.

to inflict heavy losses upon the enemy. Gradually the French desisted from further effort, and at 9 P.M. the last shot was fired.

The troops of the 5th Division then proceeded to form a bivouac for the night, occupying the open fields just in advance of the Namur road and the line which they had held throughout the day. The French army sought shelter in the woods and thickets which lay in front of the British position, large fires being kindled and kept alight throughout the night. It must indeed have been a mournful and distressing time for all, for though the roar of battle was hushed, the groans and cries of the wounded could be heard all over the field. Vivid flashes of lightning and gathering clouds heralded the approach of wet weather after the excessive summer heat which had been experienced throughout the day.

Private Dixon Vallance of the 79th, in a letter describing the battle, says that at this bivouac the men stripped the cuirasses off the dead Frenchmen and used them for cooking their rations. They seem to have made good frying-pans, though Private Vallance complains that some of the gravy was lost through the bullet holes. He adds that some Belgian soldiers who happened to pass while the meal was being prepared, and saw the meat being cooked in the cuirasses, spread a report that the Highlanders were cannibals.

The loss of the 79th on this day was Captain John Sinclair, Lieutenant and Adjutant John Kynock, and 25 rank and file killed;¹ Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonels Andrew Brown and Duncan Cameron; Captains Thomas Mylne, Neil Campbell, William Marshall, Malcolm Fraser, William Bruce, and Robert Mackay; Lieutenants Thomas Brown, William Maddock, William Leaper, James Fraser, Donald M'Phee, and William A. Riach; Ensign James Robertson, Volunteer Alexander Cameron, 12 sergeants, and 248 rank and file wounded. All the field officers, in addition to severe wounds, had their horses killed under them.

At daylight on the 17th the troops were under arms in expectation of a renewal of the attack, but only a few shots were exchanged by the picquets. At 5 A.M. the Duke of Wellington rode up from the village of Genappe, where he had spent the night. The defeat of the

¹ Corporal James Marshall; Privates Robert Ashton, John Bruce, John Blyth, Duncan Cameron, Peter Carrick, John Forbes, Samuel Giddons, Walter Henderson, John Hill, John Howe, William Kennedy, Charles Luss, Gilbert M'Arthur, Alexander M'Donald, John M'Donald, James M'Kay, John M'Kenzie, James M'Leod, John M'Millan (No. 2 Company), Thomas Mully, Robert Philips, John Shaw, Daniel Southwell, and Andrew Tyrie.

Prussians on the previous day at Ligny, and their retreat upon Wavre, had imposed upon the British commander the necessity for a similar withdrawal to cover Brussels. He accordingly sent word to Prince Blucher that he intended to retire upon Mont St. Jean, and that he expected him to support him there with at anyrate one division. The Prussian retreat upon Wavre had completely deceived Napoleon and his lieutenant, Marshal Grouchy, who was sent to follow up the victory of Ligny. They seem to have taken it for granted that Blucher would fall back in the direction of Namur and his own line of communication, and never apparently anticipated that march by side country roads which was to bring the gallant old Prussian into such close touch again with his allies. All trace of the Prussians was lost on the 17th, and on the 18th Grouchy was too far away to prevent that junction of the allied forces at Waterloo which was to prove the ruin of his Imperial master.

The retreat of Wellington's infantry from Quatre Bras commenced about 10 A.M. on the 17th, and was effected in excellent order, notwithstanding a delay caused by the narrowness of the bridge and street of Genappe. Until this difficult point had been passed, the retirement was covered by the cavalry and artillery, who carried out their duties with such skill and courage that the remainder of the army completed its march without molestation from the enemy.

The morning had been sultry and calm, but during the afternoon a thunderstorm set in, accompanied by almost tropical rain. So heavy was the downpour that in a very few minutes the ground was completely saturated and any rapid movement by the mounted troops became impossible.

When the 5th Division reached La Haye Sainte night was falling, and the wearied troops filed off the road to the right and took up their position in some fields of standing corn under cover of rising ground. From the crest of this ridge a few shots were fired by the divisional artillery at the enemy's columns as the latter arrived upon the heights opposite to the British position. In these fields of rye the division bivouacked for the night, the remainder of the army occupying the continuation of the ridge to the right and left, whilst the divisional artillery, covered by strong picquets, remained posted a short distance in advance.

During the night of the 17th-18th June it rained incessantly, whilst

peals of thunder rolled and rumbled with unabated violence. Never did men pass a more miserable night. As morning, however, advanced the clouds began to lift, and the soldiers, rising from their sodden and comfortless bivouac, proceeded to dry and clean their firearms. In the days of muzzle-loaders this operation had to be preceded by the firing of the weapon and on this occasion "the continuous discharge of muskets at rapid and irregular intervals fell upon the ear like the rattle of a brisk and widely extended skirmish,"¹ betraying to Napoleon the knowledge that Wellington really meant to accept battle on the 18th, a fact of which up till now he had been in considerable doubt.

The field of Waterloo, on which the fate of Europe was decided, comprises two parallel plateaux running approximately East and West, and divided by a narrow valley some 1500 yards wide. On the more northern of these two plateaux—that of Mont St. Jean—Wellington had decided to make his stand, whilst opposite, upon the plateau of La Belle Alliance, during the night of the 17th of June, Napoleon assembled his Army. The ground which separated the rival forces was closely cultivated, but the fields were unenclosed, and no obstacle except the heavy state of the ground existed to hinder the movement of troops of all arms. Through the centre of the field of battle ran the main road from Charleroi to Brussels, and where this traversed the British position it was intersected at right angles by a less important country road leading to Wavre on the East and to Braine-la-Leud on the West. The course of this latter road practically coincided with Wellington's main line of defence, the bulk of his troops being posted just in rear of it. In front of this line the old country house of Hougoumont, the farms of La Haye Sainte, Papelotte, and La Haye, and the village of Smohain were strongly occupied as advanced posts, whilst in rear the ground sloping gently to the North afforded ample cover for the bulk of the cavalry and reserves.

Near the very centre of the British position was posted Sir Thomas Picton's division, the right of Kempt's brigade resting on the Brussels-Charleroi road, whilst Pack's brigade continued the line to the left. The frontage allotted to the division was only 700 yards and the ground occupied was just in rear of the crest of the ridge, which afforded concealment from the enemy's view and some protection from the fire of his artillery. Not so fortunate, however, was Bylandt's

¹ Siborne.

brigade of Dutch-Belgian troops. This was posted immediately in front of Picton's division on the forward slope of the ridge, where it was fully exposed to the view and fire of the enemy. The interior dispositions of Kempt's brigade were as follows:—the right of the 32nd Regiment rested upon the high bank of the Brussels-Charleroi road; in the centre stood the 79th Highlanders; whilst the 28th Regiment formed the left of the brigade. These three battalions were disposed in line of columns at deploying intervals. The fourth regiment of the brigade—the 95th Rifles—was separated in detachments, two companies occupying a sand-pit about 120 yards in front of the right of the brigade, one company lining an adjoining hedge, whilst the remainder of the battalion held the bank along a portion of the Wavre road.

At about 8 A.M. the weather began to improve, and shortly afterwards the blare of martial music drew the attention of all observers to the ridge of La Belle Alliance, where the French Army was being ostentatiously arrayed for the attack with all the traditional pomp and glitter of war. The crisis was obviously at hand, and as the French lines were gradually formed and the masses of troops were seen to extend farther and farther to the East and West until they almost out-flanked the Allied position, the excitement became intense. Hardly had the French dispositions been completed when loud bursts of cheering passing from corps to corps along the line announced that the Emperor himself, with a brilliant Staff, was riding along the front of his Army, and inspiring his veterans with confidence and exultation in the idea that the glories of Austerlitz and Jena were about to be repeated on the fields of Belgium, and that the stubborn islanders were at last to be compelled to bow the knee to the Conqueror of Europe.

It was at Hougomont that the battle opened. At about 11.30 A.M. assaulting columns moved out from the French line and thenceforward, in this part of the field, the struggle raged without intermission throughout the day round the orchard and enclosures of the old chateau. The story of the defence of Hougomont forms an epic in the annals of the Empire. It is a story which will never die. Though attacked by overwhelming numbers, the gallant garrison of Guardsmen and Hanoverians held on without flinching until evening. Scorched by the burning buildings, suffocated by smoke, decimated by

the point-blank fire of the enemy, the defenders never lost heart, and at nightfall the heroic survivors were still in possession of the battered walls and buildings.

Meanwhile—shortly after 11.30 A.M.—the French artillery had opened a heavy fire against the whole line, and under cover of this Marshal Ney formed his columns of attack against the left and centre of the British position. At about 2 P.M. masses of French infantry in four large columns began to descend into the valley, the French batteries redoubling their fire as soon as the rearmost companies dipped over the ridge. Picton's division suffered severely from the hail of grape and round-shot, and Bylandt's Dutch-Belgian brigade, in its exposed situation, received such punishment that its ranks were with difficulty kept intact. As the French columns began to ascend the slope, clouds of skirmishers ran forward and the engagement with the light troops of the Allies became general all along the line from the Charleroi road to the extreme left of the British position.

—Steadily the French columns pressed forward, covered by the murderous fire of seventy pieces of cannon. The moral effect of this was too much for the Dutch Belgians. Decimated by artillery fire, and intimidated by the magnificent panorama of the French attack, the regiments of Bylandt's brigade began to waver, and when the enemy came within musket shot these raw troops could no longer be kept in hand. They turned and fled like one man. Passing through the British lines, they ran the gauntlet of the jeers and execrations of Picton's troops, who could with difficulty be restrained from firing upon them in their flight. After the lapse of nearly a century it is possible to look back on events such as these with impartiality and, all feelings of bitterness having been eliminated, to find excuses for the behaviour of our allies. This brigade had fought gallantly at Quatre Bras, where it had been roughly handled, and already on the morning of the 18th it had been put to a higher test than any British unit had as yet been forced to undergo. Moreover, the battalions were composed of youthful and inexperienced recruits, and had not that leaven of veterans in the ranks which gave firmness to the British line and inspired the younger men with a desire to emulate the gallantry of their predecessors, and to show themselves worthy successors of those who had gained their laurels in Spain and Portugal.

Just prior to this unfortunate episode, Picton's division had been

deployed into line to meet the coming storm. Reduced to a mere skeleton, and barely mustering 3000 men, it stood ready to receive the onslaught of 13,000 splendid infantry supported by large bodies of cavalry. Picton was not a man to be dismayed. He knew that in his rear there were no reserves to give him support, but he realised to the full that he could depend upon his two gallant brigades to maintain intact the centre of the British position. As the French columns approached the summit of the ridge, the fire of the enemy's artillery ceased and the heads of the hostile masses of infantry halted in order that the battalions in rear might deploy into line to the right. It was for a manœuvre such as this that Picton was waiting. Ordering a volley and then a charge, he placed himself at the head of his division and rushed forward to settle accounts with cold steel. The combatants were separated by the thick double hedgerow of the Wavre road, and the passage of this caused momentary confusion, but order was quickly restored, and in the hand-to-hand fight which ensued the French were driven in confusion down the hill. In the Rev. G. R. Gleig's account of the battle the following description is given of what occurred:—

“The charge of Kempt's brigade was irresistible. Taken in the act of deploying, the very numbers of the enemy told against them, and they were borne back in a state of confusion such as must be seen to be understood. Nevertheless the success was purchased at a dear rate. Picton, struck by a musket ball in the temple,¹ fell lifeless from his horse, and was instantly carried to the rear by two or three of his followers. He was a thorough soldier in his life, and in the manner of his death is not to be regretted, for he fell, as he himself always wished to do, in the field, and with the consciousness about him of having well done his duty. But the fall of their leader in no degree discomposed or disheartened his gallant division. Kempt was at hand to supply his place, which he did right gallantly, and the line moved on, driving before it all resistance. Doubtless the 79th had hard work to recover its consistency, which the act of passing through a rather thick part of the hedge and a warm reception from a cloud of French tirailleurs somewhat discomposed, but a good regiment like the 79th may be destroyed—it cannot be defeated. The men soon regained the touch, and then woe to the French soldiers, whether in line or dispersed, that endeavoured to withstand them.”

Meanwhile, on the left, Pack's brigade was engaged in a similar struggle, and the 92nd were gaining imperishable renown. The remnant of this gallant regiment, confronted with a column of 3000 Frenchmen, showed no hesitation but charged boldly into the

¹ The bullet which struck down the gallant Sir Thomas Picton is now on view at the Royal United Service Institution, London.



PIPER KENNETH M·KAY AT WATERLOO.

(From the Painting by the late Mr LOCKHART BOGLE.)

midst of them. The impetuosity of their rush was such that the enemy's ranks were on the point of breaking, when Sir William Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry (the Union Brigade, the 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons), which had been waiting in a hollow close by, came up and, advancing through the intervals of the division, completed the repulse of the foe, pursuing the fugitives and capturing an eagle and many prisoners. In this charge the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) passed through the ranks of the 92nd, and the gallant Gordons, roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm by the cries of "Scotland for ever," caught hold of the stirrup-leathers and were carried forward far into the thick of the *mêlée*.

During the latter part of this counter-attack bodies of French cavalry advanced to support the retiring infantry and the regiments of Kempt's brigade, regaining the summit of the ridge, were compelled to form square. Inside the 79th square the surviving pipers played lustily to encourage their comrades, whilst one of their number, a brave Highlander of the Grenadier company named Kenneth M'Kay, stepped outside the bayonets and despite the on-rush of the French squadrons continued to march round playing the well-known air "Cogadh na Sith."¹

The retirement of the French cavalry completed for a time the discomfiture of the enemy in this part of the field. The numbers who fell can never be accurately ascertained, but from the fact that 3000 prisoners remained in the hands of the victors the losses must have been enormous.

So far Napoleon's confidence did not forsake him, despite the fact that he had for some time been aware of the approach of a Prussian force towards his right flank. He had certainly plenty of ground for anxiety. It was already 3.30 P.M., and no time was to be lost if the stubborn British army in his front was to be defeated before the arrival of its Allies. A heavy bombardment of the attenuated but unshaken line was therefore ordered, and a fierce cannonade recommenced. Never before had troops been subjected to such a pounding, and once again Wellington was compelled to withdraw his

¹ This incident is represented in the Plate which is reproduced on the opposite page. The original oil painting, by the late Mr Lockhart Bogle, from which it is taken, now hangs in the officers' mess of the 1st Battalion.

It was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1893, and in the following year was purchased by the past and present officers of the Cameron Highlanders in commemoration of the centenary of the regiment.

infantry behind the crest of the ridge where advantage was taken of such protection as it afforded.

When the Emperor considered that his guns had produced sufficient effect, large masses of cavalry were launched against the right centre of the British position and, under cover of these, fresh infantry attacks were directed against Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte. At a leisurely pace clouds of horsemen descended from the heights of La Belle Alliance; slowly they crossed the valley and ascended the opposite slopes regardless of the gaps caused in their ranks by the grape and round-shot from the guns of the Allies. The British artillerymen stood by their pieces until the enemy came within forty yards, when, after a final discharge of canister, they abandoned their guns and hastily took refuge within the infantry squares which had been formed behind them. Now began an extraordinary scene. Everywhere the Cuirassiers and Lancers charged the squares with the wildest impetuosity and at the highest speed, but nowhere could they break the hedges of bayonets or obtain even a momentary advantage. Met by a steady musketry fire, as each squadron approached to close quarters the pace seemed to slacken, then the direction was changed, and finally the hostile horsemen swept harmlessly round the flanks of the undaunted infantry. Opportunities were thus given for effective action by the British cavalry, which were immediately turned to good account. Collecting every available squadron, Lord Uxbridge made charge after charge with the greatest gallantry. For a long time the turmoil was terrific, but gradually the *élan* of the Frenchmen began to diminish and at last the shattered remnants of their splendid force were compelled to withdraw once more to the plateau of La Belle Alliance.

Meanwhile the attacks on Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte were being pressed with the utmost vigour, but the retreat of the cavalry seemed to discourage the assaulting infantry, who gradually melted away. For a short time the battle resolved itself into a languid cannonade.

The respite did not last long. Spurred by the supreme necessity of gaining time, Napoleon once more hurled fresh bodies of cavalry upon the devoted British battalions and once more was repeated the terrible confusion of charge and counter-charge amid the unbroken squares. Though sadly reduced in numbers our infantry never wavered. "The first time a body of Cuirassiers approached the square

into which I had ridden," writes an Engineer officer, "the men—all young soldiers—seemed to be alarmed. They fired high and with little effect, and in one of the angles there was just as much hesitation as made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable, but it did not last for long. No actual dash was made upon us. Now and then an individual more daring than the rest would ride up to the bayonets, wave his sword about and bully; but the mass held aloof, pulling up within five or six yards, as if, though afraid to go on, they were ashamed to retire. Our men soon discovered that they had the best of it, and ever afterwards, when they heard the sound of cavalry approaching, appeared to consider the circumstance as a pleasant change, for the enemy's guns suspended their fire regularly as the horsemen began to crown the ridge, and we suffered so much from their artillery practice that we were glad when anything put a temporary stop to it. As to the squares themselves, they were firm as rocks, and the jokes which the men cracked while loading and firing were very comical."

At last the French cavalry became exhausted and withdrew in confusion down the slope into the valley, where it came to a halt.

A renewed infantry attack was, however, pressed upon La Haye Sainte, and, after a desperate and protracted defence, the farm at length fell into the hands of the enemy. This success gave to the French a *point d'appui* from which to prosecute further assaults upon the British centre, and guns were actually brought up to the summit of the ridge and fired point blank into our squares. Had the advantage been achieved earlier in the day very serious consequences might have resulted. As it was, the situation was for a time extremely critical, and disaster might well have ensued but for the splendid gallantry displayed by some Hanoverian troops and the men of the King's German Legion. Suddenly, however, the fire of the enemy's infantry slackened and it became apparent that they were falling back. This turn of the tide was due to the ever-increasing pressure of the Prussian army, whose movements must now be briefly described.

The retreat of Prince Blucher's army from Ligny had been conducted with great skill, and by the evening of the 17th of June the bulk of his forces were assembled round Wavre. The French, who had lost touch and were for a long time uncertain of the real direction of the Prussian retirement, had not penetrated at the same time farther north than Gembloux.

Wellington's message from Quatre Bras took a long time to reach the Prussian headquarters, and it was not until midnight on the 17th that Blucher received definite information that the British commander intended to make a stand at Mont St. Jean. Without hesitation he at once issued orders for his troops to move at daybreak upon St. Lambert, from which point they were to assail Napoleon's right flank.

Punctually at the time stated the march of the 1st Corps (Bulow's) commenced, but, delayed by an unfortunate fire in the street at Wavre and impeded by the heavy state of the ground, its progress was slow, and it was not until 4.30 P.M. that Blucher felt justified in commencing the attack with the two leading brigades of his Army. This movement was directed against the village of Planchenoit, a vital point on the right rear of the French position, which practically threatened their communications, and compelled Napoleon to detach a whole corps to meet it.

At 7.30 P.M. the situation of the French army was extremely critical. The Allied line, though strained apparently almost to breaking-point, still stood firm. Bulow's corps was vigorously assailing the village of Planchenoit, where the French were holding their own with ever-increasing difficulty; whilst Ziethen's corps had joined hands with the British left, thereby enabling Wellington to contract and stiffen his line. No thought of retreat, however, seemed as yet to have entered the Emperor's mind. He had still the Old Guard in hand to clear the road for him to Brussels. He determined to make one more bid for victory and to hurl these troops—the flower of the army—into the combat. Ten battalions were available, and these Napoleon himself led forward to a point just south of the farm of La Haye Sainte, where he handed them over to Marshal Ney. Under “the bravest of the brave” they then continued their advance to the West of the Charleroi road, and as they pressed on up the hill with loud shouts of “Vive l'Empereur” their serried ranks appeared invincible. When they arrived, however, within fifty paces of the Allied line, they were received with such a fire of musketry and artillery that great gaps were torn in their columns and a perfectly timed counter-attack by General Adam's brigade, in which the 52nd Regiment particularly distinguished itself, completed their overthrow.

Wellington now perceived that victory was his, and, as the sun

sank below the horizon, he waved his hat and gave the order for the whole line to advance. Shouts of joy and exultation at once burst forth as the remains of the army moved forward driving before it crowds of fugitives and capturing all the guns and baggage of the enemy. Napoleon himself recognising, with the defeat of the Guard, that all was lost at once turned his horse's head and galloped rapidly from the field.

The shattered remnant of the 79th still occupied the position it had held so nobly throughout the day, but, notwithstanding its exhausted state, no sooner were orders for a general advance heard than the same unconquered spirit of enthusiasm appeared to animate both officers and men. Lieutenant Alexander Cameron, who had commanded the regiment for the last two or three hours, waving his sword, at once called upon the men to advance, and with loud cheers the *débris* of the regiment pressed forward determined to maintain to the end the reputation it had gained throughout the day.

The pursuit was continued by the Prussian cavalry, but the British halted on the ground which had been occupied by the enemy during the action. The Cameron Highlanders bivouacked for the night at the farm of La Belle Alliance, the scene of the memorable meeting between Wellington and Blucher after the battle.

Such, in brief outline, is a general account of the battle of Waterloo, an action in which the Cameron Highlanders earned undying fame. The wild charge with which they hurled D'Erlon's corps back down the hill, the stubborn resistance offered to Napoleon's splendid cavalry, and the fortitude with which they endured for hours the most terrible cannonade in the world's history,—these are memories which will be treasured as long as the Cameron tartan is worn and any vestige of martial feeling exists in the Scottish nation.

The loss of the 79th was Captain John Cameron; Lieutenants Duncan M'Pherson and Ewen Kennedy; 2 sergeants, and 26 rank and file killed;¹ Captains James Campbell and Neil Campbell; Lieu-

¹ Colour-Sergeant James M'Queen; Sergeant Hugh Cameron; Corporals William Astbury and John Mowatt; Privates George Bain, Donald Banks, Donald Cameron, Alexander Campbell (No. 5 Company), Donald Campbell, Lachlan Campbell, Thomas Crawford, John Hastie, John Hutchison, James

Jack, Robert Jeffrey, Abraham Kisher, William Lane, Magnus Larnoch, Alexander M'Intosh, William M'Kellar, Peter M'Kinnon, Ewen M'Lachlan, John M'Millan (Grenadiers), Donald Munro, William Robertson, Matthew Shepherd, Thomas Train, and Robert Young.

tenants Alexander Cameron, Donald Cameron, Ewen Cameron, Alexander Forbes, Charles M'Arthur, and John Powling; Ensigns Alexander Speirs Crawford and John Nash; 12 sergeants, 4 drummers, and 121 rank and file wounded. Captain Neil Campbell, Lieutenants Donald Cameron and John Powling, and 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 37 rank and file,¹ wounded at Quatre Bras or Waterloo, died of their wounds soon afterwards.

"La Haye, bear witness, sacred is its height,
 And sacred is it truly from that day;
 For never braver blood was spent in fight
 Than Briton here has mingled with the clay.
 Set where thou wilt thy foot, thou scarce canst tread
 Here on a spot unhallowed by the dead.
 Here was it that the Highlanders withstood
 The tide of hostile power, received its weight
 With resolute strength, and stemmed and turned the flood;
 And fitly here, as in the Grecian strait,
 The funeral stone might say—Go, traveller, tell
 Scotland, that in our duty here we fell."

—Southey's "Pilgrimage to Waterloo."

The conduct of the regiment in the two battles was mentioned in highly flattering terms in the Duke of Wellington's despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated "Waterloo, 19th June 1815," and it is worthy of observation that in this despatch, as in that of the battle of Toulouse, the division of the British army to which the Scottish regiments were attached is the only one specially commended. The following is an extract from the despatch above alluded to:—

"The troops of the fifth division, and those of the Brunswick corps, were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42nd, 79th, and 92nd Regiments, and the battalion of Hanoverians."

In the Prussian official despatch by Marshal Prince Blucher, dated

¹ Drum-Major William Gurney; Sergeants Angus M'Kay and Peter M'Lachlan; Corporals George M'Kenzie and Alexander Stewart; Drummers John Gibson and Neil M'Coll; Privates Alexander Alexander, John Bruce, Alexander Campbell (No. 6 Company), Archibald Campbell, Donald Campbell (1), Donald Campbell (2), Archibald Cummings, Donald Falconer, Thomas Henderson, James Jamieson, Alexander Johnstone, John Lawrie,

William Lightbody, Donald M'Coll, James M'Donald, James M'Gill, Robert M'Gregor, Gilbert M'Intosh, Neil M'Kay, Lachlan M'Lachlan, Angus M'Lean, Alexander M'Lennan, Duncan M'Leod, John M'Leod, David M'Quattie, John Miller, Samuel Mitchell, Edward Roberts, Donald Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, William Sutherland, James Walsh, John Watson, Daniel Weir, and James Young.

18th June 1815, the distinguished conduct of the Scottish regiments is thus adverted to:—

“The English army fought with a valour which it is impossible to surpass; and the repeated charges of the Old Guard were baffled by the intrepidity of the Scottish regiments.”

From the great loss it sustained amongst the superior officers, the command of the regiment eventually devolved upon Lieutenant Alexander Cameron, who was promoted to a company in the Gazette subsequent to the battle, and afterwards to the brevet rank of Major, for his very conspicuous gallantry on that occasion.

The distinction of a Companionship of the Order of the Bath was conferred upon the commanding officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Brown, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Cameron; Captain Thomas Mylne, the senior captain, was promoted by brevet to be a Major in the army; each surviving officer and soldier engaged either at Quatre Bras or Waterloo received the decoration of the silver “Waterloo” medal, and was allowed to reckon two additional years’ service, whilst it is almost superfluous to add that the regiment received the royal authority to bear the word “*Waterloo*” on its colours and appointments, in commemoration of its services on this glorious day.

The following is a complete list of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who served in the ranks of the Cameron Highlanders at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo:—

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel	Neil Douglas	Severely wounded.
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	Andrew Brown	Severely wounded.
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	Duncan Cameron	Severely wounded.
Lieutenant and Adjutant	John Kynock	<i>Killed.</i>
Quartermaster	Angus Cameron.	
Surgeon	George Ridesdale.	
Assistant-Surgeon	William George Burrell.	
”	David Perston.	
Paymaster	John M’Arthur.	
Acting-Adjutant Lieut.	George Harrison.	
Sergeant-Major	Masterton M’Intosh.	
Quartermaster-Sergeant	James Hay.	
Paymaster-Sergeant	William Lane.	
Armourer-Sergeant	John Morris.	
Schoolmaster-Sergeant	William Gray	Slightly wounded.

GRENADIERS.

Captain	.	.	Neil Campbell	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
Lieutenant	.	.	Alexander Cameron	.	Wounded.
"	.	.	William Leaper	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Duncan M'Pherson	.	<i>Killed.</i>
Colour-Sergeant	.	.	James M'Queen	.	<i>Killed.</i>
Sergeant	.	.	Alexander Gunn	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Thomas Campbell	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	Gordon Cowie	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Colin M'Donald	.	Severely wounded.
Corporal	.	.	William Astbury	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	Rose Campbell.		
"	.	.	George M'Nie.		
"	.	.	John Mowatt	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	John Walton	.	Severely wounded.
Drummer	.	.	Neil M'Coll	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
Private	.	.	Donald Andrew	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	George Beckie	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	William Black.		
"	.	.	Ebenezer Brown	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	David Buckley	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Henry Burns.		
"	.	.	Donald Cameron (1st)	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Donald Cameron (2nd)	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	Duncan Cameron	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	Donald Campbell (1st)	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	Donald Campbell (2nd)	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	Neil Campbell	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Mark Clarke	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	William Cormick	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	Daniel Dillon.		
"	.	.	Peter Dunbar	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	Samuel Fewel	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	John Fraser.		
"	.	.	John Gall	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Samuel Giddons	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	Alexander Gow	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Alexander Gray.		
"	.	.	William Harvey	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	John Hayter.		
"	.	.	David Henderson.		
"	.	.	Walter Henderson	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	John Howe	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	Peter Hutton.		
"	.	.	James Kerr	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Robert Jeffrey	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	John Kennedy	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	Thomas Kirkwood	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Charles Luss	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	Peter M'Arthur	.	Slightly wounded.

Private	.	.	.	Hugh M'Caskill	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Peter M'Culloch	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander M'Donald	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	John M'Donald.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	William M'Donald.	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James M'Gill	.	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Gillivray.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Robert M'Innes.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Peter M'Inroy.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Charles M'Intosh	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Intosh	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	Kenneth M'Kay	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Robert M'Kay (1st)	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Robert M'Kay (2nd)	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Kechnie.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Allan M'Lachlan	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Peter M'Laren	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Lean.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander M'Lennan	.	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	John M'Millan	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	John M'Pherson	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Neil M'Pherson	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Phee	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Manson	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Moorhead	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander Moss.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Donald Munro	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	Thomas Murray	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Andrew Noble.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Thomas Noble	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Robert Philips	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	James Raggs	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Reid.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander Ritchie.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	David Ross.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Daniel Southwell	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	Alexander Stewart	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald Sutherland	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Henry Sutherland	.	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	James Sutherland.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	William Swanson	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Archibald Taylor	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Williamson	.	.	Severely wounded.

No. I.

Captain	.	.	.	William Bruce	.	.	Severely wounded.
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Alexander Forbes	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Phee	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander Speirs Crawford	.	.	Slightly wounded.
Colour-Sergeant	.	.	.	Ewen M'Kenzie.	.	.	

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Sergeant	.	.	.	Hugh Bannerman.	
"	.	.	.	George Sinclair.	
"	.	.	.	William Swanson.	
"	.	.	.	David Taylor.	
Corporal	.	.	.	John M'Lellan (1st)	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Lellan (2nd)	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John O'Neil . . .	. Severely wounded.
Private	.	.	.	William Adams . . .	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Allan.	
"	.	.	.	James Anderson.	
"	.	.	.	Thomas Armstrong	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	George Bain . . .	. <i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	Charles Boag.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander Bremner	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	George Brian.	
"	.	.	.	John Bruce . . .	. <i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	Alexander Cameron	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Cameron.	
"	.	.	.	Angus Campbell.	
"	.	.	.	George Coghill.	
"	.	.	.	William Coleman . . .	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Coventry.	
"	.	.	.	Angus Dickson.	
"	.	.	.	James Diver . . .	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Givan . . .	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Grant . . .	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Archibald Hamilton.	
"	.	.	.	Archibald Henderson.	
"	.	.	.	James Hume . . .	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Stephen Hunt . . .	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Johnston . . .	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Jack . . .	. <i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	George Jeffray . . .	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	David Kinnaird.	
"	.	.	.	Hugh M'Birnie.	
"	.	.	.	John M'Cettrick . . .	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William M'Credie.	
"	.	.	.	Colin M'Intosh . . .	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	George M'Kay (1st).	
"	.	.	.	George M'Kay (2nd).	
"	.	.	.	Neil M'Kay . . .	. <i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	George Mackenzie . . .	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James M'Lellan . . .	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Angus M'Leod.	
"	.	.	.	Hugh M'Leod . . .	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	James M'Leod . . .	. <i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	Roderick M'Leod.	
"	.	.	.	John M'Longish.	
"	.	.	.	James Marshall.	
"	.	.	.	William Martin . . .	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Samuel Mitchell . . .	. <i>Mortally wounded at Waterloo; died same day.</i>

Private	.	.	.	Henry Monro	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Thomas Moon.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Thomas Mully	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	James Nesbit	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John O'Neil	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Thomas Owens.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	James Rae.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	James Robertson	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Scott.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Andrew Sheddon	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Wemyss	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Thomas Whiteside	.	.	Slightly wounded.

NO. II.

Lieutenant	.	.	.	John Powling	.	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	James Cameron.	.	.	
Ensign	.	.	.	John M'Phee.	.	.	
Colour-Sergeant	.	.	.	John M'Crummin.	.	.	
Sergeant	.	.	.	Hugh Cameron	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	Peter Grant.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	James M'Gowan.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Lachlan MacLachlan.	.	.	
Corporal	.	.	.	Colin Henderson	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Leod	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Angus Ross	.	.	Slightly wounded.
Drummer	.	.	.	James MacKay.	.	.	
Private	.	.	.	Robert Ashton	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	James Atkins.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Gilbert Ayre.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Thomas Brakenridge.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Angus Bruce	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	George Burgess.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Robert Calder.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander Campbell	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Campbell (1st)	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Campbell (2nd)	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander Clowe.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	William Cummings	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Daniel Ewart	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Fairweather.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	David Fish.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander Fraser	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	David Harden	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Hastie	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	John Hayes.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Jonathan Hazel.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Charles Heatley.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	James Killoch.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	David Laird	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Lane	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>

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Private	.	.	.	Magnus Larnoch	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	William Lithgow	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Bain	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Culloch	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Kay.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	William M'Kay.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Kenzie.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	James M'Kenzie	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Peter M'Kinnon	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	John M'Leod	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Norman M'Leod	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Angus M'Millan.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	John M'Millan	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	David M'Whinnie.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander Morton	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Henry Neil.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Edward Roberts	.	.	<i>Severely wounded, and not heard of again; struck off as dead on 16th of May 1816.</i>
"	.	.	.	James Robertson (1st).	.	.	
"	.	.	.	James Robertson (2nd).	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Thomas Robertson	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Joseph Southall.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	John Stark	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Charles Stewart.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Donald Sutherland	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Thomas Train	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	Robert Vannan.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander Weir.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	John Westwood.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Robert Young	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>

No. III.

Captain	.	.	.	Thomas Mylne	.	.	Severely wounded.
Lieutenant	.	.	.	William Maddock	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Ewen Cameron	.	.	Severely wounded.
Ensign	.	.	.	Charles James M'Lean.	.	.	
Sergeant	.	.	.	John Cummings	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Gray	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander Lamont	.	.	Severely wounded.
Drum-Major	.	.	.	William Gurney	.	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
Corporal	.	.	.	Andrew Horn.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	James Marshall	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	James Mowatt	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Newbigging	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Peter Ross	.	.	Slightly wounded.
Drummer	.	.	.	John Broughall.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Peter Campbell.	.	.	
Private	.	.	.	William Allan	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander Anderson.	.	.	

Private	.	.	.	William Anderton.	
"	.	.	.	William Baird	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Barr	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Blunt	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Matthew Boyd.	
"	.	.	.	Thomas Bryson	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	David Buist.	
"	.	.	.	Duncan Cameron.	
"	.	.	.	William Campbell.	
"	.	.	.	Michael Connell.	
"	.	.	.	George Drysdale	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Easton	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Fisher	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Guylar	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	M'Bain Hamilton	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Thomas Henderson	. <i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	William Horton.	
"	.	.	.	John Johnston	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Edward Kelly	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Norman Leslie.	
"	.	.	.	John Lumsden	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Coll	. <i>Dangerously wounded, and not heard of again; struck off as dead on 16th May 1816.</i>
"	.	.	.	Murdoch M'Craw	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	Charles M'Donald	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Dugald M'Donald	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Donald.	
"	.	.	.	Malcolm M'Donald	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Norman M'Donald.	
"	.	.	.	Murdoch M'Farlane	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	Hugh M'Gillivray	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Gregor (1st)	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Gregor (2nd)	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Gilbert M'Intosh	. <i>Mortally wounded at Quatre Bras; died same day.</i>
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Kain	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Kay	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	George M'Kenzie	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	William M'Kenzie.	
"	.	.	.	John M'Kinnon.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander M'Millan.	
"	.	.	.	John M'Naughton.	
"	.	.	.	Archibald Martin.	
"	.	.	.	William May.	
"	.	.	.	John Miller	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Miller	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Mills.	
"	.	.	.	Thomas Mitchell.	
"	.	.	.	Hugh O'Donnelly.	
"	.	.	.	John Paterson	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Penman.	

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Private	.	.	.	Robert Petrie	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Rogers.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	James Shaw	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Shaw.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Norman Shaw	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Smith	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Taylor	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Andrew Thompson.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Neil Turner	.	.	Taken prisoner.
"	.	.	.	James Walsh	.	.	<i>Dangerously wounded, and not heard of again; struck off as dead on 16th of May 1816.</i>

No. IV.

Captain	.	.	.	John Sinclair	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	Robert MacKay	.	.	Severely wounded.
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Ewen Kennedy	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
Ensign	.	.	.	James Robertson	.	.	Severely wounded.
Volunteer	.	.	.	Alexander Cameron	.	.	Severely wounded.
Colour-Sergeant	.	.	.	Samuel Owens	.	.	Slightly wounded.
Sergeant	.	.	.	William M'Kay.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	John Malcolm.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	John Murray	.	.	Severely wounded.
Corporal	.	.	.	John Donald.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Gavin Hamilton.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander M'Kay	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	George M'Pherson.	.	.	
Private	.	.	.	William Abercrombie.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Michael Alexander.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Peter Angus.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Donald Banks	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	James Barton	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Samuel Bergam.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	John Birnie	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Joseph Bogle.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Donald Cameron	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Campbell.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	William Campbell (1st).	.	.	
"	.	.	.	William Campbell (2nd).	.	.	
"	.	.	.	William Cooper	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Thomas Crawford	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	John Fitton.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Andrew Flockhart	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Roderick Fraser.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	David Glasgow.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	John Graham	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald Grant.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Adam Gray.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	John Hamilton.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	William Harley	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Heatley	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Heath	.	.	Slightly wounded.

Private	.	.	.	George Henderson.	
"	.	.	.	William Henderson.	
"	.	.	.	John Innes . . .	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Jamieson . . .	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Peter Johnson.	
"	.	.	.	John Kennedy.	
"	.	.	.	John King.	
"	.	.	.	Michael Loftus.	
"	.	.	.	Samuel M'Cunne.	
"	.	.	.	John M'Donald.	
"	.	.	.	Thomas M'Donald.	
"	.	.	.	James M'Intosh . . .	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William M'Intyre.	
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Kay.	
"	.	.	.	William M'Kellar . . .	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	James M'Kenzie . . .	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Kenneth M'Kenzie.	
"	.	.	.	Angus M'Lean . . .	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	James M'Pherson.	
"	.	.	.	Archibald Mills . . .	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander Paterson . . .	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Paton . . .	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Pirrie.	
"	.	.	.	Peter Pringle . . .	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Ross (1st).	
"	.	.	.	John Ross (2nd) . . .	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Robert Russell . . .	Severely wounded
"	.	.	.	Thomas Shaw.	
"	.	.	.	David Sinclair . . .	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Sutherland . . .	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Sutherland . . .	<i>Severely wounded, and not heard of again; struck off as dead on 16th May 1816.</i>
"	.	.	.	Archibald Taylor.	
"	.	.	.	George Wardrop.	
"	.	.	.	Matthew Young.	

No. V.

Captain	.	.	.	Peter Innes.	
Lieutenant	.	.	.	James Fraser . . .	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Alexander Riach	Severely wounded.
Colour-Sergeant	.	.	.	George Manuel . . .	Severely wounded.
Sergeant	.	.	.	John Gibb . . .	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Neil M'Intosh.	
"	.	.	.	James White.	
Corporal	.	.	.	John Barnett . . .	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Archibald Clelland.	
"	.	.	.	Donald Fraser . . .	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Hugh Love . . .	Dangerously wounded.
Drummer	.	.	.	Robert Baldwin . . .	Severely wounded.

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Drummer	.	.	.	John Gibson	.	.	<i>Severely wounded, and not heard of again; struck off as dead on 16th of May 1816.</i>
"	.	.	.	John Manners.			
Private	.	.	.	Alexander Alexander	.	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	George Adams.			
"	.	.	.	John Adams.			
"	.	.	.	John Bain	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander Bannerman	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Bennie	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	George Black.			
"	.	.	.	John Blair.			
"	.	.	.	Matthew Brand.			
"	.	.	.	James Brown	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Thomas Brown.			
"	.	.	.	William Calder	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald Cameron	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	George Cameron	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander Campbell	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	William Clarke	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	George Coghill.			
"	.	.	.	James Dyke.			
"	.	.	.	James Fairlie.			
"	.	.	.	Andrew Falconer.			
"	.	.	.	William Farms.			
"	.	.	.	William Finnie.			
"	.	.	.	Angus Ferguson	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Robert Fletcher.			
"	.	.	.	John Forbes	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	James Galloway	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Peter Grant.			
"	.	.	.	Donald Gunn	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander Henry.			
"	.	.	.	William Kelly.			
"	.	.	.	Alexander Johnston.			
"	.	.	.	Alexander Johnstone	.	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	John Lawrie	.	.	<i>Severely wounded, and not heard of again; struck off as dead on 16th May 1816.</i>
"	.	.	.	Andrew Lee.			
"	.	.	.	William Lyall.			
"	.	.	.	Alexander M'Donald.			
"	.	.	.	James M'Donald.			
"	.	.	.	Kenneth M'Donald	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Duncan M'Gibbon.			
"	.	.	.	Timothy M'Ginigall.			
"	.	.	.	Michael M'Kale	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander M'Kay.			
"	.	.	.	Holt M'Kenzie	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Laren	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Leod.			

Private	.	.	.	William Malcolm.	
"	.	.	.	John Manuel .	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Miller .	. <i>Mortally wounded at Waterloo; died same day.</i>
"	.	.	.	Douglas Mills	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Paterson	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Reid.	
"	.	.	.	William Reid.	
"	.	.	.	Nathaniel Scott.	
"	.	.	.	George Shaw	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Stewart	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Adam Wars.	
"	.	.	.	John Watson.	
"	.	.	.	John Wildie .	. Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	Robert Winton	. Severely wounded.

No. VI.

Captain	.	.	.	James Campbell	. Severely wounded.
Lieutenant	.	.	.	John Thompson.	
"	.	.	.	Donald Cameron	. <i>Died of wounds.</i>
Ensign	.	.	.	Archibald Cameron.	
Colour-Sergeant	.	.	.	William Lambell	. Severely wounded.
Sergeant	.	.	.	James Black.	
"	.	.	.	Sinclair Henderson	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Lever	. Severely wounded.
Corporal	.	.	.	John Gardiner.	
"	.	.	.	John Kennedy.	
"	.	.	.	Duncan M'Gregor	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Angus Martin.	
"	.	.	.	James Rowan	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Edward Todd.	
Drummer	.	.	.	Thomas M'Donald.	
Private	.	.	.	Thomas Archibald.	
"	.	.	.	John Atkins .	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Thomas Bramner.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander Campbell	. <i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	David Campbell	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Campbell.	
"	.	.	.	Peter Carrick	. <i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	Matthew Cowan	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Fife.	
"	.	.	.	Frederick Finlay	. Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Finlayson.	
"	.	.	.	John Forster.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander Fraser	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald Gollan	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Thomas Gilling.	
"	.	.	.	Donald Grant	. Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	George Gray.	
"	.	.	.	John Gray	. Severely wounded.

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Private	.	.	William Gunn	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	George Gwilliam	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	John Harley.		
"	.	.	John Hogg	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	John Houston	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	William Humphries.		
"	.	.	William Kerr.		
"	.	.	Duncan M'Cuig.		
"	.	.	Charles M'Donald	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Daniel M'Ginnerty.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Dennis M'Ginnerty.		
"	.	.	Alexander M'Intosh	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	Alexander M'Kay.		
"	.	.	Angus M'Kay (1st)	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	Angus M'Kay (2nd)	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	George M'Kay.		
"	.	.	Donald M'Kenzie.		
"	.	.	Donald M'Leod.		
"	.	.	John M'Pherson.		
"	.	.	David M'Quattie	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	Andrew Morgan.		
"	.	.	William Morland.		
"	.	.	James Mowat	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Charles Munro.		
"	.	.	Angus Murray	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	John Reid	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	James Robertson	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Robert Shaw	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Alexander Smith.		
"	.	.	Archibald Smith	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	William Smith	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Noble Sproul.		
"	.	.	John Stewart	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	Lachlan Stewart	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	James Stone	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	James Stratton	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Donald Taylor	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	Henry Travers	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Dixon Vallance	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	William Walton	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	David Watt	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Alexander White.		
"	.	.	William Wilson	.	Severely wounded.

No. VII.

Captain	.	.	John Cameron	.	<i>Killed.</i>
Lieutenant	.	.	Charles M'Arthur	.	Slightly wounded.
Ensign	.	.	John M'Kenzie.		
Colour-Sergeant	.	.	John Sutherland	.	Severely wounded.
Sergeant	.	.	Duncan M'Donald.		
"	.	.	Donald MacKenzie.	.	Dangerously wounded.

Sergeant	.	.	Charles Rose	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
Corporal	.	.	James Barclay	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Duncan Grant.			
"	.	.	David Kerr.			
"	.	.	John M'Donald	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
Drummer	.	.	William Christmas.			
"	.	.	James M'Coll	.	.	Severely wounded.
Private	.	.	Robert Anderson.			
"	.	.	Francis Baillie.			
"	.	.	Andrew Barrie.			
"	.	.	William Bee	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	Joseph Brothers.			
"	.	.	William Brummage.			
"	.	.	William Carradice.			
"	.	.	Thomas Chrystal.			
"	.	.	Charles Craig.			
"	.	.	James Culross	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	John Dempster	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	John Donnelly	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Colin Fletcher	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	John Fletcher.			
"	.	.	Hugh Fraser.			
"	.	.	Jesse Fulton	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Adam Gordon	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	Charles Gow	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	Andrew Greig	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	Robert Hill.			
"	.	.	John Hughes	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	John Hutchison	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	Edward Ivieson.			
"	.	.	James Jamieson	.	.	<i>Dangerously wounded, and not heard of again; struck off as dead on 16th May 1816.</i>
"	.	.	Robert Keldy	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	Andrew Kennedy.			
"	.	.	William Kennedy	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	Angus Kerr.			
"	.	.	Thomas Kirkbride	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	Gilbert M'Arthur	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	John M'Bain	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	Donald M'Coll	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	Duncan M'Farlane	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	David M'Gregor.			
"	.	.	Robert M'Gregor	.	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	David M'Intosh.			
"	.	.	Peter M'Intyre	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	John M'Ivor	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	George M'Kay.			
"	.	.	Hugh M'Kay.			
"	.	.	Ewen M'Kenzie.			
"	.	.	Donald M'Kercher	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	James M'Laren.			

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Private	.	.	.	Hugh M'Lennan	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Leod.	.	
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Pherson.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Mitchell.	.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander Mulligan.	.	
"	.	.	.	Peter Munnol.	.	
"	.	.	.	Robert Munro.	.	
"	.	.	.	Charles Paterson.	.	
"	.	.	.	James Pollock.	.	
"	.	.	.	Alexander Reid	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Reid	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	Allan Scott.	.	
"	.	.	.	William Sutherland.	.	
"	.	.	.	William Swanson	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Watson	.	<i>Dangerously wounded, and not heard of again; struck off as dead on 16th May 1816.</i>
"	.	.	.	Henry Wheeler	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Robert White.	.	

No. VIII.

Captain	.	.	.	Malcolm Fraser	.	Severely wounded.
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Kewan Izod Leslie.	.	
Ensign	.	.	.	John Nash	.	Slightly wounded.
Sergeant	.	.	.	William Baxter	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Peter M'Lachlan	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	Donald Sutherland.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Wright	.	Slightly wounded.
Corporal	.	.	.	Thomas Birch	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Campbell	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander Clarke	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Jeffrey Goddard	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	George M'Kenzie	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	Alexander Stewart	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
Drummer	.	.	.	Henry Fogerberry	.	Slightly wounded.
Private	.	.	.	David Allan.	.	
"	.	.	.	William Athos	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Calder	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Colin Cameron	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald Campbell	.	<i>Severely wounded, and not heard of again; struck off as dead on 16th May 1816.</i>
"	.	.	.	Thomas Clifton.	.	
"	.	.	.	James Cooper.	.	
"	.	.	.	Archibald Cummings	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	Henry Dargon.	.	
"	.	.	.	David Duncan.	.	
"	.	.	.	Robert Elliot.	.	
"	.	.	.	Donald Falconer	.	<i>Mortally wounded at Quatre Bras; died same day.</i>
"	.	.	.	Robert Ferguson	.	Slightly wounded.

Private	.	.	.	Thomas Finnie	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Roderick Grant	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Hill	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	Samuel Hinney	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Inglis.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Allan Irons	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Thomas Jackson	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Keir	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Abraham Kisher	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	John Lamont	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Lightbody	.	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	John M'Donald (1st)	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John M'Donald (2nd)	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	John M'Donald (3rd).	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Robert M'Gillivray	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Robert M'Indoe	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William M'Intosh	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James M'Kay	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	Robert M'Kay	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William M'Kay.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	William M'Kechnie.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	John M'Kenzie (1st)	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Mackenzie (2nd)	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	Isaac M'Kenzie.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Lachlan M'Lachlan	.	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	.	Ewen M'Lachlan	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	John M'Leod.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	Neil M'Millan	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Dugald M'Phee	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Mulchreist	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Neil	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Robert Neill	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Paul.	.	.	
"	.	.	.	William Robertson	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	.	David Ross	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Robert Sinclair	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Thomas Stewart	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Walker	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	John Wands	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Daniel Weir	.	.	<i>Severely wounded, and not heard of again; struck off as dead on 16th May 1816.</i>
"	.	.	.	Donald Williamson	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	William White	.	.	Severely wounded.

LIGHT COMPANY.

Captain	.	.	.	William Marshall	.	.	Severely wounded.
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Thomas Brown	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Fulton Robertson.	.	.	
Colour-Sergeant	.	.	.	William Dewar.	.	.	
Sergeant	.	.	.	Charles Campbell.	.	.	

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Sergeant	.	.	Angus M'Kay	.	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	Donald M'Leod.	.	.	
"	.	.	Donald M'Phee.	.	.	
"	.	.	Finlay Robertson.	.	.	
Corporal	.	.	James Aitchison	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	John Burns	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Angus Kennedy.	.	.	
"	.	.	Matthew Lithgow	.	.	Dangerously wounded.
"	.	.	John M'Kenzie.	.	.	
"	.	.	George Sutherland	.	.	Slightly wounded.
Drummer	.	.	Thomas Bentley.	.	.	
Private	.	.	James Atcherson	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	David Bannerman	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Joseph Bramner	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	John Blyth	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	John Brockie	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	John Bruce	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	John Cameron	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Archibald Campbell	.	.	<i>Died of wounds.</i>
"	.	.	Lachlan Campbell	.	.	<i>Killed.</i>
"	.	.	Adam Chambers.	.	.	
"	.	.	William Chambers.	.	.	
"	.	.	Robert Clelland	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	William Clunes.	.	.	
"	.	.	Henry Cormick	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Alexander Cruickshank.	.	.	
"	.	.	George Cowie	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Benjamin Davidson	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Matthew Dickie.	.	.	
"	.	.	John Doyle	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	James Duffy	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	John Dunn	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	James Gardner.	.	.	
"	.	.	Thomas Gardner	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	John Gibson	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Donald Gunn.	.	.	
"	.	.	John Gunn	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Matthew Hayes.	.	.	
"	.	.	George Hill.	.	.	
"	.	.	Murdoch Jack	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	Henry Jolly.	.	.	
"	.	.	John Lachlan.	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	William Lennox	.	.	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	John Lloyd.	.	.	
"	.	.	Connor M'Coll.	.	.	
"	.	.	Donald M'Donald (1st)	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	Donald M'Donald (2nd)	.	.	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	James M'Donald	.	.	<i>Dangerously wounded, and not heard of again; struck off as dead on 16th of May 1816.</i>
"	.	.	Andrew M'Ewen.	.	.	
"	.	.	Duncan M'Farlane	.	.	Severely wounded.

Private	.	.	.	Allan M'Gillivray.	
"	.	.	.	Swain M'Intosh.	
"	.	.	.	Nicol M'Intyre.	
"	.	.	.	Charles M'Kay	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Kay.	
"	.	.	.	William M'Kay (1st).	
"	.	.	.	William M'Kay (2nd)	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Kenzie.	
"	.	.	.	Lachlan M'Kinnon.	
"	.	.	.	Donald M'Leod	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Duncan M'Leod	Died of wounds.
"	.	.	.	John M'Leod (1st).	
"	.	.	.	John M'Leod (2nd)	Died of wounds.
"	.	.	.	William M'Millan	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James M'Pheaters	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Charles M'Pherson	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Alexander M'Tavish.	
"	.	.	.	James Miller.	
"	.	.	.	George Moor.	
"	.	.	.	Peter Mungan.	
"	.	.	.	Allan Nesmyth	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Pococke	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Pool.	
"	.	.	.	William Rose	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald Ross.	
"	.	.	.	John Ross.	
"	.	.	.	David Scott.	
"	.	.	.	John Shaw	Killed.
"	.	.	.	Matthew Shepherd	Killed.
"	.	.	.	William Sherrat.	
"	.	.	.	John Smallbrook	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Smith	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Donald Sutherland	Died of wounds.
"	.	.	.	John Sutherland	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	William Thorburn	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	Andrew Tyrie	Killed.
"	.	.	.	Peter Wardrop	Severely wounded.
"	.	.	.	David White	Slightly wounded.
"	.	.	.	James Young	Died of wounds.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES.

	Officers.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Rank and file, including Drummers.
<i>Killed</i>	5	2	51
<i>Died of wounds</i>	3	3	28
<i>Wounded, and not heard of again; struck off as dead on 16th of May 1816</i>	...	...	11
<i>Wounded, but survived their wounds</i>	23	21	309
Total casualties	31	26	399

There were, in addition, many so slightly wounded that they did not have to leave the ranks. Their names do not appear in the Casualty Return.

The little village of Waterloo, which gave its name to the battle, is situated some four miles in rear of the position occupied by the British on the 18th of June. The village inn, an old posting-house standing in a broad street, served as Wellington's headquarters. Immediately opposite this inn is an old church, built many years before the battle, but subsequently restored and improved, which contains twenty or thirty mural tablets erected in memory of those who fell in the great struggle. Among others is one, in white marble, which bears the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of

Captains

NEIL CAMPBELL, JOHN SINCLAIR, JOHN CAMERON;

Lieutenants

DONALD CAMERON, DUNCAN MACPHERSON, JOHN KYNOCK,
JOHN POWLING, EWEN KENNEDY;

AND OF THE 9 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND 75 PRIVATES OF THE
79TH REGIMENT OF HIGHLANDERS WHO FELL IN THE MEMORABLE BATTLES
OF QUATRE BRAS AND WATERLOO, 16TH AND 18TH JUNE 1815.

IN WHICH ACTIONS WERE ALSO WOUNDED OF THE SAME CORPS 24 OFFICERS,
375 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

IN MEMORY OF THE VALOUR OF THEIR DECEASED BRETHREN IN ARMS

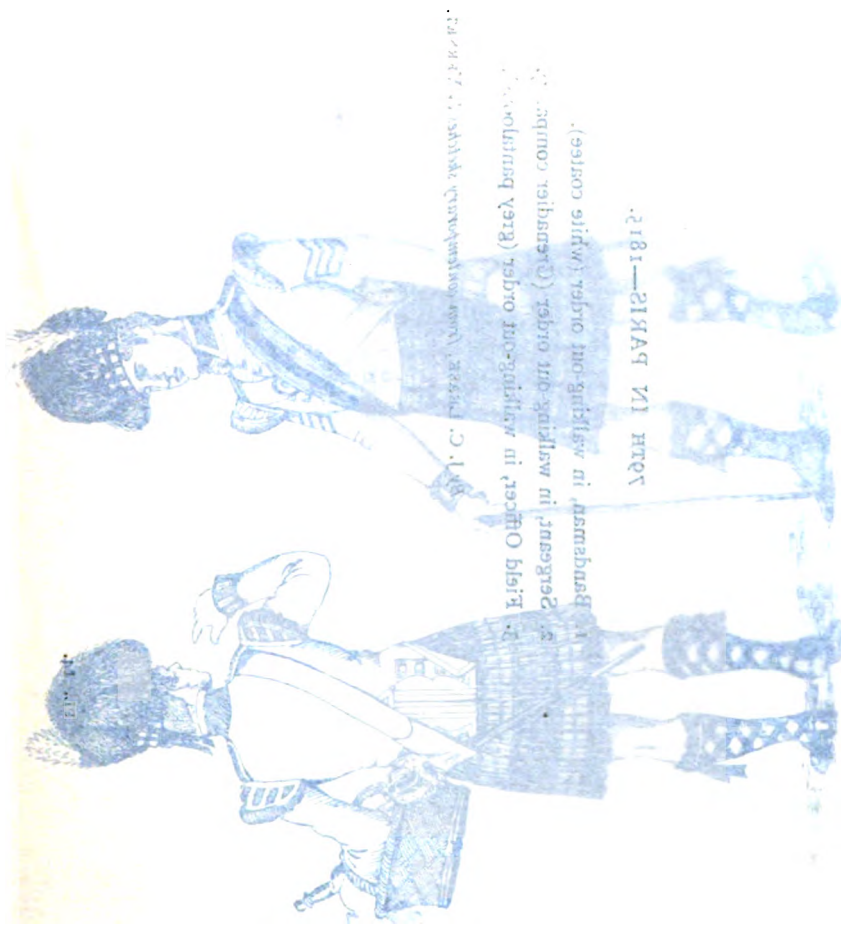
THIS TABLET IS INSCRIBED

BY THE SURVIVING OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT.

“How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest.”

On the 19th of June, the regiment advanced with the army in pursuit of the enemy, and on the 25th reached Marets. On the 8th of July it arrived at Clichy-la-Garenne, where it encamped within a league of Paris the capitulation of which, together with the surrender of Napoleon to Captain Maitland, R.N., closed a war which, for its duration, its sanguinary character, and the combination of events it involved, is unparalleled in history.

On the 24th of July the army was reviewed by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, the King of Prussia, the distinguished Allied commanders, and a great concourse of British and foreign nobility.



W. C. FISHER. A DAY WITH THE ARMY. (1872).

1. Field Officer in marching-out order. (Field uniform.)

2. Sergeant in marching-out order. (Sergeant's comb.)

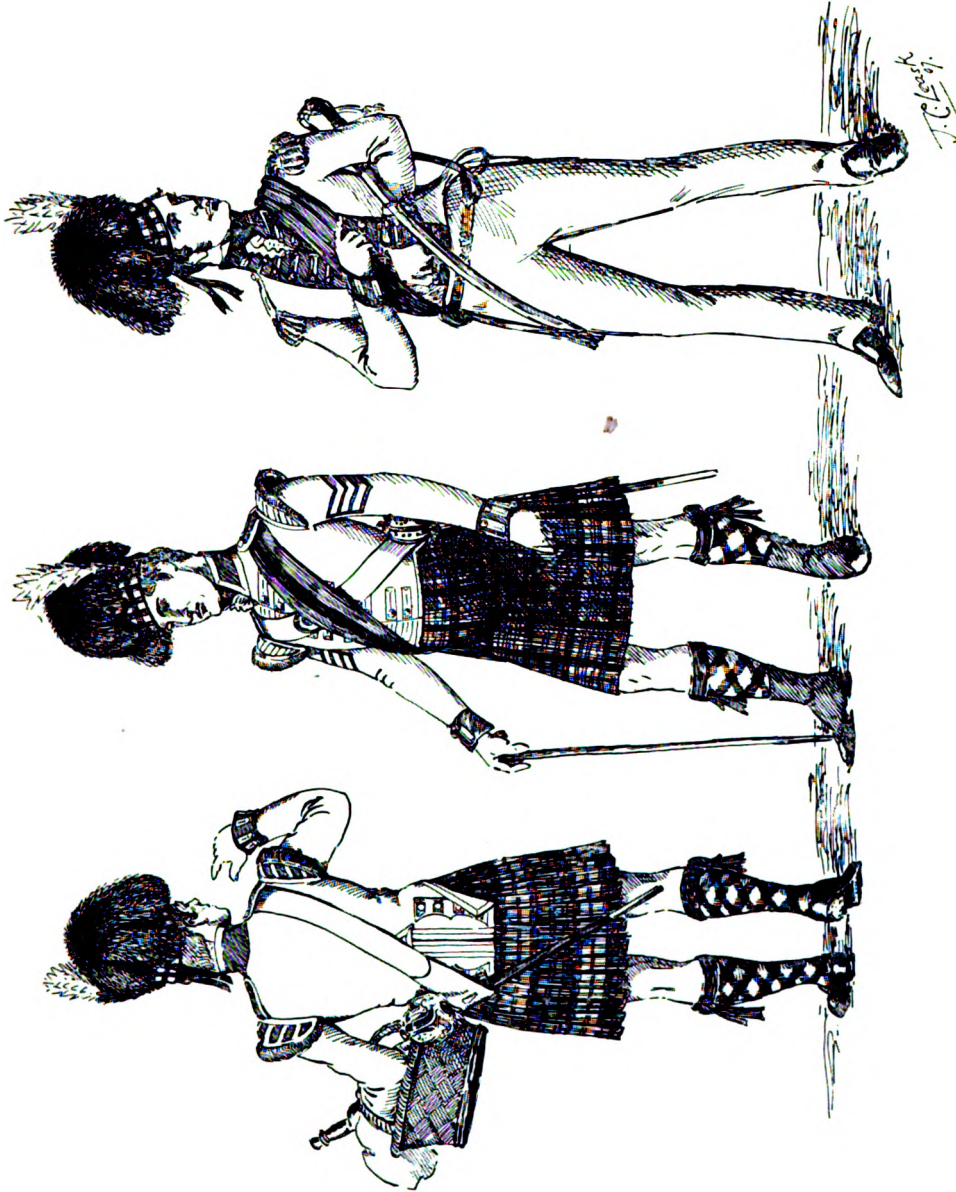
3. Bandmaster in marching-out order. (White corse.)

ADON IN PARIS—1812.

79TH IN PARIS—1815.

1. Bandsman, in walking-out order (white coatee).
2. Sergeant, in walking-out order (Grenadier company).
3. Field Officer, in walking-out order (grey pantaloons).

By J. C. LEASK, from contemporary sketches by VERNET.



3

2

1

79TH IN PARIS—1815.



On the 5th of August a draft of 4 sergeants and 88 rank and file joined from the 2nd Battalion, under the command of Captain James Campbell.

In compliance with a special request from the Emperor of Russia, who was personally desirous of examining the dress and equipment of the Highland regiments, on the 17th of August Sergeant Thomas Campbell of the Grenadiers, a man of gigantic stature, with Private John Fraser and Piper Kenneth Mackay, all of the 79th, accompanied by a like number of each rank from the 42nd and 92nd Highlanders, proceeded to the Palace Elysée in Paris, then the residence of the Emperor Alexander. The following is Sergeant Campbell's account of what took place at this presentation:—

“In the month of August 1815 I was ordered to proceed, with Private John Fraser and Piper Kenneth Mackay, to the Palace Elysée in Paris, then the residence of the Emperor of Russia, where we were joined by Sergeant M'Gregor, Private Munro, and Piper M'Kenzie of the 42nd Highlanders, and Sergeant Grant, Private Logan, and Piper Cameron of the 92nd Highlanders. About half an hour after our arrival at the Palace, Lord Cathcart sent a valet to conduct us to the grand hall, where we met his lordship, whom I immediately recognised. He was pleased to order me to take charge of the party while he went to the Emperor to acquaint him of our arrival, and in about ten minutes after the Emperor entered the hall accompanied by his two brothers, as well as Prince Blucher, Count Plutoff, and several other distinguished personages. The Emperor made a very minute inspection of us, and his curiosity led him to call upon me, as being the most robust of the party, to step to the front, when he ordered the rest to sit down. As soon as I stepped to the front I was surrounded by the astonished nobility, and the Emperor commenced his inspection and questions as follows: First, he examined my appointments and drew my sword; inquired if I could perform any exercise with that weapon, which I told him I could not, and at the same time Lord Cathcart made a remark that it was a deficiency in the British army which he had never taken into consideration before.

“Second, he examined my hose, gaiters, legs, and pinched my skin, thinking I wore something under my kilt, and had the curiosity to lift my kilt up to my navel, so that he might not be deceived. The questions were: If I was present at the actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June? How many officers and men the regiment lost on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June? Whether I was in Egypt? If I wore the kilt in winter, or if I did not feel cold in that season? If I was married? If my parents were alive?

“The Emperor then requested Lord Cathcart to order me to put John Fraser through the ‘manual and platoon’ exercise, at which performance he was highly pleased. He then requested the pipers to play up, and Lord Cathcart desired them to play the Highland tune *Cogadh na Sith*, which he explained to the Emperor, who seemed highly delighted with the music.

“After the Emperor had done with me, the veteran Count Plutoff came up

to me and, taking me by the hand, told me in broken English that I was a good and brave soldier, as all my countrymen were. He then pressed my hand to his breast, and gave me his to press to mine. After all was over I was ordered to take the party to Lord Cathcart's quarters, where we had refreshments, and received a piece of money each from his lordship, and also his approbation for our appearance.

“(Signed) THOMAS CAMPBELL,
“*Sergeant, 79th Highlanders.*”

On the 29th of October the regiment marched from Clichy-la-Garenne through Marly to St Germain-en-Laye, and on the 30th it moved on, through Poissy and Meulan, to AVerne and five other villages in the Department of Seine-et-Oise. Here it stayed until the 10th of December, when it returned to Poissy. At Poissy the regiment remained for a fortnight, but on the 26th it marched to Montmorency, and on the 27th to Luzarches. The night of the 28th was spent at Nogent-les-Vierges, and on the 29th the battalion was distributed in quarters at Liancourt and five other neighbouring villages.

The 2nd Battalion left Edinburgh in the month of August and moved to Dudhope barracks, Dundee, where it was reduced on the 25th of December.

1816.

The last draft furnished by the 2nd Battalion—one consisting of 4 sergeants and 69 rank and file, under Captain Alexander M'Lean—joined the regiment on the 8th of January.

Early in the year the battalion was selected as one of those which were to remain in France for a period of three years with the army of occupation.

On the 23rd of January the Cameron Highlanders left Liancourt, and on the 2nd of February they arrived at Vizernes, when they were distributed in cantonments in fourteen different villages. They remained in these quarters until August the 5th, when the regiment moved to a camp one mile south-east of Blandecques and about a league from St Omer. Here it stayed until October the 15th, when it marched to another camp three miles from the village of Lillers. On the 16th it was encamped near Lens; on the 17th it marched through Henin-Liétard, encamping between Guesnain and Levarde; and on the 18th it reached Mastaing.

On the 22nd of October the 79th, with other troops, was reviewed on the plain of Denain, near Valenciennes, by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge and Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Two days later the regiment returned to its former cantonments at Blandecques, where it arrived on the 27th of the month.

In a General Order, dated "Paris, 30th of November, 1816," the organisation of the future army of occupation in France was promulgated. In this Order the 79th was assigned, together with the 1st Battalion 4th Foot and the 1st Battalion 52nd, to the 4th Infantry Brigade. This brigade, which was to form part of Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton's 2nd Division, was to be commanded by Major-General Sir Denis Pack.

The following are the birthplaces by counties of the non-commissioned officers and men who served in the 1st Battalion 79th Cameron Highlanders from 1809 to 1816 inclusive:—

Inverness	274	Scottish	1743
Caithness	252	English	227
Lanark	166	Irish	139
Argyll	153	Welsh	4
Sutherland	147	Isle of Man	16
Perth	133	Foreigners	5
Ross and Cromarty	90		
Ayr	82		2134
Edinburgh and Lothians	74		
Renfrew	74		
Stirling	57		
Forfar	47		
Aberdeen	37		
Fife	23		
Nairn	19		
Dumbarton	16		
Galloway { Wigtown	} 15	Scottish 146	} 85 Highland 61 Lowland
{ Kirkcudbright }		English 26	
Clackmannan	15	Irish 6	
Banff	14		178
Berwick	12		
Dumfries	12		
Elgin	10		
Haddington	7		
Orkney	4		
Linlithgow	4		
Roxburgh	3		
Shetland	1		
Peebles	1		
Kincardine	1		
	<hr/>		
	1743		2312

In addition to the foregoing, there are 178 names which have no birthplace given. The names, however, appear to be—

Scottish	146	} 85 Highland 61 Lowland
English	26	
Irish	6	
	<hr/>	178

This brings the totals to—

Scottish	1889
English	253
Irish	145
Welsh	4
Isle of Man	16
Foreigners	5
	<hr/>
	2312

124 RECORDS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS. [1817.

Of the men serving in the 1st Battalion between the years 1809-1816 inclusive, the following seem to have been transferred from other corps :—

From the		Brought forward . . .	355
Caithness Highlanders . . .	103	From the	
Inverness Fencible Highlanders . . .	66	95th Rifles	3
Caithness Legion	32	78th Highlanders	2
Canadian Fencibles	17	71st Highlanders	2
Somerset Fencible Cavalry	13	North Lowland Fencibles	2
Lochaber Fencibles	11	General Nugent's Levy	2
Clan Alpine Fencibles	12	23rd Light Dragoons	2
East and West Lothian Cavalry	11	92nd Highlanders	2
Lanark Fencible Cavalry	10	Lanark and Dumbarton Cavalry	2
Fife Cavalry	9	Hopton's Fencibles	2
Manx Fencibles	9	Macdonald Fencibles	1
Argyll Fencibles	8	Strathspey Fencibles	1
Elgin Fencibles	7	72nd Highlanders	1
42nd Highlanders	7	91st Highlanders	1
Reay Fencibles	6	Marines	1
Royal Artillery	6	3rd Foot Guards	1
Fraser Fencibles	6	Household Cavalry	1
Dumbarton Fencibles	5	26th Foot	1
Ross and Cromarty Fencibles	4	90th Foot	1
British Fencibles	4	Mid-Lothian Fencibles	1
Breadalbane Fencibles	3	1st Foot	1
Glengarry Fencibles	3	Other Corps	16
21st Foot	3		
		Total	401
Carry forward	355		

1817.

The regiment remained in cantonments in and around Blan-decques until July the 1st, when it moved into a camp above that village. On the 31st of August it proceeded to a point near Lillers, where it encamped upon the same ground as in the previous year. On the 1st of September the march was resumed, a halt for the night being made close to the town of Lens, and on the 2nd, after passing Douai, the battalion encamped near the village of Auberchicourt. The night of the 3rd was spent on the glacis of the horn-work de Mons, at Valenciennes.

On the 6th of September the Cameron Highlanders, with other troops, were reviewed on the plain of Denain by His Majesty the King of Prussia.

On the 4th of October the 79th vacated camp on the glacis of the horn-work, handed over the tents to some Russian troops, and moved into barracks in Valenciennes, the officers being accom-

modated in billets. On the 13th of October the regiment left Valenciennes and encamped on the plain of Denain.

On the 15th of October the Cameron Highlanders were present at a combined review of British, Saxon, and Danish troops. Two days later they started to march back to their old cantonments at Blandecques, which were reached on the 20th of the month. While at Blandecques the 79th assembled twice a-week for exercise on the heath. The Division was also permitted by the French authorities to manœuvre in the neighbourhood of St Omer.

On the 17th of December Lieutenant John M'Arthur was drowned on passage, to join the regiment, from Dover to Calais.

1818.

The regiment remained in cantonments in Blandecques and the vicinity until the 31st of May, when it went under canvas outside the village. On the 17th of August it marched, by Aire, through Lillers, and encamped on the right of the road one mile beyond that place. Two days later the battalion moved on, by wings, through Douai to the village of Auberchicourt. The next day, the 20th, it proceeded to Valenciennes and once more encamped on the glacis of the horn-work, on the same spot as in the previous year.

On the 8th of September the regiment moved to a camp at Mastaing, near Bouchain, being present the following day at a review on the plain of Denain by the Dukes of Kent and Wellington. On the 11th the 79th marched to Neuville, close to Valenciennes.

On the 23rd of September the Cameron Highlanders, with other troops forming part of the army of occupation, were reviewed between Villers-en-Couche and Saultain by the Allied Sovereigns of Europe.

As France was now in such a profound state of tranquillity, the Allies resolved to withdraw their respective contingents, and, on the 24th of October, the Cameron Highlanders were ordered to march from Neuville to Calais for embarkation. They halted on the 24th at Auberchicourt, on the 25th at Lens, on the 26th at Lillers, on the 27th at Racquinhem, on the 28th at Nordansque, and on the 29th at Calais. On the last-named date the regiment embarked at

Calais, and disembarking at Dover the following day, was quartered for the night in the Castle and in billets. On the 31st of October it marched from Dover, proceeding *via* Folkestone, Ashford, Sevenoaks, East Grinstead, Horsham, and Petworth, to Chichester, where it arrived in two divisions on the 8th and 9th of November respectively.¹

When the 79th was quartered at Blandecques, Colonel Neil Douglas instituted a regimental Good Conduct Medal, or Order of Merit as it was called. In a letter to Major-General Sir Charles Napier, Colonel Douglas thus describes the conditions of award of the distinction: "The order to be divided into two classes; the first to wear a silver and the second a bronze medal, to be acquired in the following manner. Seven years unimpeachable conduct to give a right to the bronze medal or second class, and five years more,

¹ Number of men remaining in the 79th Regiment on its return from France (and reduced to establishment of 650) who have served in the following countries, battles, &c. :—

DECEMBER 1818.

COUNTRIES, BATTLES, &c.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	REMARKS.
With the regiment when passed, &c., 3rd January 1794	Private M. Boyd. Drummers Keir and M'Donald. Sergeant Edwin; Drummers Keir and M'Donald; and Private Simpson. Sergeant-Major M. M'Intosh; Sergeant-Armourer Morris; Sergeants Lambell, Edwin, Stewart, and Cowie; Corporal Lundy; Drummers Keir and M'Donald; Privates M. Boyd, D. Duncan, Geo. Gwilliams, and Simpson.
Holland, 1794-95	...	...	...	1
West Indies, 1795-96 and -97	...	...	2	...
Holland in 1799	1	...	2	1	
Egypt, 1801	5	1	2	4	
Denmark, 1807	14	10	4	91	
Portugal and Spain, 1808 and 1809	16	12	4	97	
Battle of Talavera	...	...	...	7
Holland in 1809	15	13	4	99	
Cadiz in 1810	21	15	4	112	
Battle of Busaco	21	15	4	111	
" Fuentes d'Onor	19	13	4	117	
Siege of Burgos	21	17	4	122	
Battle of Salamanca	22	17	4	128	
" the Pyrenees	27	18	4	147	
" the Nivelle	27	18	4	150	
" the Nive	27	18	4	160	
" Toulouse	26	18	4	155	
" Quatre Bras	25	21	7	243	
" Waterloo	19	16	6	177	
Number of men not at any of the above-mentioned	3	5	10	335	

—Extract from the Journal of Lieutenant JOHN FORD.

or twelve in all, to give a right to the silver medal or first class. One year as sergeant to reckon as two. Every siege or general action to reckon as one year. Thanks in orders to give a right to a medal; and the commanding officer to be empowered to grant medals for all extraordinary acts of gallantry or devotion to the service at his own discretion. The commanding officer to have it in his power, for all acts of inebriety, insubordination, or other breach of the articles of war, to degrade any man from the order by taking his medal from him altogether, or of depriving him of it for a limited period, according to the nature and degree of his offence; and all these circumstances, as well as all promotions and appointments in the order, to be published in regimental orders."

The granting of these medals had a most beneficial effect on the conduct of the regiment. The issue of them was stopped in 1838, but those men to whom they had been granted were permitted to continue wearing them during the remainder of their service.

1819.

On the 6th of March the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Companies marched from Chichester to Portsmouth to take over the duties of the town from the 21st Regiment, which was to leave the garrison on the following day. The remainder of the regiment reached Portsmouth on the 9th.

The Cameron Highlanders were now ordered to embark for the island of Jersey, in relief of the 55th Regiment, and the move of the battalion, which was under the command of Lieutenant - Colonel Andrew Brown, C.B., was carried out as follows:—

Companies.	Transports.	Sailed.	Disembarked.
Headquarters, 1st and 2nd	<i>Tods</i>	June 3	June 8
3rd and 8th	<i>Caroline</i>	June 3	June 10
4th and horses	<i>Fox</i>	June 4	June 10
Grenadiers, 6th, and Band	<i>Zephyr</i>	June 14	June 17
7th, Light, and Drummers	<i>Crown</i>	June 14	June 18
5th and Hospital	<i>Integrity</i>	July 7	July 11

On arrival in Jersey the Grenadiers, 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, and Light Companies, were quartered in Fort Regent; the 5th Company occupied Elizabeth Castle; and the 3rd, 4th, and 8th Companies proceeded to St Peters.

On the 15th of October the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 7th Companies, under command of Major James Campbell, embarked for Guernsey in the transport *Fanny*, and the 5th Company in the transport *Crown*. On arrival in Guernsey the 1st, 5th, and 7th Companies were quartered in Fort George, whilst the 4th Company occupied Castle Comet, furnishing a detachment to Vale Castle. The 2nd Company proceeded on the 18th to the island of Alderney to relieve a detachment of the 33rd Regiment.

After these companies had left Jersey for Guernsey and Alderney, the 3rd and 8th Companies moved to Fort Regent.

1820.

In February of this year the regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to England on being relieved by the 7th Veteran Battalion. The embarkation for Plymouth was carried out as follows:—

Companies.	Transports.	From whence.	Sailed.	Disembarked.
1st, 4th, and 5th . . .	<i>Thomas and Mary</i>	Guernsey	March 21	March 25
2nd and 7th	<i>Caroline</i>	Guernsey	March 25	April 1
Headquarters, Grenadiers, Light, and 8th }	<i>Thomas</i>	Jersey	April 13	April 14
3rd and 6th	<i>Zephyr</i>	Jersey	April 13	April 14

The 2nd Company arrived at Jersey from Alderney on the 21st of March in the King's cutter *Starling*, and embarked for Plymouth in the *Caroline*.

Soon after the arrival of the regiment in Plymouth, the following letter and enclosure were received from Colonel de Butts, R.E., commanding the troops in Jersey in the absence of Major-General Gordon:—

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE, JERSEY, 15th of April, 1820.

“SIR,—In transmitting the enclosed address of the States of Jersey, I have great pleasure in congratulating you and the battalion under your command upon so flattering a testimony to their conduct in this island.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

“(Signed) AUG. DE BUTTS,
“Colonel Commanding.

“To Lieutenant-Colonel BROWN, C.B.,
“Commanding 79th Regiment.”



CAPTAIN THE HONOURABLE FOX MAULE.

(From a Portrait in possession of Miss NINA YOUNG, Lincluden.)

" AT THE STATES OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY,
" *The 5th day of April 1820.*

"The States being informed that the 79th Regiment of Foot, quartered in this island, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, is called to another part of his Majesty's dominions, view its departure with those feelings of regret which the happy experience of its exemplary conduct must necessarily produce.

"The discipline and order which have uninterruptedly distinguished this excellent corps have excited the admiration and deserved the approbation of the States and the inhabitants, who have observed with peculiar satisfaction that not one single violation of the laws, not even the slightest irregularity, has occurred during its abode in this island.

"To the bravery and gallantry so repeatedly displayed in the field by the regiment in the late war, it has now added, in a most eminent degree, the no less useful qualities which characterise good soldiers in the days of peace.

"Under these impressions, the States think it incumbent upon them to return their warmest thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 79th Regiment, forming part of this garrison, and they take this opportunity of wishing them all manner of success and prosperity wherever the King and country may require their services.

"(Signed) FRANCIS GODFRAY,
" *Greffr. L.S.*"

The regiment during its stay at Plymouth was quartered in Cumberland and Granby barracks.

The 79th having received orders to proceed to Ireland, its embarkation at Plymouth Dock, and disembarkation at the Cove of Cork, were carried out as follows:—

Companies.	Transports.	Sailed.	Arrived.	Transferred to steamer boat for Ballinacurra.
Headquarters, Band, Grenadiers, } 4th, 5th, and Light	<i>Thomas</i>	April 30	May 3	May 4
1st, 2nd, and 6th	<i>Zephyr</i>	April 30	May 3	May 5
8th	<i>Crown</i>	April 30	May 3	May 5
3rd, 7th, Hospital, and horses .	<i>Zephyr</i>	May 23	May 25	May 26

The Grenadiers, 4th, 5th, and Light Companies, on landing at Ballinacurra, marched the same day to Middleton, and on the following day to Fermoy. The 1st, 2nd, 6th, and 8th Companies reached Middleton on the 5th of May, and Fermoy on the 6th. The 3rd and 7th Companies marched straight from Ballinacurra to Fermoy on the 26th of May.

The regiment only remained a few days in Fermoy before pro-

ceeding to Limerick. The following is the route and distribution of companies on the march from Fermoy to Limerick:—

Companies.	Doneraile.	Charleville.	Bruff.	Limerick.
Headquarters, Grenadiers, 1st, } 8th, and Light	June 1	June 2	June 3 and 4	June 5
2nd, 3rd, and 4th . . .	June 2	June 3 and 4	June 5	June 6
5th, 6th, and 7th . . .	June 3 and 4	June 5	June 6	June 7

On arrival at Limerick the Grenadiers, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and Light Companies were quartered in the new barracks, and the 1st and 3rd Companies in the old Castle barracks. Two detachments, each consisting of 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 16 men, were furnished by the regiment to Newport and Kildimo. These detachments left Limerick on June the 6th.

1822.

The regiment was quartered in Limerick until the month of May 1822, when it moved to Templemore, furnishing detachments to Cashel, Nenagh, and Thurles. While in the Limerick district the battalion seems to have had some unpleasant work in support of the civil power, and in the spring of this year it had the misfortune to lose Lieutenant Ewen Cameron, who died of brain fever as the result of a blow on the head from a stone thrown by an Irish peasant.

When the Cameron Highlanders were about to leave Limerick,¹ an

¹ Reference has already been made to the Good Conduct Medal or Order of Merit, instituted by Colonel Neil Douglas. The following is a further extract from the letter written by him to Major-General Sir Charles Napier:—

“I devised means of having it more generally distributed, and in 1821, the regiment having acquired great credit from their conduct during a period of two years of dreadful insurrection and murder in the county of Limerick, a very flattering address was presented by the inhabitants on their departure, and I took occasion, on reading this to the regiment on its arrival at Templemore, to inform the men that, in consequence of it, and to mark my sense of their good conduct, I should give each

company two medals of the first class, to be adjudged to the two individuals whom they themselves should recommend. They without exception chose the oldest soldiers of each company not already decorated, and it so happened, from a cause very easy to explain, that these were the two worst-conducted men of the companies. This at first created a little amusement among the junior officers, but it turned out an excellent thing for the regiment; for these old, and hitherto irreclaimable characters, anxious to preserve their medals, and thus carry home with them good recommendations, became in a great majority of cases from the worst to be the best men of the regiment.”

address signed by the Magistrates and Council was presented by a deputation from that body to Colonel Neil Douglas, commanding the regiment, of which the following is a copy:—

“To Colonel NEIL DOUGLAS, 79th Regiment (or Cameron Highlanders).

“With emotions of regret we have heard that you are to march hence to-morrow, and we cannot allow you to depart from this city without offering you the respectful and heartfelt tribute of our regard and admiration.

“During a residence amongst us of nearly two years, you have, with little intermission, commanded this garrison, and your important duties you have performed with the temperate energy and calm dignity of the accomplished soldier.

“The mild manners and military deportment of the officers, as well as the excellent discipline and moral order of the brave men whom you so well command, are happily evinced in the general esteem which their uniform good conduct has excited in this city; and we beg of you to convey to them the expression of our highest approbation. On leaving Limerick, you will carry with you our best wishes for your glory and safety, and we sincerely desire for you what your virtue and valour so justly entitle you to enjoy—the blessing of private happiness and the well-merited reward of public honour.”

1823.

In the month of April the regiment moved from Templemore to Naas, from whence it furnished detachments to Drogheda, Dundalk, Baltinglas, Trim, and Kilcock. In October it marched to Dublin, where it was quartered in the Royal Barracks.

On the 15th of December the Cameron Highlanders were inspected by Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C.B., K.C.H., who was much pleased with the efficiency of the battalion.

1824.

On the 21st of May the regiment was again inspected by Major-General Sir C. Grant, who considered that it was “in a very creditable state of discipline, and fit to serve anywhere.” At this inspection the composition of the battalion by nationalities was as follows:—

	Sergeants.	Other ranks.
Scottish . . .	27	517
English . . .	2	16
Irish . . .	...	21
	<u>29</u>	<u>554</u>

On the 25th of August the battalion left Dublin for Kilkenny, whence it furnished detachments to Wexford, Carlow, Callan, Athy, Johnstown, and Baltinglas.

1825.

In April orders were received for the augmentation of the regiment from eight to ten companies, with a strength of 740 rank and file, preparatory to proceeding on foreign service to Canada. Four of the ten companies were to be left behind on home service as a regimental depot. In the month of May the regiment moved from Kilkenny to Cork for embarkation.

On the 25th, 26th, and 27th of August the six service companies embarked at the Cove of Cork, under Colonel Sir Neil Douglas, in three divisions, on board respectively of H.M.S. *Romney* and the transports *Cato* and *Maria*. The following officers embarked with the regiment (on board H.M.S. *Romney*): Colonel Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B.; Captains J. Barwick, K. Cameron, and J. Fraser; Lieutenants L. M. Cameron, D. Campbell, and L. P. Townshend; Ensign N. T. Christie; Lieutenant and Adjutant D. MacDougall; Paymaster R. Bateman; and Sergeant-Major Colin M'Donald. (On board the *Cato*): Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Brown, C.B.; Captains J. C. Young and J. D. Brown; Lieutenants A. Cameron and T. L. Butler; Ensign T. Crombie; and Surgeon J. Short. (On board the *Maria*): Brevet-Major J. Campbell; Lieutenants D. Matheson and T. C. Cameron; Ensigns M. Fitzgerald and R. Fulton; Quartermaster A. Cameron; and Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Divir.

The *Cato* arrived at Quebec on October the 20th, and the other two ships on the 31st. On disembarkation there the Cameron Highlanders were quartered at the Jesuit barracks.

The following officers remained with the four depot companies, which were styled the "79th Reserve": Major W. Marshall; Brevet-Major J. Mitchell; Captains W. A. Riach and J. Forbes; Lieutenants A. Macdonnell and W. Cartan; Ensigns C. B. Newhouse and P. Mackenzie; and Acting Sergeant-Major Angus Ross. These depot companies moved in September from Cork to Glasgow.

OFFICER OF A BATTALION COMPANY, IN
REVIEW ORDER—1823-25.

By J. C. LEASK.



1823-25.

1826.

On January the 27th, 30th, and 31st respectively, the depot companies embarked at the Broomielaw, Glasgow, in three detachments, for Belfast. The first of these detachments, under Major Marshall, arrived there on January the 31st in the ship *George Canning*; the second, under Lieutenant A. Macdonnell, in the *Ailsa Craig*, on February the 1st; and the third, under Captain W. A. Riach, in the *Buccleuch*, on February the 2nd.

On landing in Ireland, the reserve companies remained for ten days in billets in Belfast. They then proceeded to Armagh, occupying barracks there for fourteen days, after which they marched to Newry. Here they stayed until April 29, when they moved to Cavan.

The service companies remained during the year at Quebec.

1827.

On April the 26th the depot left Cavan for Belfast, where it arrived on May the 2nd. One company, under Captain A. Forbes, was sent on detachment to Downpatrick, and another, under Captain W. A. Riach, proceeded to Carrickfergus.

The service companies still continued at Quebec.

The annual report upon the regiment for this year shows that it was inspected at Quebec by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie, commanding in Canada, who expressed the following opinion:—

“This battalion of Highlanders is in the highest order, and has afforded me the greatest satisfaction by their appearance and conduct in every point.

“(Signed)

DALHOUSIE,

“*Commander of the Forces.*”

The report shows that in this year the composition of the regiment by nationalities was as follows: Scottish—17 officers, 28 sergeants, 23 corporals, 12 drummers, and 471 privates; English—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 8 privates; Irish—5 officers, 1 corporal, and 8 privates.

1828.

On the 9th of March Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., the first colonel and founder of the corps, died at Fulham.

The following paragraph appeared in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' from the pen of Colonel Sir William Napier, on the occasion of Sir Alan's death:—

"Died at Fulham, on the 9th ult., at an advanced age, General Sir Alan Cameron, colonel, 79th Regiment. By birth a Highlander; in heart and soul a true one; in form and frame the bold and manly mountaineer. His adventurous career in early life, and subsequent distinguished gallantry in the field, gained him considerable celebrity, together with the unbounded admiration of his countrymen. The son of a private gentleman, but ardent and determined in accomplishing whatever he undertook, he brought to the ranks of the British army more men and in less time than any other who, like himself, was commissioned to raise regiments in 1793-4. During the American War he had the misfortune of being taken prisoner, but from which he escaped after two years' confinement by an act of desperate daring. Fate, however, brought him in the course of his life the rare distinction of being successively commandant of the capitals of two countries, Denmark and Portugal, 1807-8. Although of late years he was not able to go among his friends, yet they were always, and to the last, found at his house and around his hospitable table. The number of this man's acts of friendship to his countrymen cannot be estimated, therefore the blank his death has created will be better understood than described."

On the 24th of March 1828 Lieutenant-General Sir Ronald Ferguson,¹ G.C.B., was appointed colonel of the regiment in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B.

In the beginning of June the same year, the service companies proceeded from Quebec to Montreal, from whence they furnished small detachments to occupy St Johns, Coteau du Lac, and Isle aux Noix.

¹ The following extract from the diary of Thomas Creevey, Esq., M.P., who was born in 1768 and died in 1838, refers to the appointment of Sir Ronald Ferguson as colonel of the Cameron Highlanders:—

"Brooks's, March 26th, 1828.

"We have an event in our family. Fergy has got a regiment—a tip-top crack one—one of those beautiful Highland regiments that were at Brussels, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo. But the manner of his getting it is still more flattering to him, and honourable to Lord Hill, backed, no doubt, as he must have been by the

Beau. It has been the subject of a battle of ten days' duration between the King and Lord Hill. The former proposed Lord Glenlyon, the Duke of Atholl's second son, married to the Duke of Northumberland's sister, who has been in the King's Household, and, as the King said, *had his promise* of the regiment (the 79th). On the other hand, the King has been known to say over and over again that Ferguson never should have a regiment *in his lifetime*—for various offences. He voted and spoke against the Duke of York; he went to Queen Caroline's *in regimentals*; he moved for the Milan Commission, seconded by Mr

On the 18th of June 1828 the regiment was presented with new colours, the gift of its gallant colonel, Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. Ferguson, G.C.B. The presentation took place on the Champ-de-Mars, in presence of a very numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, who were eager to witness the ceremony.

At a quarter to one o'clock the parade was formed, and the troops wheeled into line to receive his Excellency the Governor (Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie), the Montreal troop of Volunteer cavalry being on the right, the Montreal Volunteer rifle company in the centre, and the 79th Highlanders on the left. Precisely at one o'clock his Excellency came on the ground accompanied by his staff, and was received with a general salute. The Grenadier company, commanded by Captain Young, marched to the quarters of Colonel Sir Neil Douglas, received the new colours while the drums beat the "point of war," and planted them in front of the saluting flag, in charge of two sentries. The regiment then formed three sides of a square. His Excellency, with his staff and Lady Douglas, then came forward, the colours were unfurled, and the ceremony of consecration was performed by the Rev. Mr Stevens. After which Lady Douglas, placing the colours in the hands of Sir Neil Douglas, addressed him as follows:—

"The honour has this day devolved upon me of presenting to the 79th Highlanders a new set of colours. I need not say how nobly and gloriously

Creevey in a most indecent, intemperate speech, and was voted against by Tierney and all the Whigs as being much too bad, and yet little Hill has carried him through. It is understood that Lord Hill signified his intention of resigning if his recommendation was not acceded to."

The foregoing passage requires, perhaps, a few words of explanation.

Whether "Fergy" (Sir Ronald Ferguson) was a relative of Mr Creevey's we do not know. It may well be that the expression "in our family" has reference to his membership of some small political circle to which Creevey also belonged. They were both supporters of a party which during a long period of Tory ascendancy showed a decided predilection for advanced Liberalism.

The "Beau" was a nickname applied to the Duke of Wellington, who, on becoming Prime Minister, had handed over the Commander-in-

Chiefship of the army to his friend and second in command at Waterloo, General Viscount Hill, G.C.B.

The king alluded to is, of course, His Majesty King George IV., whose unhappy relations with his wife, Queen Caroline of Brunswick,—who was excluded from participation in his coronation ceremonies at Westminster Abbey only a few years previously,—are a matter of history.

Major-General Lord Glenlyon, whom the king wished to nominate for the colonelcy of the 79th in preference to Sir Ronald Ferguson, had certainly some claim to consideration for the appointment, having already, as Lord James Murray, served as a major in the Cameron Highlanders. Lord Hill, however, and the "Beau" seem to have had other views, and they were evidently successful in overcoming His Majesty's objections to the selection of Sir Ronald Ferguson.

the regiment has supported those which are now so decayed, and which—like veteran warriors—have been worn and shattered in their country's cause; the deeds of the regiment are again emblazoned on those which I now present to you. Take them to your hearts! and while the breasts of soldiers glow with honourable zeal for their beloved country, I am confident that the 79th will ever protect these with a devotion worthy of their native land, with steady courage and fidelity to their beloved Sovereign."

Lieutenants Thomas Cameron and Lachlan Cameron of the Grenadiers, having advanced, received the colours. Sir Neil Douglas then addressed Lady Douglas, his Excellency, and the 79th in the following terms:—

"It affords me great pleasure in this ceremony passing through your hands; and I thank you very much for the handsome manner in which you have performed it.

"My Lord, in my own name, and that of the 79th, I beg to return our warmest thanks for the kind support you have this day afforded us, and to assure your lordship that every individual in the regiment feels most grateful for this additional favour to the many which we have already received at your lordship's hands.

"Soldiers! on this great anniversary I am proud to receive these new standards, and to your keeping I with confidence commit them, feeling assured, from the experience of many trying and difficult occasions, how safe the precious deposit will remain in the keeping of men who, with pride I say it, have ever conducted themselves in the most gallant and intrepid manner. Receive them then, 79th; continue to signalise yourselves for order and regularity in quarters, as you have ever done for courage in the field; and be assured that your reward will be the favour of your Sovereign and the esteem and goodwill of your fellow-citizens."

His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, addressing Sir Neil Douglas, replied as follows:—

"While the 79th continues to perform its duty as it has hitherto done under my own observation, I shall ever feel gratified in my expression of approbation of its conduct."

His lordship then addressed the regiment as follows:—

"79th, the colours which you have now received bear upon them the names of bright and chivalrous deeds. I would desire to impress upon you, on this momentous occasion, the obligation you are under to protect these standards with your lives; to remain by them in circumstances of difficulty and danger, as well as in the bright hour of victory; and as you have every reason to be proud of the reputation you have acquired for valour in the field, let it be your emulation to hand down that reputation untarnished to your successors. This end

you will most assuredly attain by obedience to your superiors, gallantry in the field, steadiness in quarters, and devotion to the person of His Majesty the King."

The Grenadier company, with the new colours, now marched round the square, while the band played the National Anthem—the regiment presenting arms as they passed along; the same company also marched to the barracks and deposited the old colours in Sir Neil Douglas's quarters. At the conclusion of these ceremonies the regiment marched past in slow and quick time, and then returned to barracks.

On the 14th of July a detachment from the depot, under Lieutenant A. Macdonnell, proceeded to Banbridge.

At the beginning of October the reserve companies, under Major Marshall, moved in two steam-vessels from Belfast to Dublin, whence they marched to Birr, where they arrived on the 16th of the month. During its stay at Birr the depot furnished a detachment to Borrisokane.

1829.

In the month of May the service companies moved from Montreal to Kingston, from whence they supplied detachments to Fort Henry, Point Frederick, and Prescott.

On the 10th of August the reserve companies marched from Birr to Dublin, where they arrived on the 16th. The following officers were at this time with the depot: Major W. Marshall; Captains W. A. Riach, G. Matthias, Hon. Fox Maule, and J. Robinson; Lieutenants A. Macdonnell, J. Mills, and E. Cameron; Ensigns R. Manners, T. Isham, and W. L. Scobell; Assistant-Surgeon D. Maclachlan; and Acting Sergeant-Major Angus Ross. From Dublin the depot proceeded to Liverpool, whence it marched to Burnley, in Lancashire, arriving there on August the 20th.

1830.

On March the 26th the reserve companies reached Liverpool again from Burnley for embarkation for Scotland. From Liverpool they proceeded by sea in two vessels to Glasgow, where they disembarked

on the 29th. They then marched in two detachments for Stirling Castle, arriving there on the 31st of March and the 1st of April respectively.

On the 3rd of August Colonel Sir Neil Douglas left Kingston to return to England for the recovery of his health, which had been much impaired as the result of several severe wounds. On the occasion of his departure a most gratifying tribute to this distinguished soldier was paid by the members of the corporation of Kingston, who presented him with the following address :—

“ To Colonel Sir NEIL DOUGLAS, K.C.B., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King.

“ SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Kingston, cannot witness your departure from among us without testifying to you in this public manner our unfeigned respect and esteem. We deeply regret that ill-health deprives the town of Kingston of the presence of an officer distinguished, not more by his merits in the service of his king and country, than for the kindness of his disposition, the urbanity of his manners, and his uniform endeavours to promote cheerfulness and happiness around him.

“ In returning to your native country, we trust you will derive much benefit from a change of air and climate, and hope that, with health restored and undiminished happiness, we shall again shortly see you at the head of the distinguished corps which you have so long commanded.

“ Wishing yourself and Lady Douglas and children the best protection of a kind Providence, and a safe and pleasant voyage.—We remain, with much regard, &c., &c.”

(Signed) THE MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION
OF KINGSTON.

When Sir Neil said farewell to the battalion many of its veteran soldiers were moved to tears at the departure of the warm-hearted and much loved commander, who had so often led them to victory and who had been their chief for no less than eighteen years.

In the month of September the depot companies marched from Stirling to Glasgow, and in the following month they moved from Glasgow to Edinburgh Castle.

1831.

In the month of May the regiment moved from Kingston to Toronto, where it was called upon to furnish the following detachments: No. 3 Company, under Captain W. A. Riach, Lieutenant J.

Macdonald, and Ensign W. L. Scobell, to Amherstburgh, on the shores of Lake Erie; No. 4 Company, under Captain A. Forbes and Ensign T. Isham, to Fort George; and a smaller party, under Lieutenant D. Matheson, to Penitanquishine. Captain Riach's detachment embarked on Lake Erie for Amherstburgh in the steamer *Alciopé*.

In the same month the reserve companies, under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan MacDougall, marched from Edinburgh to Newhaven, where they embarked for Aberdeen in two vessels. The following officers were with the depot when it moved: Lieutenant-Colonel D. MacDougall; Captains G. Matthias, J. Robinson, T. G. Butler, and A. Macdonnell; Lieutenants G. Johnston, W. H. Lance, R. Manners, and Ewen Cameron; Ensigns J. Douglas, M. Forbes, and C. J. Gordon; Assistant-Surgeon D. Maclachlan; and Sergeant-Major Angus Ross.

The under-mentioned non-commissioned officers and men died whilst the regiment was quartered in Kingston and Toronto in 1830 and 1831:—

Corporal Donald Keith.	Private John M'Garraty.
Private William Sinclair.	„ Samuel M'Garraty.
„ John Cockburn.	„ William Brown.
„ William Blissett.	„ Donald M'Phee.
„ James Chisholm.	„ Hugh Cameron.
„ John Walker.	„ Alan Cameron.

1832.

On April the 2nd the depot companies, under Captain G. Matthias, left Aberdeen to march to Perth, where they arrived on April the 7th.

On June the 5th Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan MacDougall joined the service companies in Canada and assumed command of the regiment.

During the months of July and August cholera appeared in the regiment, and there were several deaths, but by the 10th of September the disease had been stamped out. The following officers, non-commissioned officers, and men were publicly thanked upon this occasion in regimental orders for their courage and devotion in attending to the sick: Captains Young and Forbes; Doctor Hugh Fraser; Hospital-

Sergeant Robert Begg; Sergeants John M'Gregor and William M'Gee;¹ Corporal William Rennie;¹ Privates George Thompson¹ (who died of the disease), James Ramsay,¹ William Gould, James Deans, James Mitchell, John Wilson, and John Neilson.

In November the flank companies of the regiment were detached to Montreal, under Lieutenant-Colonel MacDougall, to aid the civil authorities, in consequence of a succession of political riots in that city.

1833.²

In May 1833 the regiment moved from Toronto to Quebec, where it was again quartered in the Jesuit barracks. On this occasion it furnished detachments to Grosse Isle and Sorel.

On the 18th of May Captain Riach's detachment received orders to return to headquarters from Amherstburgh, and upon the occasion of his departure from that station he was presented with the following flattering address from the magistrates and residents of the town:—

“To Captain RIACH, Commanding at Amherstburgh.

“SIR,—Understanding that the detachment of the 79th Regiment under your command is about to be removed from this post, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret at the loss which our little society will sustain by being deprived of you and your amiable lady, who, by your courtesy, have added so much to its happiness, have recommended yourselves to the affection of all, and will leave a pleasing and lasting memorial in every heart. We hope you will receive this, inadequate though it is, as a testimony of our esteem and a token of our sense of your worth.

“To the other officers under your command we must also pay our deserved tribute of praise, on account of their affability of deportment and agreeable manners.

“The uniform, peaceable, and orderly conduct of all under your orders—non-commissioned officers and privates—claims our highest approbation; and may we request that you will communicate to them our sense of their merits,

¹ Sergeant M'Gee, Corporal Rennie, Privates James Ramsay and George Thompson, were granted Medals of the Order of Merit, instituted by Colonel Neil Douglas. The medal granted to Private Thompson was sent to his widow after his death, to be kept as a memorial of the faithful manner in which her husband was discharging his duty when he himself was attacked with cholera.

² On the 17th of May 1833 Private Colin Dunlop was promoted to the rank of corporal and awarded the Order of Merit (first class), instituted by Colonel Neil Douglas, for his gallantry in having plunged into one of the most dangerous rapids of the river St Lawrence and rescued from death an infant child of a brother soldier.

PRIVATE ALEXANDER RITCHIE "RECEIVING ROUNDS"—1833.

*Painted by Major R. A. WYMER, from a contemporary
picture by A. T. D. DRAHONET, now in the Equerries'
dining-room, Windsor Castle.*

By gracious permission of HIS MAJESTY THE KING.



1833.

and our hope that, in addition to the glory which your regiment has acquired by its arms in the tented field, it will ever, by the same propriety of conduct which those stationed here have observed, merit the good wishes of all in time of peace.

“Wishing yourself, lady, and family long life, prosperity, and happiness.— We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servants,”

(Signed) THE MAGISTRATES AND GENTLEMEN OF
AMHERSTBURGH.

As the detachment was returning down Lake Erie to Quebec a sad accident occurred: the boiler of the steamer burst, causing the death of two of the crew and serious injuries to several men of the 79th.

On May the 21st the depot companies, under Major R. Ferguson, moved from Perth to Dundee.

On September the 6th Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel MacDougall succeeded to the command of the regiment on the retirement of Colonel Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., A.D.C.

On December 4th the depot, under Captain J. Robinson, returned to Perth from Dundee.

1834.

On January the 23rd the old chateau (Castle of St Louis) at Quebec was burnt to the ground. The 79th and other troops in the garrison did their utmost to subdue the flames, but the cold was so intense that all the water in the engines was frozen, and it was found impossible to save the building.

On May the 8th the depot marched to Crieff under Major Ferguson, a detachment under Captain A. Brown proceeding to Auchterarder, and in June the reserve companies were quartered in Stirling Castle.

1835.

On the 13th of March 1835 Major Robert Ferguson was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel MacDougall retired.

On June the 17th and 25th the depot companies embarked at Stirling for Aberdeen in two steam-vessels, the following officers being on board: Captains T. G. Butler, C. H. Churchill, and F. Romilly; Lieutenants W. Cartan, J. Cockburn, and W. H. Lance; Ensigns J. Douglas, R. Ferguson, W. Monro, and J. Douglas; Assistant-Surgeon D. Maclachlan; and Sergeant-Major A. Ross.

In July cholera again broke out at Quebec, and there were several fatal cases in the regiment.

1836.

On the 10th and 13th of May the depot companies, under Major J. C. Young, embarked at Aberdeen in two ships for Edinburgh, where they occupied the Castle. The following officers were with them: Major J. C. Young; Captains T. G. Butler, A. Brown, W. H. Lance, and G. C. Rooke; Lieutenants W. Cartan and J. Cockburn; Ensigns W. Monro, J. Douglas, Haskett Smith, and R. C. H. Taylor; Assistant-Surgeon D. Maclachlan; and Sergeant-Major A. Ross.

On September the 7th the depot marched from Edinburgh, arriving at Paisley on the 9th.

The Cameron Highlanders were stationed in Quebec during the remainder of their foreign service. In the month of September the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. Ferguson, left Canada for Scotland in the transport *Maitland*, arriving on October the 11th at Glasgow, where it was joined by the depot companies from Paisley. The following officers returned home with the regiment: Lieutenant-Colonel R. Ferguson; Major A. Forbes; Captains W. A. Riach, G. Johnston, M. Fitzgerald, Hon. L. Maule; Lieutenants R. Manners, T. Isham, E. Cameron, W. C. Maxwell, J. Ferguson (Acting Adjutant), and C. Skene; Ensign C. I. Grant; Surgeon J. Lorimer; and Assistant-Surgeon W. Cruikshanks.

On arrival in Glasgow a detachment, consisting of 2 sergeants (Alexander Cameron and Robert Moffat) and 25 rank and file, under Lieutenant John Douglas, proceeded to Dumbarton Castle.

Previous to the regiment's embarkation for Scotland the following General Order was issued by Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., commanding the forces in North America:—

“ QUEBEC, 3rd Sept. 1836.

“The 79th Highlanders being about to embark for home, after a long absence from their native land, the Lieutenant-General Commanding thinks it his duty, on their embarkation, to express in General Orders his satisfaction at their exemplary conduct during the period they have served in Canada.

“The Lieutenant-General offers them his best wishes for their welfare, and is persuaded that in whatever service they may be employed they will always continue to maintain the high reputation which they have ever so justly borne.

“(Signed) JOHN EDEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
“*D.A. General.*”

1837.

Early this year a detachment of two companies proceeded from Glasgow to Paisley. The following officers accompanied it: Major A. Forbes; Captain Hon. L. Maule; Lieutenant C. Skene; Ensigns R. Ferguson and C. I. Grant, and Surgeon J. Lorimer.

On the 14th of June the regiment left Glasgow for Edinburgh, where it arrived on the 16th. The following officers marched across Scotland with the battalion: Major J. C. Young; Captains W. A. Riach, T. G. Butler, D. MacDougall, W. H. Lance, and G. C. Rooke; Lieutenants R. Manners, J. S. Smyth, J. Cockburn, C. J. Gordon, E. J. Elliot, J. Ferguson, and E. Cameron; Ensigns R. Ferguson, C. I. Grant, J. Douglas, Haskett Smith, R. Napier, R. C. H. Taylor, and P. L. MacDougall; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Douglas; Assistant-Surgeon D. MacLachlan; and Sergeant-Major H. M'Kay. The Paisley detachment marched to Edinburgh independently.

1838.

On the 8th of June the battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. Ferguson, left Edinburgh for Glasgow, where it embarked in two steamers for Ireland. On arrival at Dublin, it was quartered in Richmond barracks.

1839.

On the 30th and 31st of May the 79th embarked hurriedly in two divisions and proceeded to Liverpool, the services of the regiment being urgently required in view of anticipated trouble with the Chartists in the manufacturing districts of the North of England. The regiment landed on the 3rd of June, and was conveyed by rail to Manchester, where it was billeted, detachments being ordered to Halifax and Newcastle-under-Lyme. These detachments were respectively under Captain D. MacDougall and Captain Hon. L. Maule.

On the 16th of June the regiment was inspected at Manchester by that most distinguished soldier, Major-General Sir Charles Napier,¹ at that time commanding the Northern District, who at the close of his inspection addressed the 79th as follows:—

“I am delighted to see the Colours of the regiment decorated as they are in commemoration of this day. I trust, and I am certain, it will be a stimulus to all present to be faithful to their Queen and their Colours. I can and need add nothing more than that I consider you all worthy of these Colours.”

The following extract is taken from Sir Charles Napier's Journal at the time of the Chartists' riots:—

“How small accidents affect men's minds and decide events! The 1st Dragoons and 10th Foot came from Ireland with the 79th, but the last, being in kilts, terrified the Chartists more than a brigade of other troops. Again, not being sure if the first outbreak would not be at Birmingham, where the mulcibers are bolder than the weavers, the 10th were kept at Liverpool as a reserve. Birmingham was quiet, and the 10th came to Manchester by wings, one with the band, the other marching with drums and fifes: so I had ordered. The Chartists thought two regiments had joined, and Mr B—— says the supposed increase of force decided them not to attack; thus the kilt, which was no force at all; and the division of the 10th, which was weakness, contributed largely to our security.”

After a month's residence in billets, the regiment occupied a temporary barrack for its reception in Tib Street, when it furnished an additional detachment to Rochdale under Captain J. S. Smyth.

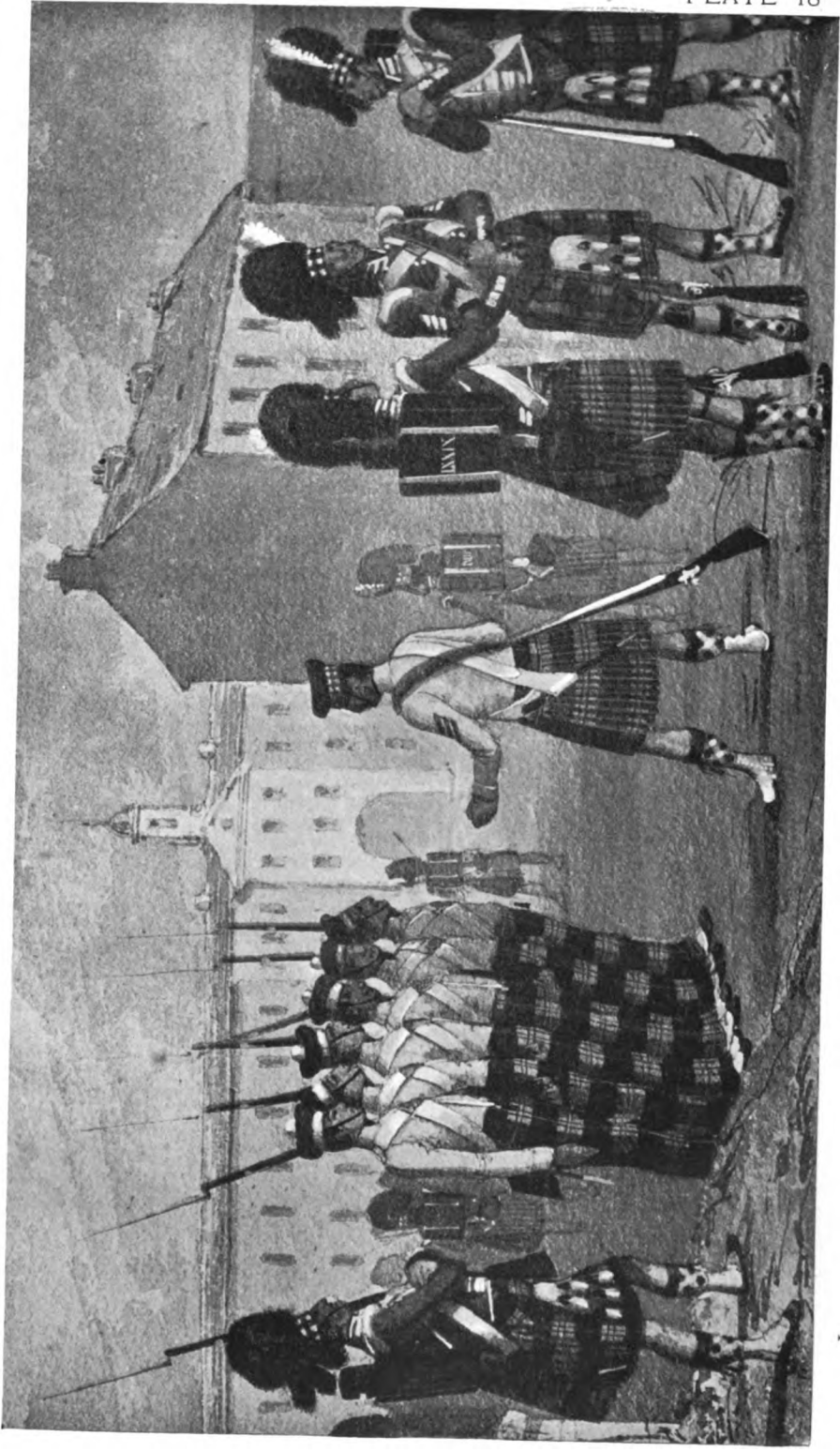
¹ In the biographical notice of Sir Charles Napier in volume iii. of the 'Scottish Nation,' it says that at this period Sir Charles Napier prevented an outbreak of the Chartists at Not-

tingham by inviting the leaders over to witness a review of his troops, when he pointed out the inferiority of their half-disciplined rabble to his soldiers.

79TH IN DUBLIN—1839.

1. Private, in field-exercise order.
2. Squad, in drill order (trews).
3. Sergeant, in drill order.
4. } Privates, in review order.
6. }
5. Sergeant, in review order.

*From a contemporary water-colour by M. A.
HAYES, Dublin. By kind permission of
R. MUNRO-FERGUSON, Esq., M.P., of
Raith and Novar.*



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79TH IN DUBLIN—1839.

1840.

On the 26th of May the regiment was inspected by Sir Charles Napier. The following extracts are taken from his Journal:—

“26th.—Inspected the 96th and 79th, two fine regiments, and got another lesson on the necessity of fresh air; the 79th are all pallid, their chests are affected, and they have many men in hospital. The 96th all healthy. The latter are in well-ventilated barracks; the former in a cursed Manchester mill, large rooms full of men, and only ventilated by single panes of glass; this is one of the ways in which poor factory children are destroyed. What mad economy to have bad barracks for troops!”

“August 8th.—On the 8th there was polling for church rates at Rochdale, which produced excitement. Mr Boyd, the magistrate, thought there was cause to call out the troops; Captain Smyth, 79th, thought there was no cause. Mr Boyd ordered the troops to load, and they did so; Captain Smyth saw no cause to load; his men were 200 yards from the mob; he frequently went in among the last, and nothing could be more quiet. When the polling ended the crowd dispersed quietly. There was no dispute between Captain Smyth and the magistrate.”

In the month of June, the headquarters of the regiment moved to Haydock Lodge, near Warrington, with detachments at Liverpool,¹ Wigan,² Stockport,³ and Bolton.

In the month of August, the regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed on foreign service to Gibraltar, and consequently a regimental depot was formed at Stockport on the 10th of September, under Major Andrew Brown. On the 9th of November the detachments at Wigan and Bolton, consisting of two companies, were withdrawn, and having formed a junction at Warrington, proceeded, under the command of Captain T. L. Butler, by rail to Deptford, where they embarked, together with the service companies of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade under orders for Corfu, on board the transport *Abercrombie Robinson*,⁴ and landed at Gibraltar on the 2nd of January 1841.

On the 26th of November, 1840, the headquarters marched from Haydock Lodge, and, with the several detachments forming the service

¹ Under Captain Ewen Cameron.

² Under Captain Hon. L. Maule.

³ Under Captain W. A. Riach.

⁴ The following officers embarked for Gib-

raltar on board the *Abercrombie Robinson*:
Captains T. L. Butler and J. S. Smyth; Lieutenants W. Monro and Haskett Smith, and Ensign W. M'Call.

companies, assembled at Warrington on the morning of that date, and proceeded by rail to Weedon barracks, which the regiment occupied until the 31st of December following, when it moved in two divisions by rail to Deptford and embarked on board the *Boyne* and *Prince Regent* transports,¹ under the command of Major the Honourable Lauderdale Maule. In a few days both vessels proceeded to sea, and arrived at Gibraltar on the 25th and 26th of January 1841 respectively.

1841.

On the 29th of April, Major-General the Hon. John Ramsay was appointed colonel in succession to General Sir Ronald Ferguson, G.C.B., deceased.

On the 11th of May the depot moved from Stockport to Liverpool, where it embarked for Glasgow. On arrival in Scotland it proceeded to Paisley barracks. The following officers embarked with the depot at Liverpool:—Major A. Brown; Captains F. R. H. Lawrie, E. J. Elliot, and R. M'Cleverty; Lieutenants J. Douglas, R. Napier, and T. Gaisford; Ensigns J. Murray-Aynsley, A. Hunt, W. C. Hodgson, and W. F. Hamilton; Assistant-Surgeon H. C. Reade, and Acting Sergeant-Major J. Brown.

On the 8th of June Major Andrew Brown succeeded to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ferguson, who retired.

On the 15th of June the depot, under Major F. R. H. Lawrie, left Paisley for Aberdeen, where it arrived on the 17th.

On the 29th of October Colonel John Carter, K.H., from the 1st Royals, obtained command of the 79th by exchange with Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Brown.

¹ The following officers embarked on board the *Boyne* and *Prince Regent*: Major Hon. L. Maule; Captains W. A. Riach, D. MacDougall, T. Isham, and J. Ferguson; Lieutenants R. Ferguson, R. C. H. Taylor, F. Millbank, A. Buchanan, R. Clephane; En-

signs H. MacNeal, T. Reeve, T. B. Butt; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Douglas, Quartermaster A. Cruikshanks, Assistant-Surgeon J. Anderson, Paymaster T. B. Mounsteven, and Sergeant-Major H. M'Kay.

79TH IN GIBRALTAR—1841.

1. Piper.
2. Company Officer.
3. Private of light company.

By J. C. LEASK, from contemporary painting of the late Captain HASKETT SMITH by FRITH; also by kind permission of R. MUNRO-FERGUSON, Esq., M.P., of Raith and Novar, from coloured stucco statuettes of piper and private, modelled in Gibraltar.



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1841.

1842.

On the 14th of June, Major the Hon. Lauderdale Maule was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, in succession to Colonel Carter, K.H., who retired on half-pay.

On the 14th of July, Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B., was appointed full colonel of the regiment, *vice* Major-General Hon. J. Ramsay, deceased.

1844.

In the month of February the depot, under Major Lawrie, moved by sea from Aberdeen to Stirling, whence it furnished a detachment to Dunfermline, under Captain C. Skene and Lieutenant A. Hunt.

On the 16th of May the depot left Scotland for Belfast, being quartered on arrival at Londonderry. A detachment, under Captain J. Douglas and Ensign T. H. C. Arbuthnott, proceeded to Omagh. The following officers crossed to Ireland upon this occasion:—Major Lawrie; Captains Butler, Skene, and J. Douglas; Lieutenants Napier, Gaisford, Hunt, and Hamilton; Ensigns J. A. G. Campbell, Forrest, Arbuthnott, H. W. Campbell, H. A. Murray, and O. Graham; Assistant-Surgeon Dempster; and Acting Sergeant-Major L. Barr.

On the 14th of July, the depot moved from Londonderry to Naas, where it was joined on August the 3rd by the company from Omagh.

1845.

Early in the year a detachment under Captain R. C. H. Taylor and Lieutenant A. Hunt proceeded from Naas to Carlow, and on the 7th of May another small party, under Lieutenant T. Gaisford and Ensign H. A. Murray, was sent to Athy. The Carlow detachment rejoined the depot on June the 14th.

On the 1st of September the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men were publicly thanked by the Governor of Gibraltar, in orders, for their great gallantry in saving the lives of two soldiers, who had been capsized in a boat in the harbour:—

Corporal John Ross	.	.	.	} 79th.
Private John Aitken	.	.	.	
„ Archibald Livingston	.	.	.	
„ Robert M'Diarmid	.	.	.	
„ Thomas Scotland	.	.	.	
„ Hugh Hamilton	.	.	.	
„ William Martin	.	.	.	
„ William Craig	.	.	.	
„ Lewis Gagely	.	.	.	
„ Thomas Robinson	.	.	.	
„ M'Ivor	.	.	.	} 1st Royals.
„ M'Mahon	.	.	.	
„ Gray	.	.	.	

On the 10th of September, the depot, under Major E. J. Elliot, moved from Naas to Belturbet, detachments being furnished (under Captain R. C. H. Taylor) to Cavan, and (under Captain R. D. Clephane) to Arvagh.

1846.

On June the 22nd the depot supplied a small detachment, under Lieutenant T. B. Butt, to Monaghan. On September the 1st it moved from Belturbet, Cavan, and Arvagh to Mullingar, the following officers being present:—Major E. J. Elliot; Captains W. Monro, H. MacNeal, T. Reeve; Lieutenants K. R. Maitland, A. Fergusson, T. B. Butt, W. Forrest, and H. A. Murray; Ensigns G. M. Miller, W. Cunninghame, and A. Maitland; and Assistant-Surgeon H. D. Fowler. On the 9th and 10th of the month it marched in two divisions to Castlebar.

1847.

On July the 13th the depot moved to Boyle, supplying detachments to Carrick-on-Shannon, Sligo, and Elphin; on the 15th September it furnished a fourth party to Ballaghaderreen, and on the 23rd of October it was again reunited at Mullingar.

In the month of August 1847, an interesting visitor came to Gibraltar in the person of Prince Anatole Demidoff, who contracted a lasting friendship with Colonel Maule, became an honorary member of the mess, in which he resided during his stay, and presented the officers with several pieces of plate. Prince Demidoff in the year 1841 had married Princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome Bonaparte (King of Westphalia), niece of Napoleon the Great, and sister of Prince Napoleon, who commanded a division of the French army in the Crimea. After the death of Colonel Maule in Turkey in 1854, Prince Demidoff was permitted by Lord Panmure and the Hon. William Maule (Lauderdale Maule's brothers) to place in the church at Panbride, Forfarshire, an inscription testifying to his faithful and tender affection for his lost friend, whilst the brothers in turn presented to the Prince the sword which Colonel Maule had worn in Turkey, a gift which he valued very highly.

Particulars of Prince Demidoff's visit to Gibraltar are contained in a work by him entitled 'Étapes Maritimes sur les Côtes d'Espagne,' which was published in 1858. He was attached to the Russian Embassy in Vienna during the period of the Crimean War, and died in Paris in the year 1870.

1848.

On the 7th of June, the regiment embarked on board H.M.S. *Resistance*¹ at Gibraltar for Canada, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Lauderdale Maule, and, after a prosperous voyage, arrived at Quebec on the 27th of July following. On the 28th the regiment disembarked and occupied the Citadel barracks.

Previous to the embarkation of the regiment for Canada, a handsome marble tablet was erected by voluntary contribution of the officers and men in the Wesleyan Chapel at Gibraltar (where divine service

¹ The following officers embarked for Canada on board H.M.S. *Resistance*: Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Lauderdale Maule; Major E. J. Elliot; Captains J. Douglas, R. C. H. Taylor, R. D. Clephane, W. M'Call, J. Murray-Aynsley, and A. Hunt; Lieutenants H. A. Murray, H. W. Campbell, O. Graham, K. R.

Maitland, A. C. M'Barnet, H. J. Street, G. M. Miller, W. Cunninghame, and E. W. Cuming; Ensigns J. S. Chalmers and C. M. Harrison; Lieutenant and Adjutant H. M'Kay, Quartermaster A. Cruikshanks, Surgeon J. Grant, Assistant-Surgeon T. Goldie-Scot, Paymaster J. Cornes, and Sergeant-Major W. M'Allister.

was held for the Presbyterian soldiers of the garrison) to the memory of those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who died during their period of service on the Rock. The following is the inscription thus recorded on the tablet :—

To the Memory
OF THE UNDERMENTIONED
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES
OF THE
CAMERON HIGHLANDERS,

A.D. 1841-1847.

Cuimhne
Nan Sonn Nach Maireann.

79th REGIMENT.

913	Sergeant . .	W. Brodie . .	4th Company	Obit 23rd February 1841
467	Colour-Sergeant	T. Mercer . .	Light "	" 24th May "
1163	Private . .	S. Gardner . .	2nd "	" 24th August "
1661	" . .	J. Taylor . .	Gr. "	" 19th November "
1869	" . .	D. Stewart . .	2nd "	" 19th December "
406	" . .	W. Abbott . .	1st "	" 7th January 1842
1724	" . .	D. Cumming . .	Light "	" 19th March "
1865	" . .	D. Ross . .	4th "	" 31st May "
1081	" . .	J. Robertson . .	3rd "	" 3rd July "
251	" . .	R. Fowls . .	4th "	" 20th August "
889	" . .	J. Kerr . .	2nd "	" 21st October "
1131	" . .	G. Cloriac . .	Gr. "	" 9th November "
1400	" . .	W. Dickson . .	3rd "	" 24th February 1843
1578	" . .	T. Millar . .	1st "	" 7th April "
1031	" . .	Wm. Connell . .	1st "	" 20th May "
325	Corporal . .	G. Hall . .	3rd "	" 22nd August "
1318	" . .	A. Gemmell . .	1st "	" 10th April 1844
904	Private . .	A. M'Donald . .	Gr. "	" 17th February 1845
1791	" . .	J. Leadine . .	3rd "	" 27th February "
1683	" . .	G. M'Gregor . .	Gr. "	" 22nd February 1846
595	" . .	Samuel Young . .	1st "	" 24th August "
833	" . .	J. M'Pherson . .	Light "	" 22nd October "
818	" . .	D. Spence . .	2nd "	" 3rd November "
1475	" . .	Chas. Dunnet . .	2nd "	" 10th February 1847
1830	" . .	G. Litster . .	Gr. "	" 17th March "
885	" . .	W. Baxter . .	1st "	" 5th April "
1152	" . .	J. Stirling . .	1st "	" 14th June "
1646	" . .	H. Muir . .	1st "	" 13th September "

In the month of November 1848 the station of the regimental depot was changed from Mullingar to Nenagh.

1849.

On the 8th of February, 1849, Major-General James Hay, C.B., was appointed colonel in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B., appointed to the colonelcy of the 71st Foot.

Sergeant Donald Mackenzie, who was discharged from the 79th Highlanders in 1832, died in France in 1849, where he was residing with the relations of his wife, a Frenchwoman. He left an orphan daughter totally destitute, and Sir Duncan MacDougall, with that kind interest he always manifested in everything connected with the 79th, not only whilst the lieutenant-colonel of the corps but also since he ceased to command it, received the child into his own family, and originated in London a subscription for the purpose of purchasing the right of admission for an orphan, during a period of twenty-one years, into the Royal Caledonian Asylum. The sum of one hundred guineas was accordingly subscribed for this purpose by officers lately belonging to the 79th and those serving in the regiment.

In the month of July there was one case of cholera in the regiment at Quebec.

1850.

In the month of April 1850, the depot of the regiment was moved from Nenagh to Kinsale; in May following it was ordered to Cork, and in June, the same year, it embarked at Cork for England, landed at Liverpool, and proceeded by rail to Preston. The depot occupied barracks at Preston until the month of November, when it proceeded by rail to Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1851.

In April, 1851, the depot companies were moved from Berwick-upon-Tweed by rail to Stirling Castle.

In the month of June 1851 the service companies received orders of

readiness to embark for Scotland, and on the 4th of August they embarked accordingly, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Lauderdale Maule, in the freightship *Herefordshire*,¹ and, after a very favourable voyage, arrived in Leith Roads on the 30th of the same month. On the 1st of September the regiment disembarked, the headquarters proceeding to Stirling Castle and forming a junction with the depot, whilst three companies were detached to Perth and three to Dundee.

When the regiment was about to embark for Scotland, a highly complimentary letter was addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Lauderdale Maule by the Magistrates and Council of Quebec, of which the following is a copy :—

“QUEBEC, 29th July, 1851.

“To Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable LAUDERDALE MAULE,
“*Commanding the 79th Highlanders.*

“The Magistrates of this city have learned with regret that the expiration of your period of service here will shortly cause the removal of yourself and your distinguished regiment from amongst them.

“They avail themselves of this occasion to acknowledge their obligation to you for your willing and efficient co-operation with them upon all occasions when your aid was required to assist them in the performance of their duties, nor can they pass over without acknowledgment the cordial manner in which you and your officers have at all times contributed to the amusements of the citizens of Quebec.

“It is with great pleasure that the Magistrates bear testimony to the excellent conduct of the men of your regiment during their sojourn in Quebec, where they will be long and favourably remembered.

“With our warmest wishes for your welfare, and that of the officers and men of your corps, we beg to subscribe ourselves, &c.”

SIGNED BY THE WHOLE OF THE
MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL.

Previous to the embarkation of the regiment at Quebec for Scotland, a handsome marble tablet was erected by voluntary contributions of the officers and men in the Scottish Presbyterian Church of St Andrew in that city to the memory of those non-

¹ The following officers embarked for England in the *Herefordshire*: Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Lauderdale Maule; Captains W. Monro, R. D. Clephane, T. Reeve, and T. B. Butt; Lieutenants G. M. Miller, E. W. Cuming, W. Scott, C. M. Harrison, J. Webster; Ensigns

R. T. Boothby and H. H. Stevenson; Lieutenant and Adjutant H. M'Kay, Quartermaster R. Jameson, Surgeon J. Grant, Assistant-Surgeon T. Goldie-Scot, and Paymaster J. Cornes.

commissioned officers and men who died during their period of service in Canada. It bore the following inscription:—

LXXIX.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

To the Memory of

THEIR COMRADES,

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE WHILST SERVING

IN CANADA,

A.D. 1848-1851.

*Cuimhne**Nan Sonn Nach Maireann.*

1179	Drummer . .	John Tabram . .	Gr. Company	Obit 5th August	1848
1701	Lance-Corporal	J. M'Leod . .	4th "	" 23rd September	"
1369	Private . .	Peter M'Lean . .	2nd "	" 30th September	"
827	" . .	Archd. Fletcher . .	4th "	" 6th January	1849
1189	" . .	Robert Kerr . .	3rd "	" 8th July	"
937	" . .	James Porter . .	3rd "	" 11th July	"
2137	" . .	Wm. Drummond . .	3rd "	" 13th July	"
1602	Corporal . .	James Ewart . .	3rd "	" 13th July	"
1104	Private . .	John Keith . .	2nd "	" 14th July	"
2431	" . .	Wm. Jarvie . .	4th "	" 17th July	"
1240	" . .	Alex. M'Lachlan . .	1st "	" 18th July	"
2327	" . .	Wm. Kitchen . .	Gr. "	" 6th August	"
2395	" . .	John M'Kinnon . .	1st "	" 7th September	"
2123	" . .	James Fleming . .	1st "	" 8th December	"
792	" . .	John Garn . .	4th "	" 22nd February	1850
836	Lance-Sergeant	Wm. Fairley . .	2nd "	" 19th March	"
1401	Qr.-Mr.-Sergeant	Jas. Wilson . .	Gr. "	" 30th May	"
2655	Private . .	Neil Campbell . .	4th "	" 25th December	"
894	Sergeant . .	Archd. Ewing . .	Gr. "	" 5th February	1851
1731	Private . .	G. L. Dickinson . .	4th "	" 18th March	"
828	" . .	Duncan Matheson . .	Gr. "	" 28th April	"
...	" . .	Wm. Fleming . .	Gr. "	" 21st May	"
976	" . .	Angus Gunn . .	3rd "	" 26th May	"
2508	" . .	Angus Gunn . .	1st "	" 10th June	"

1852.

On the 25th of February, 1852, the regiment moved from Stirling to Edinburgh, from whence it supplied a small party to Greenlaw barracks, leaving detachments at Stirling, Perth, and Dundee. In the month of May the three latter detachments were withdrawn and joined at Edinburgh Castle.

On the 24th of December, 1852, Major Edmund James Elliot succeeded to the command of the regiment as lieutenant-colonel, by the retirement of the Honourable Lauderdale Maule on half-pay.

1853.

In April 1853, the regiment proceeded by rail from Edinburgh to Bury, in Lancashire, where the headquarters with two companies were stationed, having detachments at Burnley, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, and the Isle of Man. On the 13th of June following the regiment changed quarters from Bury to Preston, where the several detachments joined, with the exception of one company in the Isle of Man. On the 28th of June the regiment was again moved from Preston to Weedon, and the detachment from the Isle of Man having rejoined on the 14th of July, the 79th proceeded by rail from Weedon to Staines and marched to the encampment at Chobham, where it was brigaded with the 19th and 97th Regiments, under the command of Colonel Lockyer, K.H.

The regiment remained for some time under canvas at Chobham, performing various field operations with the other troops, which consisted of three brigades, with artillery and cavalry, forming one division under the command of General Lord Seaton, G.C.B. During the period of its service at Chobham camp the division had, on more than one occasion, the honour of being reviewed by Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief, and many other distinguished persons. On the 20th of August the encampment was broken up, when the 79th marched to Farnborough station and proceeded by rail to Portsmouth, where it occupied the Cambridge and Colewort barracks.

1854.

In consequence of the declaration of war with Russia on the 1st of March 1854, the 79th received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for Turkey to join the army assembling under General Lord Raglan, G.C.B. Immediate preparations were made to complete the

79TH UNIFORMS—1854.

1. Sergeant-Major John Mackay.
2. Private, in fatigue dress.
3. Sergeant William Simpson, in drill order.
4. Sergeant Colin Campbell (light company), in review order.
5. Piper, in review order.
6. Pioneer, in marching order.
7. Private, in marching order.
8. Private, in guard order.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

79TH UNIFORMS—1854.

From a Painting by D. CUNLIFFE.

regiment to the requisite strength by the admission of volunteers from other corps.

On the 24th of March Lieutenant-General W. H. Sewell, C.B., was appointed colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir James Hay, C.B., deceased.

Before embarkation for active service new colours were supplied to the regiment at Portsmouth. They were formally delivered over by Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot on the 21st of April, but the ceremony usually observed upon such occasions was in this instance dispensed with. The commanding officer simply unfurled and handed over the colours without comment on the private parade-ground of the regiment in the Cambridge barracks.

All necessary arrangements for a campaign having been completed, the Cameron Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Elliot, embarked for Scutari on the 4th of May on board H.M.S. *Simoom*.¹ On the departure of the regiment for Turkey two companies were left at Portsmouth as a depot, which very shortly afterwards joined the depot battalion at Winchester.

On getting out into the Channel the *Simoom* met the French line-of-battle ship *Duperré*, bound for the Baltic, when a scene of great enthusiasm followed, the men cheering each other vigorously, while the band of the 79th played "Partant pour la Syrie" and other appropriate airs.

¹ The following officers, staff-sergeants, and sergeants embarked for Turkey on board H.M.S. *Simoom*:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Elliot; Majors J. Ferguson and J. Douglas; Captains R. C. H. Taylor, R. D. Clephane, W. M'Call, A. Hunt, W. C. Hodgson, H. W. Campbell, K. R. Maitland, A. C. M'Barnet; Lieutenants G. M. Miller, A. Maitland (Adjutant), W. Cunninghame, E. W. Cuming, W. Scott, C. M. Harrison, F. A. Grant, F. J. Harrison, J. Scott, H. H. Stevenson, J. H. Freme, and W. Mure; Ensigns P. Percival, F. C. Turner, G. A. Harrison, F. G. Currie; Quartermaster R. Jameson; Surgeon T. Goldie-Scot; Assistant-Surgeons J. N. Bell and T. Miller; Paymaster J. Cornes; Sergeant-Major J. Young; Quartermaster-Sergeant D. Cant; Paymaster-Sergeant A. M'Donald; Armourer-Sergeant W. Fletcher; Pipe-Major R. Stewart; Drum-Major D. Brown; Hos-

pital Sergeant W. Geddes; Orderly-room Clerk J. Cockie; Colour-Sergeants T. Bunyan, T. Henderson, W. M'Gill, D. M'Intyre, G. Milne, W. Taylor, W. Thomson, and J. Spence; Sergeants J. Anderson, J. Angus, J. Armstrong, D. Brown, J. Coutts, C. Campbell, W. Campbell, W. Davie, A. Goodbrand, W. Gunn, C. Halket, J. Henderson, J. Hood, W. Hunter, W. Law, J. M'Ewen, A. M'Kay, J. M'Kim, D. M'Lachlan, J. M'Laren, A. M'Pherson, J. M'Pherson, W. Morrison, W. Nicol, J. Robertson, W. Salmon, A. Shaw, W. Simpson, J. Smith, J. Sutherland, J. Wallace, G. Wells, R. Wyllie, and W. Newell.

The following officers remained with the depot:—

Captains T. B. Butt and H. Murray; Ensigns Lord Louth, D. H. M'Barnet, J. Bell, and J. M. Leith; and Lieutenant and Adjutant H. M'Kay.

After calling at Malta the *Simoom* reached Scutari on the 26th of May. On the following day the regiment disembarked and encamped on the slope of a hill near the Turkish barracks, being brigaded with the 93rd Highlanders, under command of Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell. It was generally anticipated at this time that as soon as the Allied army was assembled a move would be made to Varna, and thence, in support of the Turks on the Danube, to Silistria.

On the 1st of June the whole army then at Scutari had the honour of being reviewed by the Sultan Abdul Medjid, who was accompanied by the Grand Vizier, the British and foreign ambassadors to the Porte, Lord Raglan, Marshal St Arnaud, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The troops paraded at 11 A.M., but, although it was a scorching hot day, they were kept waiting by His Majesty until 3 P.M. At the conclusion of the inspection the Sultan was pleased to express to Lord Raglan his highest approbation of the appearance and equipment of the force.

On the 7th of June the arrival of the 42nd Royal Highlanders completed the Highland Brigade, which, with the Brigade of Guards, under Major-General Bentinck, was to form the 1st Division of the Eastern Army, under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. On the 13th of June the whole of the 1st Division embarked at Scutari for Varna, the Grenadier Guards being in the *Golden Fleece*, the Coldstream Guards in the *Andes*, the Scots Fusilier Guards in H.M.S. *Simoom*, the 42nd in the *Hydaspes*, the 79th in the *Cambria*, and the 93rd in the *Melbourne*.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by his Staff, embarked on board the *Emperor*, and the two Brigadiers, Majors - Generals Sir Colin Campbell and Bentinck, and their Staffs, in the *City of London*. Each steamer towed a transport filled with horses.

On the 14th the division arrived in Varna Bay, and on the 15th the Highland Brigade disembarked in the boats of H.M.S. *London*, *Bellerophon*, *Arethusa*, and *Sidon*, and encamped on a magnificent plain overlooking Lake Devno, about a mile to the South of Varna. The ground occupied had just been vacated by the Light Division, which moved on to Aladyn. The site of the camp assigned to the 79th was marked by several large mounds covering the remains of Russian soldiers who fell in the siege of Varna in the previous Russo-Turkish war of the year 1829.

The regiment here received a great acquisition in the person of Dr Richard James Mackenzie, a gentleman of the highest professional attainments, who, resigning a lucrative practice in Edinburgh, had, with true professional zeal, embarked for Turkey, provided with a letter of introduction from the Earl of Aberdeen to Lord Raglan. Returning from a visit to the Turkish hospitals on the banks of the Danube, Dr Mackenzie was offered by his lordship the temporary rank and pay of an army surgeon, an offer which he gladly accepted, being attached at his own request to the 79th, whose surgeon, Dr Goldie-Scot, was an early college friend.

During the stay of the division at Varna every one was in daily expectation of an advance for the relief of Silistria; but towards the end of June, as the siege of that town was raised by the Russians and many Turkish successes were reported, rumours began to float about that a visit might be paid to the Crimea and Sebastopol.

On the 1st of July the division marched from the camp at Varna and moved to Aladyn, where it again encamped on ground recently vacated by the Light Division, which proceeded seven miles farther on to the village of Devna.

On the 6th of July the division was reviewed by his Excellency Omar Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, who rode out from Varna accompanied by Lord Raglan and Marshal St Arnaud, and escorted by detachments of the 11th Hussars, Spahis, and Turkish cavalry. The troops marched past and subsequently performed some divisional manœuvres under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who brought the operations to a close by a charge in line by the six battalions. This was a splendid spectacle, all the men cheering loudly as they rushed forward with pipes playing and drums beating. So delighted was Omar Pasha at the sight that he put down his reins and clapped his hands, and Marshal St Arnaud also seemed greatly pleased. At the conclusion of the review three cheers were given for the Allied commanders, the Duke of Cambridge himself giving the time.

The division remained encamped at Aladyn until the 28th, when, owing to the prevalence of fever and the appearance of Asiatic cholera, it moved a distance of six miles to a new encampment on an elevated plateau near the village of Givrakla.

While stationed at Givrakla the regiment had the misfortune to

lose its two senior field-officers, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Elliot, who had been in bad health for a long time, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Ferguson, both of whom fell victims to fever. Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson, who had been invalided, died on board a French transport on his way down to the Bosphorus, and was buried at Gallipoli. Colonel the Hon. Lauderdale Maule, Assistant Adjutant-General to the 2nd Division, who had for many years commanded the battalion, also died about the same time. These three deaths, which occurred within a few days of each other, caused deep feelings of regret in the regiment.

In the 'Story of a Soldier's Life,' by General Sir John Ewart, G.C.B., who was then a captain in the 93rd Highlanders, the following account is given of the funeral of Colonel Elliot, who was buried side by side with Lieutenant Turner of the 93rd :—

"Turner, a particularly quiet and gentlemanlike lad, died on the 12th, and as Colonel Elliot, of the 79th Highlanders, had died on the previous day, it was decided to have the two funerals at the same time. The 93rd started on their sad errand at 7 A.M., poor Turner's body on a gun-carriage. On reaching the 79th camp, the funeral procession with poor Colonel Elliot's body joined in, and both regiments moved slowly, the bands playing the solemn music of the Dead March, to an elevated and beautiful spot at the head of a ravine, where two graves had been dug, one on each side of a tree which stood there: here we tenderly placed the poor fellows side by side, the Protestant chaplain to the Brigade of Guards reading the funeral service. The procession of the two Highland regiments, with the two coffins, as they wended their way from the camp, the sad but beautiful air of the Dead March changing at intervals to the mournful wailing of the bagpipes as they played a Corranach, combined as it was with the wild beauty of the country, rendered this funeral peculiarly impressive and touching."

The death of Colonel Lauderdale Maule, which occurred on the 1st of August in the camp of the 2nd Division, three and a half miles from Givrakla, cast a deep gloom over the camp of the Cameron Highlanders. It is doubtful if any officer, not even excepting Sir Alan Cameron himself, ever exercised a greater personal influence in the regiment than he did. Writing from Givrakla, in a letter dated the 2nd of August, his old friend, Major R. C. H. Taylor, says:—

"This is the end of one of the finest fellows that ever lived, the kindest friend and best-hearted comrade that man ever had. His loss will be felt wherever he was known; to his family, to numerous friends, to the service and to society at large the loss will be painfully severe. To great abilities and a bright intellect he united the feelings of a gallant soldier and the sentiments of



GENERAL SIR JOHN DOUGLAS, G.C.B.

(From a Painting in possession of C. DOUGLAS, Esq., Haylee, Largs.)

an affectionate friend, and, when we consider all his good qualities, his position in society, and the bright prospect that appeared to be before him, we can only regret that such a precious existence should have been sacrificed in such a manner and in such a country. Had he fallen in the field one would think nothing of it, but to fall a sacrifice to a horrid disease whilst living in dull inactivity in a foreign land makes one regret the more deeply that the risk was ever incurred."

Colonel Maule was buried in the evening of the 2nd of August "in a beautiful spot on the top of a hill,"¹ a large cairn of stones being erected over his grave by the Cameron Highlanders.

On the 13th of August Major John Douglas was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Elliot deceased.

The division remained encamped at Givrakla until the 20th of August, during which time the men were employed in making gabions and fascines, and were practised in throwing up entrenchments.

On the 16th of August the Guards and 42nd Highlanders moved from Givrakla to Varna, and on the 22nd the 79th and 93rd followed them. As Lieutenant F. J. Harrison was too ill to accompany the regiment when it moved, he was left behind in charge of his two brothers and one of the regimental doctors, but to every one's regret he passed away on the following day.

On the 23rd the regiment encamped at Galata Bornou, a point on the western side of the Bay of Varna, four miles from the town. The harbour was full of men-of-war and transports, and it seemed evident that the long-talked-of descent upon the Crimea was now imminent. Some people, however, still declared that Sebastopol was not the objective, and that Odessa would be the point of attack. All sorts of rumours were abroad.

On the 29th of August the whole division embarked, the 79th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, in the sailing transport *Dunbar*, the 42nd in the *Emu*, the 93rd in H.M.S. *Terrible*, the Grenadiers in H.M.S. *Simoom*, the Coldstream Guards in the *Tonning*, and the Scots Fusilier Guards in the *Kangaroo*. A stiff wind was blowing at the time, and as it was found very difficult to tow the *Dunbar* close in to the shore, the Cameron Highlanders were for five hours on the beach before an embarkation could be effected. Though the first battalion to reach the water's edge, they were the last to get

¹ Letter from Major R. C. H. Taylor.

on board. Each division when embarked had a distinguishing flag, which in the case of the transports conveying the 1st Division was blue.

On the 30th August all doubt as to the destination of the expedition was set at rest by a General Order, which commenced "The invasion of the Crimea has been determined on," and described in detail the order of landing.

Other portions of the army continued to embark until the 4th of September, when the whole fleet of transports and men-of-war rendezvoused at Baltschik Bay, where it formed a junction with the French army under Marshal St Arnaud and a Turkish contingent under Suleiman Pasha. On the 7th the combined expeditionary force sailed from Baltschik Bay, each steam vessel taking two sailing transports in tow, and on the 13th it arrived at Kalamita Bay on the coast of the Crimea.

On Thursday the 14th of September, at daybreak, the expedition again started in the direction of Sebastopol, but after going a very short distance it came to an anchor close to a long narrow strip of beach protected on the land side by a large lake distant only some 200 yards from the sea. Here preparations were made for an immediate disembarkation, and upon a signal gun being fired by H.M.S. *Agamemnon*, the whole of the men-of-war boats proceeded to the transports conveying the Light Division, which was quickly taken ashore. The 1st Division followed, then the 2nd and 3rd, the French landing at a spot some distance to the right. By 2 P.M. the 1st Division had completed its disembarkation, and at four o'clock it started to march four miles inland, halting and bivouacking close to Lake Touzla. The first night ashore was anything but pleasant, as it rained heavily and no shelter of any kind was procurable. On the following day fifty tents per battalion were landed, and from this date until the 18th every one was busily employed in disembarking cavalry, artillery, and stores, and in making preparations for an advance. Cholera, unfortunately, still clung to the army, the Cameron Highlanders losing four men within twenty-four hours of setting foot on Russian soil.

On the 18th tents were struck and shipped on board the *Orinoco*, as it was found impracticable to convey them with the army for want of transport. The troops, therefore, bivouacked for the night, and

MAP OF THE COUNTRY ROUND SEBASTOPOL

Furlongs 0 1 2 3 4 5
Scale Miles



at 8 A.M. on the following morning the Allied army commenced its march across immense plains in the direction of Sebastopol. The order of march was in double columns of companies from the centre of divisions at half or sub-division distance, the front and left flank being covered by skirmishers of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and by the 8th and 11th Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers. This order of march was adopted in order that by wheeling suddenly to the right or left a line of four deep could at once be formed to either flank. The artillery formed by divisions and marched on the right of the infantry. The Turks were nearest to the sea, with their right flank protected by the men-of-war, which steamed along parallel to the army; the French were in the centre; and the British farthest away from the sea, on the left. As the advance proceeded the enemy set fire to the villages through which the Allies were likely to pass.

After several halts to allow stragglers to rejoin the army arrived at half-past three o'clock at the Bulganak river, a small stream intersecting the road to Sebastopol and traversed by a bridge, which was found to be in good repair. As the column approached this bridge a distant cannonade was heard, and the galloping of horse artillery to the front indicated that the enemy was in sight.

Upon arriving at the crest of some rising ground about a mile beyond the river, the two brigades of the 1st Division formed line and were ordered to lie down. The horse artillery were in advance of the infantry, and the cavalry were posted in some hollow ground still farther to the front. At this moment the glistening of sabres and bayonets reflected in the sunshine brought to view a dark mass of the enemy, drawn up upon some high ground about a mile in advance with a battery in position on its left. Fire was at once opened by both the British artillery and by that of the enemy, the duel being maintained for upwards of half an hour, when a strong column of French infantry advanced against the left of the Russians, who retired in perfect order.

The 1st Division then withdrew over the summit of the ridge towards the Bulganak and, piling arms, prepared to bivouac for the night. Strong picquets were thrown out in front, watering parties were detailed, and the men refreshed themselves with tea and biscuit. It was found impossible to cook the ration meat, the only

fuel procurable being weeds: not a tree or bush of any kind was visible in the neighbourhood. Thirteen miles of ground had been traversed during the day, and the army was now within five miles of the strong position which the Russians had taken up upon the river Alma.¹

At dawn on the 20th our troops were under arms, and it was announced that the enemy's position was to be attacked. At 8 A.M. the sick were embarked, and the army then advanced in two columns. On the right of the British was the 2nd Division (communicating with the French left), supported by the 3rd; on the left the Light Division, supported by the 1st. The 4th Division was in reserve. The advance was covered by the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade in extended order, the left wing being guarded by the Light Cavalry and reserve artillery.

After several halts to enable the Staff to reconnoitre the enemy's position, the army came within full view of the Russians, who were occupying a ridge of heights, on the left bank of the Alma, which completely commanded the road to Sebastopol and disputed the passage of the river. The Guards and Highlanders had commenced the march in columns, but as the Alma was approached the six battalions deployed into line in rear of the Light Division.

Immediately in front, on the right bank of the river, lay the village of Burluik, which was intersected by a road passing down to

¹ The following officers, staff-sergeants, and sergeants were present at the battle of the Alma:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Douglas; Majors R. C. H. Taylor, R. D. Clephane; Captains W. M'Call, A. Hunt, W. C. Hodgson, H. W. Campbell, K. R. Maitland, A. C. M'Barnet, G. M. Miller, A. Maitland (Adjutant), W. C. Cunninghame; Lieutenants E. W. Cuming, F. A. Grant, J. Scott, H. H. Stevenson, J. H. Freme, W. Mure, P. Percival, and F. C. Turner; Ensigns F. G. Currie and D. Cant; Surgeon T. G. Scot; Assistant-Surgeon E. L. Lundy; Civil-Surgeon R. J. Mackenzie; Quartermaster R. Jameson; Paymaster J. Cornes; Sergeant-Major James Young; Quartermaster-Sergeant William M'Gill; Paymaster-Sergeant Alexander M'Donald; Armourer-Sergeant W. Fletcher; Drum-Major David Brown; Pipe-Major Richard Stewart; Hospital-Sergeant William Geddes; Orderly-

room Clerk James Cockie; Colour-Sergeants Thomas Bunyan, Alex. Goodbrand, Thomas Henderson, Duncan M'Intyre, John Robertson, William Simpson, James Spence, William Taylor, and Walter Thomson; Sergeants John Anderson, John Armstrong, David Brown, James Coutts, Colin Campbell, William Davie, William Gunn, Charles Halket, John Henderson, James Hood, John M'Ewan, Angus M'Naughton, Alexander M'Kay, John M'Kim, Duncan M'Lauchlan, James M'Laren (1), James M'Laren (2), John M'Intosh, Alex. M'Pherson, John M'Pherson, William Newell, William Salmon, Alexander Shaw, James Smith, John Sutherland, and James Wallace.

Lieutenant C. M. Harrison was in charge of depot at Galata, in Turkey, and Lieutenant G. A. Harrison was sick on board ship. Colour-Sergeant G. Milne died the day before the battle.

a ford. This road was flanked by vineyards on either side and edged by trees and brushwood. Opposite to the ford a rugged and winding mountain road ascended to the crest of the hill, with ravines diverging to the right and left. Below the village a bridge on the road to Sebastopol was left standing. On the plateau, near the summit of the ridge and nearly opposite to the bridge, was a powerful redoubt, strongly held by the enemy, and to the right and left of it upon commanding points were two other works, the intervening spaces being filled by columns of infantry.

At half-past 1 P.M. the action commenced by the redoubt on the enemy's left opening fire upon the French columns, which were destined to attack and turn that flank. The other two works, the assault upon which was entrusted to the British, also opened upon our troops as they came within range. This fire was returned with spirit by our artillery, who came into action close to the stone walls of the vineyards, and though the effect seemed trifling upon the heavily armed redoubts, the round-shot and shell dropping into the enemy's columns caused considerable disorder and loss. The village of Burliuk itself was in flames, the enemy having fired it on the approach of the British; but the skirmishers of the Rifle Brigade, rushing past the burning houses and entering the vineyards beyond, spread themselves along the margin of the river and engaged the enemy's riflemen on the opposite bank.

The Light and 2nd Divisions now advanced to the attack, whilst the 1st Division moved forward to the vineyard walls and was ordered to lie down. In this position it remained for about a quarter of an hour, being visited by an occasional round-shot. At last the welcome order came to advance and support the Light Division, which had suffered terribly in an attempt to storm the great Russian earthwork in the centre of the enemy's position. The men at once cleared the stone wall in front at a bound, entered and traversed the vineyards, and fording the Alma river crossed to the opposite bank. Narrow indeed was the escape of Major R. C. H. Taylor as he jumped his horse down the bank, a drop of about four feet, into the bed of the stream, for just as he did so a round-shot passed close over his head.

Across the river Sir Colin Campbell with much judgment availed himself of the overhanging brow of some abrupt rising ground, and forming his troops in quarter-distance column, advanced some little

way in this formation, thereby gaining ground under cover and avoiding one of the most conspicuous points upon which the guns of the enemy were trained. On reaching the slope of the hill, however, the three Highland battalions rapidly formed in echelon lines and in admirable and imposing array advanced to the attack. On the right the 42nd Royal Highlanders preserved communication with the Brigade of Guards, in the centre were the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, and the 79th formed the extreme left of the whole Allied line. It was a superb sight. The magnificent mile of line displayed by the Guards and Highlanders, the prominent bearskins, the undulating waves of tartan, the stalwart frames and the steady and confident bearing of these young and eager soldiers, presented a picture which stirred the enthusiasm of all who witnessed it. To the enemy such an advance brought discouragement and alarm. As the line drew near his columns perceptibly wavered. To waver under such circumstances is to be defeated, and as the Highlanders reached the summit of the ridge the Russian columns literally reeled and staggered under the murderous fire of the Scottish line, which was poured in upon them at a distance of only 200 yards.

Kinglake, in his 'Invasion of the Crimea,' thus describes the advance of the 79th:—

“Above the crest or swell of the ground on the left rear of the 93rd, yet another array of the tall, bending plumes began to rise up in a long, ceaseless line, stretching far into the east, and presently, with all the grace and beauty that marks a Highland regiment when it springs up the side of a hill, the 79th came bounding forward. Without a halt, or with only the halt that was needed for dressing the ranks, it sprang at the flank of the right Soudal column, and caught it in its sin—caught it daring to march across the front of a battalion advancing in line! Wrapped in the fire thus poured upon its flank, the hapless column could not march, could not live. It broke and began to fall back in great confusion; and the left Soudal column being almost at the same time overthrown by the 93rd, and the two columns which had engaged the Black Watch being now in full retreat, the spurs of the hill and the winding dale beyond became thronged with the enemy's disordered masses. A cheer now burst from the Highlanders, and the hillsides were made to resound with that joyous assuring cry, which is the natural utterance of a northern people as long as it is warlike and free.”

Victory was everywhere declaring for the Allies. In fifteen minutes the centre or great redoubt had been stormed and captured by the Light Division and the Guards, the enemy simultaneously abandoning

the work on his right, which was occupied by two companies of the Cameron Highlanders. The French, too, had succeeded in turning the enemy's left, and were driving the Russians on that flank in confusion from the field. The whole Allied line then advanced, the horse artillery galloping up the ravine and opening fire upon the hostile columns, which were in full retreat down the opposite slopes of the ridge. The position in all directions was crowned by the British and French infantry. At 5 P.M. all firing ceased, and the Allies then moved forward to a second chain of hills about a mile and a half beyond the field of battle, upon which the troops proceeded to form their bivouacs for the night.

The loss of the Cameron Highlanders in the battle of Alma was 2 rank and file killed¹ and 7 rank and file wounded. The distinction of a Companionship of the Bath was conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonel John Douglas, who commanded the battalion; Captain Andrew Hunt was promoted by brevet to be Major in the army; and the 79th subsequently received, with other regiments, the Royal Authority to have the word "*Alma*" inscribed on its colours and appointments. The total loss of the 1st Division amounted to 2 officers, 3 sergeants, and 41 rank and file killed; 16 officers, 21 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 354 rank and file wounded, the greatest number of casualties occurring in the Scots Fusilier Guards. The losses in the Light Division were very heavy indeed.

The whole of the 21st and the 22nd were occupied in burying the Allied and Russian dead and in conveying the wounded on board the fleet.

At 7 A.M. on the 23rd the combined armies again advanced, and at 3 P.M. arrived at the Katcha river and village, which had been deserted by its inhabitants. As both the bridges had been left intact, the British army crossed by them to the village of Eskel and bivouacked upon a ridge of hills beyond the river. The French and Turkish armies passed by a lower bridge, near the embouchure of the river with the sea, and halted on the high ground upon the British right.

Early on the 24th the march was resumed, the French and Turks being still between the British and the sea. After proceeding for some distance a halt was made in a wide plain until noon, the delay being utilised in transferring all sick to the ships. At 3 P.M. the village

¹ Privates John Baird and James Watson.

and river of Belbek were reached, and the troops, crossing by an unbroken bridge, ascended by a precipitous and winding mountain road to a high tableland, where they bivouacked about a mile beyond the stream.

In its onward march towards Sebastopol the army, since it landed, had continued to suffer from Asiatic cholera, and the Camerons had now to deplore the loss from this cause of Dr Richard Mackenzie, who died at 8 A.M. on the 25th, sincerely regretted by all ranks. The victim of an ardent love for his profession, he had followed the army on foot, undergoing much privation and sharing its every hardship. So highly were his services appreciated in the 79th, that after the battle of Alma, on his rejoining the battalion from attendance on the wounded, several of the men called out "Three cheers for Dr Mackenzie," an appeal which was promptly and warmly responded to. As an instance of the important services rendered by Dr Mackenzie to the army, it may be mentioned that after the battle he performed no less than twenty-seven capital operations with his own hands, two of them being amputations at the hip-joint. His loss was much felt by the regiment, and after the conclusion of peace a neat tombstone, with a suitable inscription, was erected in his memory by the Cameron Highlanders on the heights of the Belbek.

The army prepared to move at 7 A.M. on the 25th, but counter-orders were issued, and it remained inactive until 11 A.M. At that hour the march was resumed, in columns of divisions, through a thick growth of underwood, which harassed the men and impeded their movements. The order of march hitherto adopted was now reversed, the French and Turks passing to the British left, whilst the artillery, cavalry, and commissariat monopolised the only available road. Precisely at noon Sebastopol came in sight, a good view being obtained of Fort Constantine, about three miles distant; then the direction of the line of march was suddenly changed to the South-East, and the Russian fortress was left to the right and rear. Onwards over rough ground and under a fierce sunshine the army continued to struggle, and at 4 P.M. the 1st Division, following the route taken by the Light Division, debouched from the wooded undergrowth upon the highway from Simpheropol to Sebastopol, at a spot marked on the map as "Mackenzie's Farm." At an angle in the road were numerous carriages, a few prisoners, and two ammunition waggons, which had

been captured by our cavalry from the rearguard of a Russian division only half an hour previously. As our troops then proceeded down a very precipitous mountain road a magnificent and extensive plain opened out before them; it was surrounded by high hills, intersected by numerous ravines, and covered with stunted trees and brushwood. Many traces of the late fighting with the enemy and his hasty retreat were in evidence, in the shape of clothing, bridles, saddlery, and broken vehicles, which lay strewn about in every direction encumbering the road. At dusk the division crossed the Tchernaya river at the Traktir bridge, and occupying some high ground about 8 P.M., halted and bivouacked for the night. It had been a most exhausting day, for the men had been on their legs since daybreak, and had performed this long and trying march with no other refreshment than a little tea and biscuit.

At 7 A.M. on the 26th the march was continued, the various divisions crossing the Woronzoff road and entering the plain of Balaclava, where they formed into columns and advanced towards that town preceded by the Rifle Brigade in extended order. About noon the troops halted while the skirmishers of the Rifle Brigade ascended the steep acclivities on either side of the harbour. At the same time a troop of horse artillery entered Balaclava by the lower road. At 1 P.M. the sharp crack of the Minié rifle, the fire of the horse artillery, and the booming of guns from the fleet outside intimated that the old Genoese fort held by the enemy was being attacked. In fifteen minutes it surrendered, when the fleet entered the harbour and the troops proceeded to bivouac.

The Allied army had thus completely marched round Sebastopol from North to South, and had secured a base of operations from which the siege of the fortress could now be prosecuted.

On the 1st of October the 1st Division marched from Balaclava and encamped on the right of the Light Division before Sebastopol to assist in the duties of the siege. The 93rd Highlanders were detached from the brigade to protect Balaclava, being encamped at Kadiköi, just to the right of the road leading from the valley down to the harbour. Twelve hundred marines were also landed from the fleet and posted on the heights to the South of Balaclava, numerous batteries were erected, and a chain of redoubts was constructed covering the town and commanding the Woronzoff road. The

defence of these redoubts was entrusted to Turkish artillery and infantry.

The French now took over Kamiesch Bay, between Balaclava and Sebastopol, as their base, and moved up on the left of the British, who were again, consequently, on the exposed flank with their right resting on the hill of Inkerman, near the head of Sebastopol harbour. Marshal St Arnaud, who died shortly afterwards, had by this time become so ill that he was compelled to resign his command into the hands of General Canrobert.

On the 3rd and 4th tents were landed and distributed to the army in sufficient proportion to afford cover to the troops.

With a view to obtaining Scottish recruits for the Highland regiments serving in the Crimea, the different Highland depots attached to the battalion at Winchester were moved, in the month of September, to various stations in Scotland. The depot companies of the 79th, under Captain T. B. Butt, proceeded by rail from Winchester to London, and thence to Aberdeen, where they occupied barracks.

On the 1st of October Lieutenant F. A. Grant, who had just been selected to succeed Captain Adam Maitland as Adjutant, died of cholera after only twelve hours' illness, and on the 7th Captain Maitland also succumbed to this terrible disease.

Active preparations for the siege now went on from day to day, earthworks and batteries being constructed and siege guns and ammunition landed. The Russians, too, finding that the Allies did not walk into the place, as they might well have done when they first arrived before the fortress, worked feverishly at their defences, new works being thrown up from hour to hour.

The British divisions were encamped in the following order: On the left, communicating with the French, was the 3rd (England's), then the 4th (Cathcart's), then the Light (Brown's), then the 1st (the Duke of Cambridge's), and on the right, the exposed flank, was the 2nd (Evans'). The Turks occupied the space between the French and the sea.

On the 9th, the 79th and other regiments of the division furnished strong covering and working parties to guard the trenches and batteries.

Although it had been decided not to open fire upon Sebastopol until everything was ready for a general bombardment, the Russians,

GROUPS TAKEN AT ABERDEEN DEPOT—1855.

1. Colour-Sergeant, in review order.
2. Henry Mackay, orderly-room clerk.
3. Depot Sergeant-Major Notman.
4. Robert White, orderly bugler.
5. Sergeant Robertson.
6. Quartermaster-Sergeant Donald Gow.
7. Captain Keith Ramsay Maitland, in the "grey garment."
8. Lieutenant Donald M'Donald.
9. Lieutenant and Depot Adjutant G. T. Scovell.
10. Lieutenant C. Durant, in mess dress.
11. Captain W. Cunninghame, in the "grey garment."
12. Captain H. Freme, wearing the new Highland doublet.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

GROUPS TAKEN AT ABERDEN DEPOT—1855.

From Photographs.

on their side, kept up an incessant cannonade. The camp of the 79th was just out of range, but every now and then a round-shot would pitch with a heavy "thud" a short distance off and come rolling almost up to the lines. Major R. C. H. Taylor mentions, in a letter to his mother, that on the 10th of October a large 68-lb. shot arrived within a yard or two of his tent. "It was immediately pounced upon by the servants," he says, "as a great prize to grind, or rather to pound, the coffee with." He thus describes the routine of these early days of the siege:—

"The worst of all this is that we never have a night in peace. We are either employed in digging trenches or covering (that is, protecting) the working parties for half the night, from 6 to 12 or from 12 to 5, and on those nights when one happens to be for neither duty there is sure to be an alarm and we are turned out and remain under arms for an indefinite period as a 'support' to the actively employed force. Under any circumstances, we always turn out at 4.30 A.M. and remain under arms an hour, until daylight—chilly and uncomfortable work just now."

On the 17th of October Sebastopol was simultaneously bombarded by land and sea, the roar of the cannonade throughout the day being tremendous. Our scientific officers had predicted that nothing could withstand such an attack, but at nightfall Sebastopol stood where it was, and the Russians set quietly to work to repair their defences and to replace their dismounted guns. The French were to some extent put *hors de combat* at a very early hour in the proceedings by an explosion in one of their principal magazines.

During the day's operations the 79th, with other regiments, supplied ten volunteers, under a subaltern from the brigade, to act as sharpshooters in picking off the enemy's gunners and engaging his riflemen. Lieutenant E. W. Cuming of the 79th was the volunteer officer of the brigade, and he rendered very good service in the performance of this important duty. Heavy firing was kept up by both sides from the 17th to the 20th of the month.

At 7 A.M. on the 25th the report of guns from the plain of Balaclava, followed by the galloping of numerous Staff officers and an order for the 1st Division to "fall in," apprised the army that an attack was meditated in that direction. The 1st and 4th Divisions, with their field-batteries, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, moved rapidly to the scene of action, witnessing the events

of the battle as they proceeded towards the valley by the heights along the rear of the French position.

From a hill on the left bank of the Tchernaya a battery of the enemy's guns were playing upon the Turkish redoubts which covered the approach to Balaclava, the fire being returned with spirit at a range of some three-quarters of a mile.

Heavy columns of Russian infantry, with a numerous artillery, were emerging from the defile of Tchorgoum and crossing the low ground in beautiful order towards the Woronzoff road. They were preceded by skirmishers and covered by the fire of their own guns, which slackened as they approached the road. Before, however, the sharpshooters had neared the redoubts, the Turks abandoned them and fled in confusion across the plain towards Balaclava, the recreant Moslems rushing through the ranks of the 93rd Highlanders, who were formed up, together with the invalid battalion, on some rising ground in front of the village of Kadiköi. Suddenly from six to eight squadrons of Russian cavalry dashed up the slope, crossed the road, and galloping on, sabred some of the fugitive Turks. Onward they swept in the direction of "the thin red line" of Sutherland Highlanders, who stood calmly waiting to receive the attack, the only barrier now between the enemy and the British base. Fire was reserved until the hostile horsemen were within 400 yards; then the Minié rifles rang out. Instantly the Russian cavalry wheeled about and withdrew rapidly, disappearing into the gorge of a chain of hills in the direction of the village of Kamara. The situation was saved.

The repulse of this attack upon the 93rd was followed by the splendid charge of the British Heavy Cavalry Brigade, commanded by General the Hon. J. G. Scarlett, upon another formidable body of Russian cavalry which was moving down in the direction of Balaclava. There was a fearful shock, followed by a short and decisive hand-to-hand combat, and in seven minutes the enemy were retiring in disorder across the plain, having left 60 prisoners in our hands and a number of killed and wounded upon the ground.

The 1st Division now arrived upon the battlefield, and soon afterwards the 4th Division and Vinoy's brigade of French infantry. These troops immediately deployed into two lines in order of battle, the Light Cavalry Brigade, under the Earl of Cardigan, taking post

rather in advance of the left of the infantry. As the guns of the 4th Division came into action they opened fire upon the redoubts which had been captured by the enemy; but General Liprandi, the Russian commander, declined the proffered engagement, and commenced to withdraw in the direction of Kamara. Then came the great blunder of the war. The Light Cavalry Brigade was ordered to advance and endeavour to prevent the Russians from carrying off the guns which they had taken in the redoubts from the Turks—a very reasonable and proper mission; but by some fatal mistake the aide-de-camp who carried the order conveyed the impression that Lord Cardigan was to attack a Russian battery at the extreme end of the valley to his left front. The brigade at once moved forward on its immortal ride, the pace increasing momentarily as the five regiments neared their destination. Under a murderous fire our gallant men rode right up to the guns, passed through the spaces between them, and sabred the Russian artillerymen. The triumph, alas! was short-lived. Assailed by fresh bodies of Russian cavalry in rear, and subjected to a cross-fire from masked batteries and riflemen established on the hills on either side, the brigade, or what was left of it, was compelled to retire. Broken groups of men, many of them wounded, came straggling back up the valley. Our splendid light cavalry had been almost destroyed.

The infantry divisions now piled arms to await events, but, as General Liprandi showed no disposition to renew the combat, the 4th Division and the Brigade of Guards were withdrawn at nightfall to their encampments before Sebastopol. It was decided, however, to send the 42nd and 79th Highlanders to reinforce the defenders of Balaclava, and the two battalions therefore moved to a position on the heights on the North side of the town. The 93rd and Marines returned to their former posts, whilst three Turkish battalions were placed at intervals to complete the chain of defences and keep up communication. Preparations were immediately made to throw up a strong line of entrenchments along the heights above Balaclava, and several batteries of heavy guns were erected by the Royal Marine Artillery. It was essential that no further risks should be incurred with regard to the safety of our base of operations.

For the services of the regiment in connection with the battle of Balaclava the Cameron Highlanders were subsequently granted the

clasp for the engagement upon the Crimean medal; but the 93rd was the only infantry regiment in the army which was authorised to bear the name upon its Colours and appointments.

In the battle of Inkerman, which was fought on the 5th of November, the Highland Brigade was not engaged. At 6 A.M. in the grey dawn of that morning, under cover of a thick fog, the Russians attacked the right of our investing line in overwhelming force. They were supported by a powerful artillery, which had been placed in position under cover of darkness. Reinforcements were hurried up from the British lines to the threatened point as rapidly as possible, but for a long time the issue of the battle hung in the balance. For six hours a bloody and obstinate contest was waged upon the slopes of the Inkerman heights. Owing to the mist and the haphazard manner in which the troops were necessarily hurried into the fight as they arrived upon the scene, little control could be exercised by the higher leaders, and the struggle was carried on throughout the day by groups of officers and men who acted according to the best of their own judgment as the attack progressed. It was essentially a soldier's battle, for control from above was impossible.

A simultaneous effort had been made to prevent the French from coming to the assistance of their Allies by a sortie from Sebastopol and a feigned attack upon their rear; but about midday General Bosquet's division reached Inkerman, and the action terminated by a complete repulse of the Russians and the withdrawal of all their forces within the walls of Sebastopol.

1855.

The Highland Brigade, together with the Royal Marines and Turkish infantry, and latterly with 600 Zouaves also in support, continued to occupy the heights of Balaclava until the 21st of May 1855.

Although it was thus, at an early period of the campaign, withdrawn from the siege operations before Sebastopol, toilsome duties were imposed upon the brigade, which was also compelled to exercise unremitting vigilance in the defence of the base of operations of the

army. During the bitter weather of the winter months of 1854-55 the Highlanders were usually employed at daylight every morning in the severe fatigue work of conveying shot, shell, and provisions to the troops before Sebastopol, the load assigned to each man being a 32-lb. shot carried in a sack, or 56 lb. of biscuit. The preparation of gabions and fascines, the construction of entrenchments, and many duties in the harbour of Balaclava also involved an immense amount of labour for the men.

In January numerous vessels arrived from England freighted with wooden huts, and the troops at once proceeded with their erection, the first one being finished and occupied by the sick on the 10th of the month. Others were completed in succession, and on the 28th of February the Cameron Highlanders were fully hutted.

On the 20th of February the Highland Brigade, one wing of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 71st Highlanders, and the Royal Marines, paraded for a reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Tchorgoum. The troops were ordered to fall in about midnight, but the weather, which had been fine for the previous week, suddenly changed, cold rain falling in torrents. The movement was therefore deferred until 2 A.M. on the 21st, at which hour the rain was succeeded by a drifting snowstorm, accompanied by a piercing North-East wind, which blew straight in the faces of the men. It was intensely dark, and objects were scarcely visible at the distance of a few yards. Notwithstanding these unfavourable conditions and the non-appearance of the French troops, who were to have co-operated in this night march, Sir Colin Campbell decided to start. He advanced therefore cautiously out into the plain, preceded by the 71st Highlanders in extended order, and at daybreak his cold and benumbed troops were in the vicinity of the Tchernaya river. The Cossacks, however, had given warning of the approach of the British, and all idea of a surprise had to be abandoned. At this moment an aide-de-camp arrived from Lord Raglan with an order to Sir Colin to return immediately, as the French attacking force had never started in consequence of the dreadful weather. General Vinoy's infantry brigade did indeed arrive just as the withdrawal commenced. It was not to have formed part of the expedition, but its gallant leader, hearing that the co-operating movement of General Bosquet's division had been countermanded, took upon himself to come out in support of Sir Colin in case

of need. It transpired afterwards that when the snow began to fall so heavily, General Canrobert had sent off an aide-de-camp to beg Sir Colin not to start, but in the darkness of the night the messenger lost his way, and in the absence of any communication from the French Sir Colin felt bound to adhere to the original plan. At 10 A.M. the troops returned to camp utterly exhausted, many of the men having their ears and finger-tips frost-bitten.

In the months of January, February, March, and April sickness was very prevalent in the regiment, there being many cases of fever and dysentery, due to privation and exposure. The health of the men was still further affected by the nature of the ground upon which the huts had been erected. It was very damp, and small springs which produced fungi and grass came oozing to the surface underneath the flooring. At length the sick-list became so large that it was decided to vacate the huts and encamp the regiment under canvas 300 yards higher up the slope at the foot of the heights. Here the tents were pitched upon a plateau which had a south-western aspect and was open to the sea breezes. The result of this change was a remarkable decrease in the number of sick and the disappearance of fever amongst the men. On the 18th of March Sergeant William Geddes and Privates William Kerr and John Ireland were thanked in regimental orders for their devotion in nursing the patients in hospital at Balaclava.

On the 20th of May Her Majesty the Queen presented Crimean medals to a number of officers and men who had been invalided from the seat of war, the ceremony taking place upon the Horse Guards parade. The following representatives of the 79th received the medal from Her Majesty's hands upon this occasion :—

	Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. H. Taylor.
Captain G. M. Miller.	Sergeant John M'Ewan.
" K. R. Maitland.	Private Alexander M'Donald.
" W. Cunninghame.	" James Anderson (wounded).
" J. H. Freme.	" Charles Borthwick.
" W. Mure.	

Early in May the troops of the Sardinian contingent, which had been sent to join the Allied army, began to arrive in the Crimea. They were commanded by General Della Marmora.

On the 22nd of May an expedition, under Lieutenant-General Sir

George Brown, G.C.B., consisting of the Highland Brigade, the 71st Highlanders, 800 Royal Marines, some Artillery and Land Transport, together with the French division of Lieutenant-General D'Autemarre and a division of Turkish infantry, embarked at Balacava and Kamiesch for the purpose of capturing Kertch and Yenikale and of acting, in concert with a flotilla of gunboats, in intercepting the enemy's communications by the Sea of Azof. The 79th embarked, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Douglas, in H.M.S. *Furious*, which, with other vessels of the expedition, arrived off Ambalaki Bay, six miles from Kertch, at 2 P.M. on the 24th. Here the troops landed without opposition, and marching for three miles, ascended a ridge of hills and bivouacked for the night. As the troops were disembarking, a succession of loud explosions informed them that the enemy had blown up his magazines.

At sunrise on the 25th the force advanced upon Kertch, where, although private property in the town was left untouched, several Government buildings were destroyed. The Russian troops had evacuated the place before the arrival of the Allies, setting fire to their own barracks before they left. After a halt of an hour, during which guards and sentries were posted to prevent plundering, the column proceeded on its march to Yenikale at the entrance to the Sea of Azof. It was a very hot day indeed, and, as Sir George Brown forced the pace unduly, a very large number of men fell out. No resistance, however, was offered, and by 4 P.M. the town was in our hands, the troops proceeding to bivouac upon the high ground in the immediate vicinity. The object of the expedition had now been achieved. Kertch and Yenikale were in our possession, and our gunboats were able to pass into the Sea of Azof and operate against the enemy's shipping.

On the 27th tents were landed, and strong working-parties were immediately employed, under the able superintendence of Colonel Gordon, R.E., in throwing up entrenchments and constructing redoubts at various points for the defence of the position of Yenikale. On the 29th the Cameron Highlanders were detached to occupy the Quarantine barracks, four miles equidistant from Kertch and Yenikale, in order to keep open communication between the two towns. These barracks were situated close to the water's edge, on the eastern side of the Bay of Kertch; they contained hospitals, store-houses, and stabling in excellent condition, and possessed a fine pier for small craft. The

outer wall was at once loopholed for musketry, and a breastwork was erected just outside the main gate by Lieutenant Anderson, R.E., and a party of sappers.

The regiment continued in undisturbed possession of the Quarantine barracks until the 12th of June, when orders were received to burn the buildings and embark again for Balaclava. The battalion accordingly proceeded in boats from the Quarantine station to the Bay of Kertch, where it embarked on board the transport *Colombo*, the men of the last company firing the barracks before they pushed off. The flames soon blazed up fiercely, and dense columns of smoke floated across the bay as long as the *Colombo* remained in sight.

At 4 P.M. the fleet of transports sailed, the whole of the expeditionary force being on board except the 71st Highlanders, who were left, with some French troops and a large force of Turkish artillery and infantry, to defend the entrenched position of Yenikale and Pavlovskaya.

On the 14th of June the *Colombo* anchored off Balaclava, and the regiment, landing on the 15th, marched to its old encampment for the night. The stay here, however, was very brief. As the Sardinian army now held the line of the Tchernaya, the position of Balaclava was quite secure, and its former garrison was available to assist in the operations of the siege. Moreover, General Canrobert had recently been succeeded in command of the French army by General Pelissier, a much more active and energetic leader, and it was confidently expected that an immediate assault upon Sebastopol would be delivered.

The Highland regiments left Balaclava, therefore, on the following morning, rejoining their old companions of the Brigade of Guards once more before Sebastopol, where the 1st Division was again reunited under Sir Colin Campbell.

It may here perhaps be mentioned that a clasp was conferred upon all the sailors and marines who shared in the expedition to the Sea of Azof, but for some mysterious reason it was withheld from the four Highland regiments.

The 79th, with its division, was now employed for some time in the siege operations before Sebastopol. During the simultaneous assault upon the two advanced works, the Malakoff and Redan, by the French and British troops respectively on the 18th of June, the 1st Division was drawn up in reserve in advance of Picquet House Hill, ready to

act as circumstances might dictate, and ready, it was stated, to enter the town at once and preserve order in the event of the attack being successful. The anxiety and excitement of all ranks were intense as the progress of the storming-parties was watched, but unfortunately it soon became evident that the attempts had failed, and at 4 P.M. the division returned to camp, having been sixteen hours under arms.

On the 19th an armistice was declared for a few hours for the purpose of burying the dead and collecting the wounded.

On the 28th Lord Raglan, the commander of the British army, expired, deeply and sincerely regretted by all. He had been unwell for some days, and had been much depressed by the failure of the attack on the 18th. He was succeeded in command by Lieutenant-General Sir James Simpson, the Chief of the Staff.

On the 3rd of July the remains of the lamented Field-Marshal were removed on a gun-carriage to Kazatch Bay for conveyance to England in the steamer *Caradoc*. Upon this sad occasion the road from the British Headquarters to Kazatch was lined with troops, each battalion furnishing a detachment of 1 field-officer, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, and 50 other ranks. Minute guns were fired as the procession wended its way through the British and French lines down to the sea. The gun-carriage was accompanied by an escort consisting of two squadrons of the 12th Lancers, two squadrons of the 4th Dragoon Guards, 1 troop of the 8th Hussars, two squadrons of Piedmontese Light Cavalry, four squadrons of French Chasseurs d'Afrique, four squadrons of French Cuirassiers, and two troops of French and one of British Horse Artillery. By its wheels rode General Simpson, General Pelissier, General Della Marmora, and Omar Pasha, whilst a large number of officers of the Allied armies followed in rear of the coffin.

The formation of an additional division in the Army was now determined upon, and several regiments—the 9th, 13th, 31st, and 56th—which had lately arrived in the Crimea were detailed to take the place of the Highland Brigade in the 1st Division. A new “Highland Division” was to be formed under Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, the 1st Brigade of which was to consist of the three kilted battalions (the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd), and the 2nd Brigade of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Royals and the 72nd Highlanders.

The 79th continued to share in the operations of the siege of Sebastopol. On the 16th of August the Russians attacked the French and Sardinian positions on the Tchernaya in great force, but were repulsed at all points with severe loss. On the 24th of August information was received by General Simpson from spies to the effect that the enemy meditated a renewal of the attack upon the French and Sardinians. The 1st Brigade of the Highland Division, with the 72nd Highlanders from the 2nd Brigade, was therefore ordered to proceed as a reinforcement to the village of Kamara, and there to await orders. At 1 A.M. on the 25th it marched from its encampment before Sebastopol, arriving before dawn at the appointed locality. The anticipated attack did not, however, come off, and at 7 A.M. the brigade was ordered to return to camp. It might have been spared this trouble. The same evening a second and similar alarm occurred, and at 8 P.M. tents were struck preparatory to a fresh start. At 1 A.M. on the 26th the four Highland regiments fell in quietly, and at 4 A.M. they had again reached the position occupied by the Sardinians. Once more daylight revealed the fact that the Russians were perfectly quiet, and that the services of the brigade would not be required. It was decided, nevertheless, that the Highlanders should remain in support of our Allies, and the brigade was therefore ordered to encamp upon a beautiful slope just beyond the village of Kamara and in close proximity to the Sardinian Headquarters. Here it continued under canvas until the final arrangements had been made for the second great assault upon the defences of Sebastopol.

On the 4th and 5th of September the fortress was subjected to a terrific bombardment, the roar of guns and mortars being incessant. At 7 A.M. on the 8th of September the four Highland regiments left Kamara for Sebastopol to share in the final attack. They crossed the valley of Balaclava, ascended the Karenyi road, and at 10.30 A.M. reached their old ground near the Guards encampment. Here the men were relieved of their knapsacks and feather bonnets, which were piled by companies and placed in charge of a guard of the 71st Highlanders. The march was then resumed, the brigade being directed to occupy the third parallel as a support to the 2nd and Light Divisions, which had been ordered to storm the Redan. It had been arranged that the French were first to assault the Malakoff,

and that, as soon as it was in their hands, a signal would be made for the British to advance. Unfortunately, although the attack executed by our French Allies was crowned with complete success, our own effort failed. Despite the devotion and gallantry displayed by the ladder- and storming-parties, it was soon realised by the excited onlookers in rear that the attempt had miscarried; but when orders were received for the Highlanders to push on into the advance parallels, every one believed that they would renew the assault at once. The greatest difficulty, however, was experienced in getting to the front, the confusion was fearful, and the trenches were blocked with wounded men. A considerable time thus elapsed in getting the Light and 2nd Divisions to the rear, but by 4 P.M. the Highland Brigade had worked its way to the front under a tremendous fire, the 79th, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. H. Taylor, being on the right in the fifth parallel, with the 72nd and part of the 93rd on its left in line. The 42nd and the remainder of the 93rd were in the same order in the fourth parallel, the 42nd supporting the 79th, and the 93rd the 72nd.

The brigade continued to occupy this exposed position in the advanced trenches for the remainder of the day, and at 9 P.M. it was intimated to commanding officers that the Redan would be stormed again at dawn the following morning, the 72nd and 79th leading. For two or three hours after dark the enemy kept up a heavy fire, which was not responded to, as several parties were out in front trying to bring in the wounded. At 10 P.M. the fire slackened. It was succeeded by an ominous silence, which did not, however, last long. From 11 P.M. until 1 A.M. on the 9th a succession of loud explosions occurred within the city, and by 2 A.M. Sebastopol was one vast sheet of flame and smoke, the brilliant illumination rendering objects distinctly visible in the town and harbour. In the course of the night it was ascertained by patrols from the Highland Brigade that the Redan had been evacuated, and by 5 A.M. it was generally known that the Russians had abandoned all their works, and were in full retreat across the harbour by a bridge of boats. At 6 A.M. two companies of the Cameron Highlanders, under Captain Hodgson, took possession of the Redan, the 79th having thus the good fortune to furnish the first detachment of British troops to enter Sebastopol. Three hours later the Highland Brigade was relieved by several

regiments of the 4th Division, when it returned to its encampment at Kamara, having been thirty-three hours under arms. So ended another very mismanaged attack. As the fall of the Malakoff must in any case have resulted in the evacuation of the Redan, there was really no reason for an assault upon the latter work at all, and it would have been far better, as it turned out, at any rate from a British point of view, if the attack upon the Malakoff had been jointly undertaken by the Allies.

The loss of the Cameron Highlanders during the closing day, and in the various operations of the siege, amounted to 6 rank and file (Privates John Auld, John Beaton, George Conn, William Douglas, Ronald M'Bean, and David Marshall) killed; Lieutenant D. H. M'Barnet, Assistant-Surgeon E. L. Lundy, 3 sergeants, and 36 rank and file wounded (*vide* Appendix): of the latter, Sergeant Alexander M'Kay and Private Charles Howden succumbed to their wounds. For their services during the siege the distinction of a Companionship of the Order of the Bath was conferred upon the junior Lieutenant-Colonel, R. C. H. Taylor; Majors R. D. Clephane and W. M'Call were promoted by brevet to be lieutenant-colonels in the army, and Captains W. C. Hodgson and H. W. Campbell were promoted to the brevet rank of major. The 79th, in conjunction with other regiments engaged, was also authorised to have the word "*Sebastopol*" inscribed upon its Colours and appointments.

The Highland Division remained under canvas until the 17th of November, when the 79th, with the other regiments of the 1st Brigade, struck tents and occupied wooden huts which had been erected on new ground contiguous to the old encampment at Kamara. After the fall of Sebastopol both armies remained inactive, and the few precious weeks of campaigning weather still available were allowed to slip by. Rumours and reports there were in abundance, possible expeditions were discussed, but nothing whatever was done, and at last it came to be taken for granted that the opposing forces would winter in the Crimea and resume hostilities in the following spring. On the 14th of October the Highland Division was actually directed to embark for Eupatoria to co-operate with the French cavalry, who were acting from there against the Russian communications. This order, however, was cancelled almost as soon as it had been issued. A little later in the year it was rumoured that the

division would be sent to Asia Minor to assist the Turks in the neighbourhood of Kars.

The 71st Highlanders still remained at Kertch and Yenikale, but as the 92nd had arrived in the Crimea from Gibraltar the Division at Kamara now consisted of seven battalions.

On the 2nd of November all ranks were extremely sorry to hear that Sir Colin Campbell intended to leave the Crimea. General Simpson had been recalled, and, as General Sir William Codrington was appointed to command the army in the East, Sir Colin, who was his senior in the service, decided to resign his appointment and return to England. Sir Colin was succeeded in command of the Highland Division by Major-General Duncan Cameron, Colonel Atherley of the 92nd getting the kilted brigade.

Early in December severe weather set in, but it found the army well prepared to meet it. Not only were the men comfortably hutted, but they had been provided with fur coats and caps, flannel jerseys, and warm clothing of all kinds. The terrible experiences of our troops in the previous winter had profoundly stirred public opinion at home, and every precaution had been taken to prevent a repetition of them.

1856.

The regiment continued to occupy its hutted encampment at Kamara, organising its camp equipment and preparing for the anticipated campaign. A considerable amount of snow fell in the early months of the year, but it alternated with spells of warm weather, and the winter contrasted very favourably with that of 1854-55.

On the 14th of February Sir Colin Campbell again landed in the Crimea and resumed command of his Highland Division. It was generally understood that he would be at the head of a large Corps d'Armée in the forthcoming operations. Rumours of peace, however, began to reach the opposing forces, and by the beginning of March the Russians and the Allies had almost ceased to fire at each other.

On the evening of the 24th of March a monster bonfire was lit in the lines of the Highland Division in honour of the birth of

the Prince Imperial of France. It was a beautiful night and the effect was very fine, the whole of the French lines being brilliantly illuminated, whilst even the Russians on the opposite heights kept their fires blazing.

On the 31st of March an armistice was declared, though no one was allowed to pass the Tchernaya river, and on the 2nd of April the signature of a treaty of peace was announced to the troops by a salute of 100 guns. A friendly interchange of civilities at once commenced between the Russian and Allied armies.

On the 17th of April 1856 the Highland Division marched from its encampment to the heights before Sebastopol, where the English and French armies were reviewed by his Excellency General Luders, the Russian Commander-in-Chief. After the review it returned to Kamara, which was reached at 9 P.M. A week later the Highlanders marched past General Warinitzki, a distinguished veteran with one arm, who was in command of a Russian division on the Mackenzie heights.

On the 8th of May it became known that Sir Colin was about to return to England, and at 9 A.M. on the 9th the old Highland Brigade, consisting of the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd Regiments, was formed up in three sides of a square of close columns, near the encampment at Kamara, when General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., Major-General Duncan Cameron, C.B., with their respective staffs, rode up, and Sir Colin, taking off his hat, delivered the following farewell address to the troops:—

“Soldiers of the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd! old Highland Brigade; with whom I passed the early and perilous part of this war, I have now to take leave of you: in a few hours I shall be on board ship, never to see you again as a body—a long farewell! I am now old and shall not be called to serve any more, and nothing will remain to me but the memory of my campaigns and of the enduring, hardy, generous soldiers with whom I have been associated, whose name and glory will long be kept alive in the hearts of our countrymen. When you go home, as you gradually fulfil your term of service, each to his family and his cottage, and you tell the story of your immortal advance in that victorious echelon up the heights of Alma, and of the old brigadier who led you, and loved you so well, your children and your children’s children will repeat the tale to other generations, when only a few lines of history will remain to record the discipline and enthusiasm which have borne you so stoutly to the end of this war. Our native land will never forget the name of the Highland Brigade, and in some future war the nation will call for another one to equal

this, which it can never surpass. Though I shall be gone, the thought of you will go with me wherever I shall be, and cheer my old age with a glorious recollection of dangers confronted and hardships endured: a pipe will never sound near me without carrying me back to those bright days when I was at your head, and wore the bonnet you gained for me, and the honourable decorations on my breast, many of which I owe to your conduct. Brave soldiers; kind comrades! Farewell!"

At the conclusion of this speech a spontaneous cheer burst from officers and men, which was continued until Sir Colin, much affected, withdrew with his staff. The troops then returned to their encampment. •

On the evening of the 9th of May Sir Colin was entertained at a farewell dinner given in his honour by the officers of the Highland Division, the chair being taken by Major-General Duncan Cameron, who proposed Sir Colin's health.

On the 6th of June the division paraded and marched to the Headquarters of the General Commanding before Sebastopol in order to attend the ceremony of an investiture of the Order of the Bath, held by General Lord Gough as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen. After the conclusion of the ceremony the troops were reviewed by Marshal Pelissier, the French Commander-in-Chief, and Lord Gough.

In terms of the treaty of peace the evacuation of the Crimea was now rapidly proceeded with. On the 15th of June the Cameron Highlanders embarked at Balaclava for England on board the steam transport *Victoria*, which sailed immediately.¹ After touching at Malta and Gibraltar, the vessel arrived in safety at Spithead on the 3rd of July. On the 5th, at 4 A.M., the regiment disembarked in Portsmouth dockyard, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Douglas, and proceeded immediately by rail to the camp at Aldershot.

For their services in the Crimea every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man of the regiment engaged received the Crimean and Turkish war medals; and in addition to the distinctions

¹ The following officers of the 79th served throughout the entire war: Captains H. H. Stevenson, H. W. Campbell, A. C. M'Barnet, E. W. Cuming, and F. C. Turner; Lieutenants F. G. Currie and W. M'Gill; and Lieutenant

and Adjutant J. Young.

It is worthy of note that only 222 officers of the whole army achieved the distinction of remaining in the Crimea from the first day to the last.

79TH AT DOVER—1856.

1. Bandsman, in review order.
2. Drummer, in review order.
3. Adjutant, in review order.
4. Sergeant-Major, in review order.
5. Sergeant, in drill order.
6. Sergeant, in marching order.
7. } Privates, in guard order.
9. }
8. Private, in marching order.

*By Major R. A. WYMER, from contemporary sketches by
EBBSWORTH kindly lent by S. M. MILNE, Esq.*



I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1856.

MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD, WITH
ANNUITY OR GRATUITY.

Sergeant-Major Thomas Bunyan,	£20	annuity.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Duncan M'Intyre,	£15	gratuity.
Lance-Sergeant James Smith,	£10	"
Lance-Sergeant William Thom,	£10	"
Lance-Sergeant Daniel Baker,	£10	"
Sergeant James Johnston,	£10	"
Private Alexander Sandison,	£5	"
Private George Kirk,	£5	"
Private Robert Andrew,	£5	"
Private Donald Angus,	£5	"
Private John Morton,	£5	"
Private Charles Webb,	£5	"
Private Thomas Gow,	£5	"
Private James Douglas,	£5	"
Private Robert Buchanan,	£5	"
Private James Dow,	£5	"

A monument was erected in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, by the regiment to the memory of their comrades who fell in the campaign. The monument is of granite, and has the following inscription upon it:—

In Memory of

COLONEL THE HONOURABLE LAUDERDALE MAULE,
LIEUT.-COLONEL E. J. ELLIOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES FERGUSON,
CAPTAIN ADAM MAITLAND,
LIEUTENANT F. A. GRANT, LIEUTENANT F. J. HARRISON,
DR R. J. MACKENZIE;

ALSO 369 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE
79TH HIGHLANDERS,

WHO DIED IN BULGARIA AND THE CRIMEA, OR FELL IN ACTION DURING THE
CAMPAIGN OF 1854-55.

On the 8th of July the whole of the troops then encamped at Aldershot had the honour of being reviewed by Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, besides numerous other persons of distinction. At the termination of the review Her Majesty addressed a selected number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men from each of the

regiments present which had served in the Crimea, thanking them for the devotion and gallantry they had displayed in her service and their country's cause. At the conclusion of the royal speech Her Majesty was loudly cheered by the officers and men she addressed.

On the 10th of July the regiment was moved by rail from the camp at Aldershot to Dover Castle, in order to join the division assembling at Shorncliffe and Dover under the command of Major-General Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B. It was again brigaded with the 42nd and 93rd Highlanders, under the command of its former brigadier, Major-General D. A. Cameron, C.B.

On the 30th of September the 79th was moved to barracks at Canterbury, within the divisional command, in consequence of a break up of the encampment on Dover heights, which rendered a new distribution of the troops necessary.

On the 5th of December the regimental depot proceeded from Aberdeen to Stirling Castle, where it joined the depot battalion formed there under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. G. Muller.

1857.

On the 28th of February the 79th was called upon to furnish 70 volunteers to the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

On the 31st of March the regiment marched from Canterbury to the camp at Shorncliffe, where it joined the brigade of Lieutenant-General Lord West, consisting of the 44th, 72nd, and 98th Regiments; but its services in camp were of brief duration, for on the 23rd of June orders of readiness for its removal to Dublin were received.

On the 25th the regiment accordingly proceeded by rail from Shorncliffe to London, where it was temporarily quartered by wings in Portman Street and St John's Wood Barracks, preparatory to its being present at a review to be held in Hyde Park by Her Majesty the Queen for the inauguration of the new order of the Victoria Cross.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 26th, in presence of an immense assemblage from the metropolis and surrounding neighbourhood, the troops were formed in Hyde Park in review order. They consisted of the Household Brigades of Cavalry and Infantry,

6th Dragoons, 11th Hussars, one troop of Horse Artillery and two Field Batteries, one battalion of Royal Marines, 79th Highlanders, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, one company Royal Sappers and Miners, and one troop of Military Train,—the whole representing a division of 10,000 men, commanded by General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B. Precisely at ten o'clock a royal salute from the Field Batteries announced the approach of Her Majesty, who arrived on horseback, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, and followed by a brilliant staff. As Her Majesty advanced towards the line she was received by a royal salute, and she then proceeded to distribute the much-coveted decoration of the new order, being assisted by the Adjutant-General, who called out the rank, name, and corps of each recipient in succession.

On the termination of the ceremony of presentation the troops marched past in slow and quick time, formed line, advanced, halted, and performed the royal salute by presenting arms, which closed the proceedings on this eventful and interesting occasion.¹

On the morning of the 27th the regiment marched from Portman Street and St John's Wood Barracks to the Euston Square station, from whence it proceeded by rail to Liverpool, where it embarked for Dublin on the same day. On the 28th it landed at Kingstown, and was quartered in the Royal Barracks, Dublin.

The alarming intelligence of the revolt of several Sepoy regiments, and of the existence of disaffection among others, now reached Her Majesty's Government, and reinforcements of European troops being urgently called for, the officer commanding the 79th received pressing orders on the 1st of July to make immediate preparations for the embarkation of the regiment for India. By the accession of volunteers from several line regiments, the 79th was completed to 1000 rank and file, and on the 25th the regiment

¹ Immediately after the regiment had formed up, those among the Chelsea pensioners who had served in the 79th in the Peninsular war and Waterloo campaign came forward from their places behind the saluting base and walked or hobbled across the ground to where the regiment was drawn up. Halting in front of the Colour party, they knelt down, and seizing the hem of the regimental Colour, each

veteran solemnly kissed it, after which they all returned to their places behind the saluting base. Their act was quite spontaneous and unexpected, and took place before the arrival of Her Majesty the Queen. What finer example can be found in the records of the 79th of that true old regimental spirit which has at all times animated the Cameron Highlanders!

was inspected by General Lord Seaton, commanding the Forces in Ireland.

On the 31st of July, within a month of the receipt of the order, the Cameron Highlanders¹ embarked at Kingstown in the following three vessels:—

The *Walmer Castle*, which conveyed the Grenadier, No. 2, and the Light Companies, and part of No. 1 Company, together with the headquarters, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Douglas, C.B.

The *Louisiana*, which carried No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 Companies, and part of No. 7 Company, under Major T. B. Butt.

The *Tyburnia*, which had on board parts of No. 1 and No. 7 Companies, and the whole of No. 8 Company, under Major W. C. Hodgson.

The *Walmer Castle* sailed from Kingstown on the 1st of August, and the *Louisiana* left the following day, but the *Tyburnia* did not start till a week later. The men were in the highest spirits, and their good conduct, and the rapid and exemplary manner in which the embarkation was conducted, elicited the following Garrison Order from the General Officer Commanding the Dublin division:—

“TOWN MAJOR’S OFFICE, DUBLIN,
31st July 1857.

“The Major-General commanding the division considers it only due to the 79th Highlanders to express his satisfaction at the very soldier-like manner in which the headquarters of the regiment marched from the barracks and effected their embarkation at Kingstown this morning; and he trusts this notice of his approbation may serve as an inducement to the troops generally, under similar circumstances, to effect their removals in a like creditable manner.

“(Signed) G. MYLIUS,
“Town Major.”

¹ “The 79th had still a considerable number of old soldiers serving in it; the Grenadiers had about 25 per cent enlisted for unlimited service, and only about 18 per cent men of less than four years’ service; a large proportion of the company were enlisted between 1852 and 1854, both years included. The Grenadiers were a remarkably fine body of men: their height was, front rank from 6 ft. 3 in. to 5 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., the rear rank 5 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5 ft.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by regular gradation. The Light Company was also the model of what a light company should be, and it was an object of ambition with both officers and men to belong to the flank companies. The others also were of good physique, and presented a very fine appearance on parade, clean, smart, and well set up.”—Extract from ‘The 79th in the Indian Mutiny,’ by Captain Douglas Wimberley.

The following officers and non-commissioned officers embarked with the regiment :—

OFFICERS.

Colonel John Douglas, C.B. ; Majors T. B. Butt and Hodgson.
 Captains Maitland, M'Barnet, Miller, Stevenson, Percival, Turner, Currie, Leith, Scovell, and M'Donald.
 Lieutenants Mackesy, Durant, Allen, M'Nair, Crawford, de Carteret, Cleather, F. Campbell, M'Murdo, Gawne, Everett, Neil Campbell, Alleyne, Walker, and Wimberley.
 Ensigns M'Guire, Stewart, Dougal, J. B. Campbell, Duff, Lord Louth, Holford, M'Causland, and Kerr.
 Paymaster Cant ; Lieutenant and Adjutant Young ; Quartermaster M'Gill ; Surgeon J. Goldie-Scot ; Assistant-Surgeons Drysdale, Roberts, and Kilgour.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major T. Bunyan ; Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hunter ; Paymaster-Sergeant A. Litster ; Orderly-room Clerk J. Allison ; Hospital-Sergeant C. Hackett ; Armourer-Sergeant W. F. Fletcher ; Drum-Major D. Brown ; Pipe-Major R. Stewart ; Band-Sergeant J. M'Laren ; Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry R. V. Fitzgerald.
 Colour-Sergeants J. Fraser, Alexander Thom, J. M'Naughton, W. Simpson, J. Kelly, J. Miller, T. Gilchrist, W. Geddes, G. Wells, and J. Sutherland.
 Sergeants D. M'Intosh, D. Baker, H. M'Kay, J. Robertson, J. M'Kenzie, J. Anderson, Alexander Gentle, J. Glover, J. Blyth, L. Mowatt, J. Spence, J. Henderson, D. Campbell, J. Milligan, A. M'Beth, A. Singer, J. Turnbull, W. Davie, H. Anderson, J. Tarris, A. M'Lean, A. M'Pherson, W. Ramshaw, J. Angus, L. M'Lean, P. Walker, J. Anderson, W. Gow, R. Hay, J. Weir, J. M'Donald, A. Allan, W. Brown, A. M'Leod, C. Rawlingson, J. Donegan, C. Campbell, J. Knight, and W. Newall.
 Pipers J. Simpson, T. Hardie, J. Paton, J. M'Leod, and J. C. Ferguson.

The following officers remained with the depot :—

Captains E. W. Cuming and G. A. Harrison.
 Lieutenants E. B. Bedford, G. Smith, and T. Howkins.
 Ensigns W. Robertson and J. Simpson.

The detachments on board the *Louisiana* and *Tyburnia*, under Majors Butt and Hodgson respectively, arrived within a day of each other after a prosperous voyage at Point de Galle, Ceylon, and were transferred there on the 8th November to H.M.S. *Simoom*. The *Simoom* anchored in the Hooghly on November 20th, and two days later the six companies of the 79th disembarked and were quartered in

the Town Hall of Calcutta, which was then the largest building in the city. Here they were joined by Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. H. Taylor, C.B., who had come to India by the overland route, and who now assumed command pending the arrival of Colonel Douglas in the *Walmer Castle*.

During their stay in the Town Hall of Calcutta the six companies of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, C.B., were reviewed on the 23rd of November by the Governor-General of India, the steadiness of the men eliciting his warmest approbation. They were on this occasion brigaded with the 42nd Highlanders and the Calcutta Volunteers.

Seven young officers, cadets belonging to the H.E.I.C.S., were attached at Calcutta for duty with the regiment, and they served with it till the termination of the campaign: their names were Ensigns Thain, Glasscock, Gray, Blathwayt, Lowis, Maitland, and Pitcher. Captain C. Macdougall, Bengal Army, was also posted for duty to the 79th as interpreter.

After a voyage of ninety days the *Walmer Castle*, with the headquarters of the regiment, dropped anchor on the 1st November 1857 in Madras roads. Here the first intimation of the frightful atrocities committed by the revolted Sepoys at Meerut, Delhi, Cawnpore, and other stations was received by the regiment with a thrill of horror and indignation, which gave rise to a desire for vengeance amongst all ranks. Notwithstanding that the services of the regiment were so urgently required under these circumstances in Bengal, the *Walmer Castle* was detained at Madras until the 3rd, when, orders being received to proceed to Calcutta, the ship put to sea, arriving in the Hooghly on the 27th of the month. The headquarters and right wing disembarked the following day and occupied barracks in Fort William, where they were joined by the left wing from the Town Hall.

The 30th of November, St Andrew's Day, was celebrated by a dinner given in the Town Hall by the officers of the regiment, who invited most of the leading residents of Calcutta.

Sir Colin Campbell, who had arrived from England to assume supreme command, was at this time making all arrangements for pushing troops up to the front as fast as possible: they were being despatched by rail from Calcutta to Raneegunge, and thence by

bullock train and gharries to Benares and Allahabad. Before the close of November the 42nd had been sent on, and on the 2nd and 3rd December the 79th, under Colonel John Douglas, C.B., entrained by wings for Raneegunge. Here the regiment occupied straw huts whilst waiting for sufficient transport to convey it to the front. At Raneegunge the regiment was joined by the Rev. William Ferguson, who had been detailed to accompany it as chaplain.

Privates Daniel Grant and David Nicolson died on the 4th of December.

On the 14th, 15th, and 16th of the month the Cameron Highlanders moved on in detachments by bullock train to Benares and Allahabad, where the regiment was again assembled on the 25th.

On the 26th a detachment of 43 men, under Lieutenant Wimberley, was sent to protect the railway station at Allahabad, where it remained until the regiment moved. Assistant-Surgeon Roberts was in medical charge of this detachment. The regiment also furnished guards for the protection of Government House.

1858.

Early in January the 79th had its first brush with the mutineers, an affair which was, however, rather a pursuit than an engagement. On the 4th of January 1858, information was received by Brigadier-General Campbell, commanding at Allahabad, that a large body of the mutineers was assembled at Munseala, in the Secundra district, twelve miles from Allahabad. He resolved to dislodge them. Orders were issued for the 79th, some Rifles, and a troop of Horse Artillery to parade at midnight, carrying one day's cooked rations, and to advance to the attack.

The force arrived at Secundragunge at daybreak, when the enemy was found in position with three guns on the opposite side of a ravine. The attack was commenced by the Grenadiers and No. 1 Company, which were thrown out in skirmishing order. The defence was very feeble, and the enemy, after a few rounds from their guns, abandoned the latter and took to flight, being pursued by the regiment from village to village. Numbers of the mutineers were cut down by the men of the troop of Horse Artillery acting as cavalry. At the village

of Papahmow a halt was made, as it was ascertained that the rebels had dispersed in all directions and that further pursuit was useless.

During the engagement large numbers of the enemy were taken prisoners, and his loss in killed and wounded amounted to 600. In this affair the 79th had no casualties.

The regiment returned to Allahabad the same day, having accomplished a remarkable march of over forty miles in twenty-three hours. Much praise has been given to British soldiers, and justly so, for their power of marching long distances, but it is open to question if the same amount of ground was ever before covered by a regiment in such a short space of time.

The Governor - General in Council was pleased to express in General Orders his approbation of the conduct of Colonel Douglas, Colonel Taylor, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 79th upon this occasion.

Shortly afterwards the regiment received orders to proceed to Cawnpore. A section of railway was then open from Allahabad to Mahazepore, fifty miles distant, and the right wing was sent forward on the 18th of January to an encampment at Kaiga, whence it proceeded in two marches to Futtehpore. The left wing reached Futtehpore on the 21st.

After a halt of two days the 79th, with the 7th Hussars and "E" troop Royal Horse Artillery, marched for Cawnpore, arriving there on the 26th January. Here the regiment was encamped close to General Wheeler's entrenchment and to the remains of the hospital barracks so gallantly defended by his small force previous to the surrender and the horrible massacre at the Ghauts. The sight of these barracks with their blood-stained walls; of the Bibi-garh, the scene of the slaughter of 200 English women and children; and of the well into which matrons and maids, children and infants, living and dead, wounded and unwounded, were hurled by their brutal murderers, aroused a terrible thirst for vengeance in the 79th which was not allayed for many a long day.

Cawnpore was now to be the base of operations for the final siege of Lucknow; troops and stores were being rapidly collected, and the siege train was well on its way thither by the beginning of February.

The 79th having completed their camp equipage during their stay



GENERAL SIR RICHARD TAYLOR, G.C.B.

here, crossed the Ganges by the bridge of boats on February 4th and marched to Oonao, where the regiment fell in for a very brief inspection by Sir Colin Campbell.

On the 6th the battalion advanced to Bassaretgunge. From that date until the 11th it was employed continuously in escorting convoys to the front, and on the completion of this duty it moved to Bunnee Bridge, where it remained under canvas for several days. As Colonel Douglas, C.B., was now appointed to command a brigade, the command of the 79th devolved upon Colonel R. C. H. Taylor, C.B.

Between Oonao and Bunnee Bridge there were massed by the 23rd of February, engineers, artillery (horse and foot), commissariat waggons, and camp-followers; seventeen battalions of infantry, of which fifteen were British; twenty-eight squadrons of cavalry, including three English regiments; fifty-four light and eighty heavy guns and mortars.

At this time Sir James Outram and his gallant force were holding the Alambágh against repeated attacks; and Jung Bahadur with his Goorkhas, and Franks with his division, were advancing from the South-East.

On the 26th of February the 79th marched to a camp three miles nearer to the Alambágh at Bunterah, where they were joined by the 42nd, and on the following day the 23rd Fusiliers and the 93rd Highlanders also arrived. While encamped here the outlying picquets were threatened with an attack, and the regiment stood to arms.

The rebels, under the Moulvie of Faizabad and the Begum, now made frequent attacks on the small garrisons of the Alambágh and Fort Jelalabad, being repulsed on the 15th, 16th, 21st, and 25th of the month. On the 23rd Brigadier Hope Grant's column was also engaged with the enemy. The 79th were near enough to hear the guns during all these engagements, and all ranks were eagerly looking forward to the time when it would be their turn to take part in the fighting.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived in camp on the 28th of February, bringing with him the remainder of the siege train, two battalions of the Rifle Brigade, and some Punjaubees.

About the end of February a redistribution of regiments took place. Colonel Douglas's 5th Brigade was to consist of the 23rd, the 79th, and 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and was to form, with Colonel

Horsford's 6th Brigade, the 3rd Division under Brigadier-General Walpole.

Early on the morning of the 2nd March Sir Colin Campbell, who had now 20,000 men and 180 guns under his orders, commenced his final advance for the capture of Lucknow, the whole force moving up to the Dilkusha. The 79th Highlanders, with the 3rd Division, did not march till 11 P.M., but after a very weary tramp in the dark they passed Outram's force at the Alambágh about daybreak, and joined Sir Colin again at 11 A.M. on the 3rd.

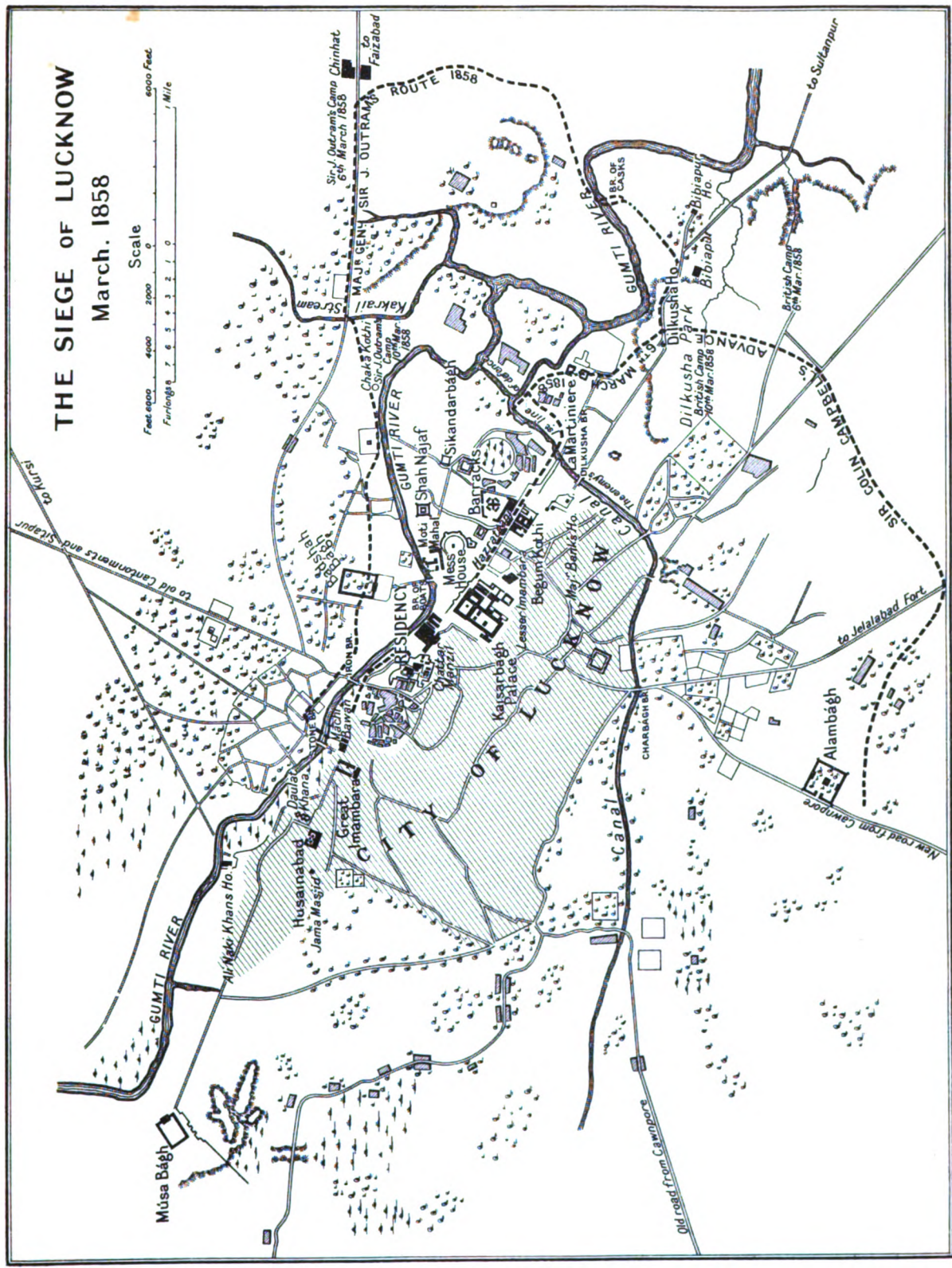
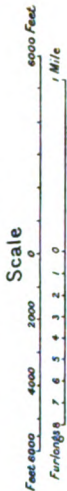
The following description of the enemy's lines of defence and of Sir Colin's plan of attack is abridged from Malleeson's History; it is based on the report of the Chief Engineer (Brigadier Napier, afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala) to the Chief of the Staff.

The enemy had three lines of defence on the South side of the Gúmti,—the outer or canal line; the second line from the lesser Imambara to the Mess House, and thence to the river near the Moti Mahal; and the third line a little in rear of the Imambara, covering the Kaisarbagh, and extending to the river near the Chattar Manzil, about a mile from the Residency.

Sir Colin's plan of attack was to advance on the left with his main force across the canal and move by the Hazratganj on the Kaisarbagh. At the Hazratganj the rebels had a strong battery erected to support their first line of defence, and they had also fortified Bank's House and a mosque nearly opposite thereto. The Commander-in-Chief intended at the same time to send across the Gúmti a division of all arms which, marching up the river on the North side, should take the enemy's position in reverse, and render it untenable by artillery fire. The lines of advance of these two forces formed two sides of a triangle converging to an apex near the Residency, but separated by the river, which could only be crossed by a bridge of boats or, further up its course, at the permanent iron and stone bridges. A strong force was required to hold the base of the triangle, and for this work Sir Colin Campbell had available Frank's division and the troops from the Alambágh.

Brigadier Franks arrived on the 4th of March, and the same evening Sir Colin directed that two pontoon bridges should be thrown across the Gúmti at Bibiapur to enable him to effect his flanking movement on the opposite bank. These bridges were com-

THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW March, 1858





pleted on the 5th, and on the same night the 3rd Division (under General Walpole), with the 2nd Dragoon Guards, the 9th Lancers, the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, and four batteries of Artillery,—the whole under General Sir James Outram,—crossed to the left bank of the river. The 3rd Division comprised the 5th Brigade (consisting of the 23rd Fusiliers, the 79th Highlanders, and the 1st Bengal Fusiliers), under Brigadier-General Douglas; and the 6th Brigade (consisting of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Rifle Brigade and the 2nd Punjaub Infantry), under Brigadier-General Horsford.

Sir James Outram's orders were to push up the left bank of the Gúmti and to turn and render untenable the enemy's strong position on the right bank, thus preparing the way for Sir Colin's direct attack from the Dilkusha.

On the morning of the 6th March Outram, with his force disposed in three lines, marched up the river for about a mile. Here the river made a turn, so, throwing forward his right, he changed front to the left and moved straight on in the direction of the city. The ground was much broken with ravines. During the advance the enemy opened fire, and several round-shot passed over the 79th. A body of the enemy's cavalry appearing on our left was charged, routed, and pursued by the Queen's Bays, who were supported by the 79th under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor.

Douglas's brigade, including the 79th, bivouacked for the night about seven miles from the city, its left resting on the Faizabad road about half a mile in advance of the village of Chinhat. The camels with the tents came up very late.

The men of the 79th had hardly finished their breakfast on the morning of the 7th when some round-shot came dropping into camp, damaging the tents and cooking utensils. The rebels had come out from the city in force, crossing the river with their field-guns, and were making an attack upon our outposts. The regiment at once turned out, and with the rest of the brigade advanced for about a mile under a dropping fire from the rebels, who soon fell back and retired into the city. During this advance Ensign Thain, attached to the regiment, was struck by a gíngal, or small-shot, on the brim of his topee, and was knocked over. Fortunately he escaped with a black eye and bruised cheek. The picquets were then strengthened, and the regiment returned to camp.

On the 8th of March Outram erected several batteries to fire across the river and shell the enemy on the right bank.

At daybreak the following morning he commenced his attack. The rebels occupied a position with their right resting on the river and their left extending for some distance beyond the Faizabad road. On their extreme right near the river was a strong building known as the Yellow House, or Chaka Kothi. This was the key of their position, the occupation of which by our troops would turn and render useless the first line of entrenchments of the rebels on the opposite side of the Gúmti. Outram decided to divide his force into two columns: the right, under General Walpole, with Horsford's brigade, was to attack the enemy's left, force it back, and harass their flank and rear as they retired towards the bridges. The left column, which included Douglas's brigade, was to advance, under Outram's personal command, on a line parallel to the river, to the Badshah Bágh, where a junction with the right column would be effected. The left column marched at daybreak, the 79th being in the centre of the line. Forging a small tributary of the Gúmti, called the Kakrail, it advanced to a position whence the attack on the Chaka Kothi could be made as soon as Walpole had sufficiently forced back the enemy's left. At daybreak, too, Outram's newly constructed batteries opened fire across the river on the Martiniere and the canal line of works.

Walpole meantime attacked the mutineers who occupied the jungles and villages in front of him. Following them up, he brought forward his right as directed, and debouched on to the Faizabad road much nearer the city and in rear of a battery which had been deserted by the enemy.

Outram thereupon assaulted the Chaka Kothi, which was carried at the point of the bayonet by the Bengal Fusiliers and by two companies of the 79th under Captain Percival. The enemy made a poor stand, but three officers and nine men were killed and wounded in the assault, amongst the former being Sergeant W. Davie¹ of the 79th. The success of this movement was notified

¹ The death of Sergeant William Davie was deeply regretted by the regiment. In the Crimea he had greatly distinguished himself, and for his services in that campaign had received, in addition to the British and

Turkish medals, the French War medal and the Legion of Honour: he was the only non-commissioned officer of the Cameron Highlanders to receive the last named distinction.

across the river to Sir Colin by the hoisting of the colours of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers on the roof of the captured building.

Both columns then pressed on to the Badshah Bāgh, where a junction was effected at 10 A.M., strong picquets being at once thrown out. At 2 P.M., however, in the afternoon a most determined attack was made by the rebels upon a picquet of the 79th which was stationed as an advanced post at the North-East corner of the Badshah Bāgh, close to the road leading to the iron bridge. This picquet, which consisted of 120 men drawn from the Grenadier and No. 1 Companies, was under the command of Captain Stevenson and Lieutenants M'Nair and Wimberley. The glare of the afternoon sun was so great that it was difficult to discern anything fifty yards away, and the mutineers, occupying the houses of the adjoining suburbs, were able to open a brisk fire upon our men. Brigadier-General Douglas, who promptly arrived upon the scene, at once gave orders that the enemy should be cleared out at the point of the bayonet, an order which was carried out most gallantly by 20 men of the Grenadiers under Lieutenant M'Nair and 20 men of No. 1 Company under Captain Stevenson and Sergeant J. Mackenzie. In this sharp fighting Private J. Rankin was killed, and Privates J. Miller (mortally), J. Ritchie (mortally), Morgan, and Dick were wounded. Private Darge of the Grenadiers, who was with Lieutenant M'Nair, came in with an arrow stuck through his feather bonnet, and Lieutenant Wimberley also had a piece of his bonnet shot away.

While Outram was thus successfully engaged in carrying out his turning movement, Sir Colin remained quiet at the Dilkusha, but on the 9th his force advanced and took the Martiniere.

The 10th of March was spent by Outram in strengthening his position on the left bank, while the cavalry, under Hope Grant, patrolled the vicinity of his camp in rear of the Badshah Bāgh. He also completed several batteries to shell the Mess House, the Kaisar-bagh, and the Chattar-Manzil.

All was now ready for a simultaneous attack on both sides of the river. The task assigned to Outram on the morning of the 11th was to force the enemy back from his position in the suburbs on to the iron and stone bridges, to occupy the remainder of the left bank of the river, and to erect additional batteries to play upon the city proper. The

Commander-in-Chief was, on his side, to advance, storm, and capture the Begum Kothi, the Palisade battery, the Sikandarbágh, and the Shah Najaf; he would then be able to open fire with his guns at close quarters on the Hazratganj, the lesser Imambara, and the rest of the enemy's second line of defence.

On the left bank Outram again divided his force into two columns. The right, under Walpole, consisted of Horsford's brigade, with the addition of the greater part of the 79th, the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and a light battery. The left column, a small one under Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt of the 23rd, consisted of his own regiment, the 20th Punjaub Infantry, and five guns. Outram, who hoped to gain a position commanding the iron bridge, led Walpole's column in person.

Covered by the Rifles this column, advancing by the road leading to the iron bridge and through the suburbs to the right of it, reached a mosque about half a mile from the bridge. Here Walpole dropped the Bengal Fusiliers, pushing on with the remainder of his force towards the stone bridge higher up the river. In this farther advance he surprised and took the camp of Hashmat Ali, Chandari of Sandela, with that of the 15th Irregulars, killing a considerable number of the enemy and capturing two guns and two standards. The 79th were under the command of Colonel Taylor.

Outram then pressed on to the stone bridge itself, sending a troop of the Bays to cut off the enemy's fugitives. Finding, however, that his men were exposed in this situation to both artillery and musketry fire from the opposite side of the river, he retired to the mosque where he had previously left the Bengal Fusiliers.

In the meantime Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt's small column had moved forward through the suburbs nearer to the river, meeting with considerable opposition. Nevertheless it had been successful in driving the enemy before it, and in occupying all the houses down to the river bank and the head of the iron bridge. This column, being much exposed to the fire of a hostile battery on the right bank of the river, suffered considerable loss. The right column also had a good many casualties, amongst the wounded being Captain Miller, who was shot through the body, and Private Meany of the 79th.

Early in the afternoon Outram returned to his camp at the Badshah Bágh, the 23rd Fusiliers being left to guard a new battery which had been erected close to the head of the iron bridge.

Whilst Outram was thus carrying out his orders on the left bank, Sir Colin made good progress on the right one, the Sikandarbagh being occupied, and Begum Kothi carried by storm during the course of the day.

On the 12th and 13th a heavy artillery fire was maintained by all our batteries. During these two days the 79th took its share of guard and picquet duties in support of the batteries. On the afternoon of the 13th the regiment had to furnish a working-party at the iron bridge. Its duty was to fill sandbags and to make a breast-work of gabions across the centre of the bridge,—a somewhat hazardous task, as the enemy could sweep the bridge from their end with a brass gun.

This working-party consisted of a number of men of No. 1 Company under Captain Stevenson, Lieutenant D. Wimberley, and Sergeant John Mackenzie, and some of the 2nd Punjaub Infantry. The Engineer officer was Lieutenant Wynne, R.E. The filling of the sandbags was commenced after dark. Captain Stevenson then called for volunteers to carry the gabions and sandbags to commence the work, and Sergeant Mackenzie and ten men were in the first instance selected. As fast, however, as the bags were filled all the men, including the Punjaubees, took their share in carrying and placing the sandbags on the breast-work, the officers and Sergeant Mackenzie accompanying the successive parties. The breast-work was completed in a very short time undiscovered by the enemy, and the three officers, the sergeant, and a good many men were finishing off the work when a party of the 23rd Fusiliers, who were posted beside the battery on the right of the bridge, arrived to relieve the working-party, and to hold the breast-work. Quickly, but silently, they came up and were posted. Up to this time not a shot had been fired. The working-party had then to make their way back off the bridge, and the men moved off quietly, with the officers and sergeant in rear. The enemy, however, at last discovered what was going on, and at once opened a brisk fire of musketry. The bullets came pattering fast, but fortunately it was dark, and every man got off the bridge unscathed and returned safely to camp. This little affair was mentioned with approval by General Outram in his despatch.

On the 12th, 13th, and 14th Outram's force kept up a continuous fire across the river against the Kaisarbagh, which was carried by storm on the 14th by the 10th Regiment and Brasyer's Sikhs.

On the 15th of March a bridge of casks was constructed over the river near the Sikandarbagh and out of reach of the enemy's fire; the sappers also made a road leading from this bridge up to the Kaisarbagh.

On the morning of the 16th Outram was directed to cross the river by this bridge of casks, with Douglas's brigade (the 23rd, 79th, and 1st Bengal Fusiliers), and to join the Commander-in-Chief at the Kaisarbagh. General Walpole was left with Horsford's brigade and the remainder of Outram's force on the left bank to watch the iron and stone bridges.

Douglas's brigade crossed as directed and advanced by the new road towards the Kaisarbagh, where it was joined by the 20th Regiment and Brasyer's Sikhs of Frank's division. Sir Colin himself rode out to meet Outram, and personally gave him his instructions. He was to take the Residency, push on through it, then take the iron bridge in reverse, and finally to storm the Machi Bawan and the Great Imambara. These orders were well carried out, the 79th participating in the occupation of the Residency and the Great Imambara, where the regiment spent the night of the 16th. During this day's fighting Lance-Corporal James Malcolm and Private Darge were wounded, the former dying of his wounds a few days later.

On the 17th Outram continued his advance, occupying the Husainabad Mosque, the Daulat Khana, and somewhat later a block of buildings called Shurfooddowlah's house. Near this was a building called Jama Masjid, in rear of which was a large courtyard, where nine carts were found laden with powder in tin cases and bags. Orders were given to dispose of the powder by throwing it down a deep well, but by some accident, which can never now be explained, the powder exploded, killing and wounding two officers and thirty men of the brigade: amongst the killed was Sergeant James Blyth of the 79th. Upon this occasion Private Kerr of the regiment, who was acting as hospital orderly, was honourably mentioned in regimental orders by Colonel Taylor for rendering assistance to the wounded under a heavy fire.

On the 19th of March the 79th, 23rd, 2nd Punjaub Infantry, and three companies of the 20th Regiment moved against the Músa Bágh, —the last stronghold of the rebels,—which was evacuated as they approached; whilst the Light Company of the 79th, under Lieutenant

Everett, stormed and captured the house of Nawab Ali Naki Khan. In this latter attack Privates Thomas Munro and James Harrison were mortally wounded and died the same day; three other privates of the 79th were also wounded. Upon this occasion Lieutenant Everett had a most narrow escape, Corporal Todd of the Light Company bayonetting a Sepoy through the heart as the latter was in the act of trying to cut down Lieutenant Everett with his tulwar. In the pursuit of the enemy from the Músa Bágh four guns and the Colours of the 7th Oude Irregular Infantry fell into the hands of the 79th. The latter are still in possession of the regiment.

On the 20th the Cameron Highlanders returned to the Great Imambara, where they spent a welcome day of rest.

All resistance in the city was over by the 22nd of March, on which day Sir Colin Campbell published the following congratulatory Order:—

“The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the Army on the reduction and fall of Lucknow. From the 2nd to the 21st March, when the last body of the rebels was expelled from the town, the exertions of all ranks have been without intermission, and every regiment employed has won much distinction. The attack on both sides of the river Goomtee has been conducted by the General and commanding officers of the brigades and regiments with vigour and persistence, the consequence being the great result which has been achieved with comparatively moderate loss. His Excellency returns his warmest thanks to the troops. Every man who has been employed either in the old garrison of Lucknow, in the relieving force, or at the siege which has now terminated may rest assured that he has deserved well of his country.”

The total loss sustained by the 79th during the siege and capture of Lucknow was as follows:—

KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sergeant William Davie.	Private John Rankin.
“ James Blyth.	“ James Ritchie.
Lance-Corporal James Malcolm.	“ Thomas Munro.
Private James Miller.	“ James Harrison.

WOUNDED.

Captain Miller (severely).	Ensign Thain (slightly).
Sergeant J. M'Laren and 20 rank and file.	

Brigadier-General Douglas, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, Captains Maitland and Stevenson, and Lieutenants Walker and

Everett were mentioned in General Orders for conspicuous conduct during the siege.

The 79th occupied the Great Imambara until the 1st of April, when, leaving behind the sick and wounded, the regiment marched to the Dilkusha, where it was once more brigaded with the 42nd and 93rd Highlanders, under the command of Brigadier-General the Hon. Adrian Hope.

On the 8th of April the Cameron Highlanders, with the 9th Lancers, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, the 42nd and 93rd Highlanders, the 4th Punjaub Rifles, and some artillery, forming a division under Lieutenant-General Walpole, left Lucknow with orders to advance up the left bank of the Ganges, penetrate into Rohilcund, and disperse the scattered bodies of mutineers there.

Smallpox appeared in the regiment on the 10th, and there was some anxiety lest the disease might spread. A fine young fellow, Lance-Corporal David Dawson of the Grenadier Company, died after a short illness, and several other cases occurred; but Doctor Goldie-Scot, whose kindness and attention to the sick will never be forgotten, was successful in isolating those infected and stamping out the mischief at once. The march was otherwise uneventful until the 15th of April, when the force reached Rhoodamow, fifty miles from Lucknow, a village close to the fort of Rooyah, which was held by the enemy under Nurput Singh.

On the morning of the 15th a mismanaged attack was made upon this fort; no reconnaissance had been undertaken; and the assault was delivered against its strongest and most inaccessible face.

The 42nd, 93rd, and 4th Punjaub Rifles were in advance, the 79th, who furnished the baggage-guard that day, being held in reserve. Throughout the day gallant but futile efforts were made to gain an entrance into the fort, and after losing about 130 officers and men killed and wounded, including amongst the former its popular brigadier, Adrian Hope, the brigade was withdrawn to a bivouac about a mile from the scene of this repulse. The Cameron Highlanders in this unfortunate engagement had three men wounded; of these, Private Peter M'Graw died of his wounds on the 25th of May. During the night the enemy evacuated the fort, which was occupied and destroyed by our troops on the morning of the 17th.

On the 18th the division marched to Bilgwan, on the 19th to

Sandhee, on the 20th to Mungoor, and on the 22nd it arrived at Sirsa, forty miles from Rooyah, near the village of Allygunge, which was occupied by the rebels. The heat during these marches was quite overpowering. On the 20th Lieutenant Young, the adjutant of the 79th, an old soldier, finding himself completely knocked up, was obliged to go on the sick-list, his place as acting adjutant being taken by Lieutenant Wimberley.

An attack upon the enemy at Allygunge was at once made, and the rebels fled in disorder, leaving four guns in our hands. They were pursued for six miles by the 9th Lancers. In this engagement the Cameron Highlanders had no casualties.

The 79th halted in camp near Allygunge for four days, and a party of sick, comprising the Adjutant, Young, the Paymaster, Cant, and thirty-five men, was sent off to Futtyghur. While at Allygunge the regiment had the misfortune to lose Colour-Sergeant James Spence and several men from dysentery. General Walpole was reinforced here by the 78th Highlanders, who had been ordered up from Cawnpore.

On the 27th of April Sir Colin arrived at Allygunge and assumed command of the force, which at once advanced on Bareilly. It halted on the 28th at Jelalabad, on the 29th at Khaut, and on the 30th it reached Shahjehanpore. Here the Commander-in-Chief dropped a small garrison consisting of 500 men of the 82nd, under Colonel Hale, De Kantzow's Irregular Mooltanee Horse, and six guns, and he then went off in pursuit of the Moulvie and Nana Sahib, who had evacuated Shahjehanpore before his arrival. The force reached Tirhall, after a long march of sixteen miles, on May 2nd, and Futtehgunge on the 3rd.

On the 4th of May Sir Colin arrived at Fureedpore, a day's march from Bareilly. The heat was now most trying. Although the troops marched daily at 3 A.M., the sun was very powerful before the tents could be pitched, and the temperature inside them was extremely high. This was the first day upon which the 79th had a fatal case of sun-stroke, Private James Ramsay being overcome by the heat and dying in about half an hour.

Bareilly, the capital of Rohilcund, which Sir Colin had now to attack, was a long straggling town with extensive suburbs containing detached houses and walled gardens and enclosures. It was held by the Khan Bahadoor, whose force was reported by spies to consist of

30,000 infantry, 6000 cavalry, and 40 guns—an overestimate, no doubt. Amongst the mutineers, however, was a certain number of fanatics, called Ghazees, who, under the influence of bhang, were resolved to fight desperately, without either giving or receiving quarter. The town, if well defended, was capable of offering serious resistance to Sir Colin's advance, but a deep nullah and stream which constituted the chief obstacle was bridged, and the bridge was not broken.

The rebel leader resolved to meet the British on the open plain outside the town. Crossing the bridge, therefore, over the Nerkuttea Nullah, he took up a position, with his guns placed on some sand-hills so as to command the line of the British advance. These guns were covered by his first line of infantry, and both his flanks were protected by cavalry. His second line occupied the old cantonments nearer to the town.

Sir Colin marched from Fureedpore to meet him at 3.30 A.M. on the 5th of May, and advanced for about six miles; then halting his troops, he formed them into two lines. In the first of these he placed the three regiments (42nd, 79th, and 93rd) of the Highland Brigade, supporting them with the 4th Punjab Rifles and the Belooch battalion, a heavy field-battery being in the centre and horse artillery and cavalry on both flanks. The second line consisting of the remainder of the force was disposed, in view of the enemy's great show of cavalry, to protect the baggage and siege train in rear.

At 7 A.M. the Commander-in-Chief moved forward and the enemy's guns opened fire, but the rebels, not caring to face the steady British advance, abandoned their first line altogether, made no attempt to defend the stream, and left their guns behind them.

Sir Colin's first line then moved forward in the same formation as at the battle of Alma (except that the 79th were in the centre)—viz., in echelon of battalions; the heavy guns were brought over the bridge and placed in position to rake the enemy in his second line, and a halt was made to allow the siege train and baggage to close up.

Shortly after this a desperate attack, though of short duration, was made by a number of Ghazees upon a portion of the British line. These fanatics came on wildly, with their heads down below their shields and their tulwars waving and flashing in the air, as they shouted "Din! Din!" ("For our faith! for our faith!"). Breaking through the 4th Punjab Infantry, they furiously assailed the 42nd,

who, standing firm, received this mad charge unbroken and bayoneted the fanatics as they rushed to close quarters. The Grenadier Company of the 79th under Captain M'Barnet, which had been sent forward to seize and occupy a wood to the left front, and No. 1 Company were also involved in this wild attack, Privates M'Keown and Lafferty being wounded. The latter got his fingers slashed by a tulwar.

Early in the forenoon, part of the 79th, under Major Butt, with the 42nd and the 4th Punjaub Rifles, was again ordered to advance, and sweeping through the empty lines in front of them, our men pushed forward for about a mile and a half and occupied the old cantonment. The remainder of the 79th, under Colonel Taylor, with the 93rd Highlanders, was left halted in the sun for many hours. By ten o'clock the heat was intense, and a number of cases of sunstroke and heat apoplexy occurred, Privates John Balmain and Alexander Thomson of the 79th dying on the spot. No order came for these halted companies to move until nearly dusk, when they marched on to the old cantonments and bivouacked, the other companies of the regiment being already by this time on picquet there. The men in this action wore their dyed ship's smocks, their kilts, and their feather bonnets, the tails of which were turned towards the sun as a protection from its fierce rays. Quite a large number of men were admitted to hospital in the evening, and many more were thoroughly knocked up.

His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, referring to the conduct of the troops during the progress from Lucknow to Bareilly, thus expressed himself in his despatch to the Governor-General of India :—

“I have the greatest reason to be satisfied with the troops under my own immediate command. Their alacrity to meet the enemy on all occasions is of course what your lordship would expect of them, but I must not lose this opportunity of bearing testimony to the constancy displayed by all ranks of the force in the performance of their duties during the great and incessant heat of this season of the year. It is difficult to speak too highly of that cheerful endurance of intense fatigue to which we are indebted for the victories gained at comparatively trifling loss on the day of battle.”

Colonel Taylor, C.B., was very favourably mentioned in General Orders for his conduct in the action of Bareilly.

On the 6th of May the 79th took up a position and encamped close to the siege train, over which the regiment furnished a guard.

In the evening Sergeant John Sutherland of the Light Company died of sunstroke.

During the 7th, intelligence reached Sir Colin that the small garrison which he had left at Shahjehanpore under Colonel Hale was sorely beset there by the rebels, and that it was defending itself in the jail. The 79th was at once ordered to join a small column destined to relieve the place.

The Moulvie, after avoiding an engagement with Sir Colin on the 30th, had withdrawn to Mahomdie, where he was still within striking distance. On learning, however, that the main body of the British troops had marched towards Bareilly, he resolved, along with the Rajah of Mahomdie and another chief, to return and attempt to surprise and cut up Colonel Hale's small garrison. Hale, apprised by native spies of his approach, withdrew his men from a tope of trees where they were encamped into the jail which adjoined it. He then went out with De Kantzow's Horse to reconnoitre, and discovered the presence of a very large body of the enemy's cavalry. He therefore fell back and prepared to defend himself. The Moulvie advancing unopposed, occupied the town and brought up his guns to bombard the jail.

The column destined for the relief of Shahjehanpore consisted of two squadrons of the Carabiniers, the Mooltanee Horse, some Horse Artillery and heavy guns, the 60th Rifles, 79th Highlanders, the other wing of the 82nd, and the 22nd Punjaub Infantry, the whole being under Brigadier-General Jones, who had arrived with a column at Bareilly on the previous day.

The 79th marched at 2 A.M. on the 8th and arrived at 10.30 A.M. at Fureedpore, where the regiment was joined in the afternoon by the remainder of the column under Brigadier-General Jones. A terrible dust-storm blew down a number of the tents in the evening, and the troops suffered great discomfort.

The march was not resumed until 4.30 P.M. on the 9th, when the force moved on to a point where it bivouacked for about four hours. Then in the early hours of the 10th the column pushed on to Tirhall, which was reached at 10.30 A.M.

At daybreak on the 11th of May the column, approaching Shahjehanpore, found that the fort and town were both in the enemy's possession, but that the British garrison was still holding

out in the jail. Swarms of the enemy's cavalry at once came out of the town, and crossing by a bridge of boats, attempted to work round the right flank of the relieving force, but a few well-directed shells from the artillery stopped the movement and sent them back again. A considerable number, however, continued to work their way round to our right front. The 79th was advancing in line at the time, when the Grenadier and No. 1 Companies were ordered to change their direction half right and extend. This was done just as the enemy came within 400 yards, but after a few rounds from the two companies the Sepoys retreated quickly towards Shahjehanpore. After a halt of about two hours to obtain shelter from the scorching midday sun, the troops again advanced, and entering Shahjehanpore, which was hastily deserted by the enemy, opened up communication with the garrison. The 79th continued its march through Shahjehanpore, and at 9 P.M. halted on the side of the town facing Mahomdie. Picquets were thrown out for the night and the regiment breakfasted, for no one had had any food during the day. The regiment had no casualties in this engagement, but twenty-three men were overcome by sunstroke, of whom three died.

Tents were pitched on the morning of the 12th, and the force remained inactive until the night of the 14th, when Brigadier-General Jones received intelligence that he would be attacked in force the following morning.

The 79th therefore paraded at 1 A.M. on the 15th, and took up a position in front of the camp with the heavy guns and De Kantzow's Horse a little to their front. Nothing, however, occurred until about noon, when two bodies of the enemy's cavalry, debouching from a wood, suddenly charged the 79th and the guns, and wounded Lieutenant De Kantzow and some of his sowars. The 79th at once formed square and received the rebel cavalry with volleys, which drove back the mutineers with considerable loss. The enemy displayed great courage, charging right up to the muzzles of the guns, and the artillerymen were fortunate in being able to reach the 79th square before the cavalry were upon them. Other attacks were made upon different parts of General Jones's line of defence, but they were all successfully repulsed. The force remained in position all day and bivouacked for the night, returning to camp

the next morning, when it was ascertained that the enemy had retreated to Mahomdie.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Shahjehanpore with the 9th Lancers on the 18th, and the same afternoon the 60th, 79th, and 82nd Regiments, with some cavalry and artillery, were engaged in skirmishing with the enemy near the village of Panhat, some two or three miles out of the town.

On the 22nd of May a redistribution of troops placed Colonel Taylor in command of a brigade consisting of the 79th Highlanders, the 60th Rifles, and a wing of the 82nd Regiment. To this brigade a troop of Horse Artillery and a regiment of Punjaub Cavalry were attached. Major Butt therefore assumed command of the Cameron Highlanders.

On the 23rd all the British troops at Shahjehanpore were held ready to turn out at a moment's notice, as another attack was expected, but nothing whatever occurred.

On the following day, the 24th of May, Sir Colin left Shahjehanpore to assume the offensive in the direction of Mahomdie. Leaving a sufficient force to hold Shahjehanpore, his column, which included Colonel Taylor's brigade, marched off at 3 A.M. The mud fort of Katchiana, a few miles out, was found to be occupied by the rebels, but a few rounds from our guns caused them to abandon the place, and they fled pursued by our cavalry. After a halt for breakfast at 8 A.M., the march was resumed and continued in terrible heat until 2 P.M.; the regiment suffered cruelly, no less than 110 men being struck down by the sun, of whom several died by the road. During the course of the day the regiment buried Sergeants William Turnbull and John M'Cormack, Corporal William Gillanders, and five privates.

On the 25th of May Sir Colin resumed his march to Mahomdie, driving the enemy from a position which covered the place. The infantry had another hot and trying march, and there were many more cases of sunstroke, the 79th losing Lance-Corporal Thomas Blackie and six men. Two men of the regiment were also wounded.

At Mahomdie Sir Colin halted for two days to complete the destruction of the fort and to see whether the Moulvie would renew the attack. Instead of doing this, however, the rebel leader fell back altogether into Oude. Three men of the 79th died of

sunstroke on the 26th and four on the 27th. The indefatigable exertions of Surgeon-Major Goldie-Scot in attending to the sick during these trying days were beyond all praise. By the kindness and attention of himself and his assistant medical officers many valuable lives were saved.

As the relief of Shahjehanpore and the capture of Mahomdie had now been effected, it was resolved to suspend all active operations until the close of the hot season. The 79th therefore returned to Shahjehanpore, arriving there on the 29th of May. On the 30th Lieutenant Robertson and twenty-two men joined headquarters from the depot at Stirling.

On the 31st of May Colonel Taylor, who took Lieutenant F. P. Campbell of the 79th with him as orderly officer, was despatched with a flying column in pursuit of the Moulvie and to destroy a fort some little distance from Shahjehanpore. The Moulvie, however, was not to be found, and Colonel Taylor returned on June 2nd.

On the 3rd of June the regiment started to march to Futteghur, which was reached on the 6th of the month: here it went into summer quarters, occupying the fort and barracks.

Colonel Taylor resumed command of the battalion on the 7th of June. On the 18th of June Lieutenant Wimberley was appointed adjutant of the regiment in succession to Lieutenant Young, who resigned. On the 22nd of the month Orderly-room Clerk John Allison died of sunstroke after a few hours' illness: he was succeeded as orderly-room clerk by Sergeant Donald Stuart.

On the 25th of June one company, under command of Major Maitland, moved from Futteghur to Meerunkeserai, a place of some importance on the Cawnpore road.

While at Futteghur the regiment was joined, as chaplain, by the Reverend Charles Morrison, who had previously served with the 78th at the siege and capture of Lucknow. Of a kindly and genial disposition, and possessed of much tact and good sense, Mr Morrison was a great favourite with all ranks. He served with the 79th until the end of the campaign, and thereafter until 1871, when he retired. He subsequently became parish minister of Laurencekirk, a charge which he held for eighteen years until his death in December 1890.

On the 16th of July four companies marched to Cawnpore, being followed by the remainder of the regiment on the 28th of the same

month. On the occasion of the departure of the regiment from Futtehghur, Brigadier-General M'Causland, commanding the troops at that station, issued the following Garrison Order:—

“Brigadier-General M'Causland cannot permit Her Majesty's 79th Highlanders to leave the station without recording the high opinion he has formed of the regiment for its steady and soldier-like behaviour in quarters, and he requests Colonel Taylor, C.B., commanding, to accept and convey to the officers and men under his command his thanks for their uniform good conduct. They leave the station without having a single complaint made against them from the day they entered it.”

While at Cawnpore the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General the Hon. Percy Herbert, C.B., who expressed his approval of the discipline, interior economy, and soldier-like appearance of the corps.

On the 23rd of August the left wing, under Major Butt, marched to Allahabad.

On the 18th of October the headquarters, with the remainder of the regiment, moved by rail from Cawnpore to Allahabad, where preparations were made for the renewal of the campaign.

During this month Colour-Sergeant W. Simpson was appointed sergeant-major, *vice* Bunyan, invalided, and Sergeant John Mackenzie became orderly-room clerk.

On the 21st of October the 79th marched by wings to Soraon, twelve miles to the north-west of Allahabad, to join the Field Force assembling in Oude under Brigadier-General Wetherall. This force, which was one of many columns now being organised to hunt the rebels down, was to consist of the 1st Punjaub Cavalry (Hughes' Horse), “E” Troop R.H.A., the 3rd Company 14th Battalion R.A., the 4th Company R.E., the 79th Highlanders, the 1st Belooch Battalion, the 9th Punjaub Infantry, and the Delhi Pioneers.

On the 1st of November the force advanced against Rampore Kussia, which was held by a body of the enemy strongly entrenched, arriving there on the 3rd of the month. Four companies of the 79th, with other troops, were at once directed to storm the enemy's position, the remainder of the regiment following in support. So rapidly did the storming-party move to the attack that the rebels, completely surprised, abandoned the whole of their entrenchments and 23 guns. General Wetherall's casualties in this engagement amounted to 78 of

all ranks, the mutineers losing 300 men. The loss of the Cameron Highlanders was happily small, two rank and file being killed,¹ and Sergeants Daniel Baker and Robert Hay and five rank and file being wounded. Of the latter, Private Peter Munro succumbed to his wounds the following day. For its conduct in the attack on Rampore Kussia the 79th was specially complimented in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief.

On the 6th of November the force marched to Amethi, a strong fort which was occupied without opposition, its Rajah having decided to submit. Here Sir Hope Grant, who had effected a junction with General Wetherall, assumed command, and as Colonel Taylor was again entrusted with the command of a brigade, Major Butt once more took over command of the 79th.

The column placed at the disposal of Colonel Taylor consisted of "E" Troop R.H.A., No. 2 Heavy Field Battery, 4th Company R.E., 1st Punjaub Cavalry, 79th Highlanders, 1st Sikh Infantry, and a detachment of the Delhi Pioneers.

After an advance to Shunherpore, which was also evacuated by the rebels, the 79th returned on the 18th of November to Amethi. Two days later Colonel Taylor's force crossed the Gúmti at Sultanpore.

The next move of the regiment was to Faizabad, where on the 27th November Sir Hope Grant crossed the Gogra, in face of a strong force of rebels under the Rajah of Gondah, and captured the enemy's works erected upon the opposite bank, together with four guns. The bed of the river contained many quicksands, which presented a serious obstacle to the passage of the artillery. From these dangerous quicksands Major Miller and several men of his company were extricated with the greatest possible difficulty. At this disputed passage of the Gogra the 79th had Sergeant James Weir and Private Andrew Hay wounded.

Pressing on northward from the Gogra in the direction of the Nepaul frontier, Hope Grant encountered the rebels at Muchligaon on the 4th of December, capturing two guns. On the 5th he took the fort of Baubasia with four guns, on the 6th he occupied Gondah, and on the 16th Bulrampore.

At Muchligaon the 79th had a skirmish with the rebels, driving them into dense jungle, where pursuit was impossible. Halting on

¹ Privates Robert Adams and James Edwards.

its outskirts, they destroyed a great quantity of the enemy's ammunition and equipment which had been abandoned. Upon this occasion Private Robert Winning of the regiment greatly distinguished himself. Coming suddenly alone in the jungle upon nine of the rebels, he shot one, knocked another down with the butt of his rifle, and kept the remainder at bay until some of his comrades coming up opened fire and killed or scattered the whole party.

Continuing its march, the 79th passed through Sultanpore and encamped on the banks of the Raptee river. The passage of this river by Colonel Taylor's brigade, still forming part of the force under Sir Hope Grant, was effected on the 25th of December, when the pursuit of the flying mutineers was continued.

1859.

On the 3rd of January 1859, the regiment was present at the engagement with the rebels at Bundwa Kote, when twenty-seven guns were captured. In this affair Sir Hope Grant intercepted Bala Rao, brother of Nana Sahib, who was trying to escape into the Goruckpore district, and drove him over the Nepaul frontier, across which the remainder of the mutineers finally found refuge.

This terminated the Indian Mutiny campaign, and, as tranquillity was restored in the country, the various field forces were broken up and the regiments were ordered to return to different stations. Colonel Taylor, C.B., accordingly gave up his brigade and resumed command of the 79th.

On the 22nd of January the Cameron Highlanders arrived at Lucknow, where they were met at the station by Sir Colin Campbell. The following day he inspected the regiment, congratulating it on its gallantry during the recent campaign, and praising its dash and bravery at the storming of Rampore Kussia, intimating furthermore that it would now be sent to Mean Meer in the Punjaub. At the close of his address His Excellency was greeted with hearty cheers from both officers and men, after which he bade good-bye with evident emotion.

During the Indian Mutiny campaign the Cameron Highlanders lost 166 non-commissioned officers and men from disease or in action.

For its conduct during the suppression of the Mutiny the regiment received the thanks of Her Majesty the Queen and both Houses of Parliament. Colonel Douglas, C.B., was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; Major Butt was promoted by brevet to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Captains Maitland, M'Barnet, and Miller received brevet majorities, every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man was granted the Indian Mutiny medal, and the regiment received the royal authority to have the word "*Lucknow*" on its Colours and appointments.

On the 8th of April 1859 the regiment arrived at Mean Meer, and on the 15th of the same month Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, C.B., proceeded on leave to Europe, being succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel Butt.

1860.

On the 16th of March 1860, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., retired upon half-pay, and on the 10th of May Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, C.B., also retired from the regiment. This promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Butt and Major Hodgson to be regimental lieutenant-colonels, and Brevet-Majors Maitland and M'Barnet succeeded to the vacant majorities.

On the 1st of November 1860 a detachment of 100 rank and file, under Captain Harrison, proceeded to Fort Kangra, where it remained until the 21st of January 1862.

On the 5th of November 1860, the right wing, 287 of all ranks, under the command of Major M'Barnet, proceeded to Amritsar. On the 6th of December Captain Newport died of cholera at Dum Dum. He was the first officer of the 79th to lose his life in India, but he had never joined the regiment, having only recently arranged an exchange, from the 39th Foot, with Captain F. C. Turner.

1861.

On the 19th of January 1861, the 79th left Mean Meer for Ferozepore, where it arrived on the 21st of the same month and effected a junction with the wing from Amritsar.

On the 19th of May Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson, who had succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Butt in command of the regiment, proceeded to Europe on leave of absence, making over the command temporarily to Major Maitland.

1862.

On the 13th of February the regiment marched from Ferozepore to Nowshera, arriving there on the 18th of March. From here a detachment of three companies was furnished to Fort Attock on the Indus.

On the 13th of March General W. H. Sewell, C.B., colonel of the regiment, died in England, and the 79th passed into the hands of General the Honourable Hugh Arbuthnott, C.B. The regiment remained at Nowshera until the 23rd of November 1862, when it was joined by the three companies from Fort Attock and moved to Peshawur, where it arrived on the 24th of the same month. Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson, having rejoined from leave of absence, again assumed command on the 20th of December.

1863.

While at Peshawur the 79th had the misfortune to lose two of its officers—Lieutenants Dougal and Jones. They had volunteered their services and were permitted to proceed with the expedition against the Sitana fanatics, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir N. Chamberlain, K.C.B.: the former was killed when on picquet on the 6th of November 1863, the latter in action on the 18th of the same month. They were both doing duty with the 71st Highlanders.

During the month of December 1863, four companies of the 79th, under Major Miller, were moved from Peshawur to the Shubkudder Pass, at the entrance to the Khyber, to join a force under Colonel Macdonell assembling to resist a threatened inroad of the Mohmunds. These companies were not engaged with the enemy, but in 1884 the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men received the Indian medal for the North-West Frontier Campaigns. They returned to Peshawur early in January 1864.

A small detachment of the regiment, under Lieutenant Neil Campbell, was engaged with the Mohmunds in the affairs of Michnie and Shubkudder. Private Burnett of the 79th was slightly wounded.

1864.

On the 7th of January the Cameron Highlanders marched from Peshawur to Rawul Pindi, arriving there on the 17th of the same month. On the 4th of March the regiment was inspected by His Excellency General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, who expressed himself much pleased with the high state of efficiency in which he found it.

In April the 79th was called upon to furnish volunteers for a working-party on the Murree and Abbottabad road, and on the 28th a party of 300 of all ranks, under the command of Captain Conway Gordon, proceeded to Camp Durrigaw Gully, where it remained until the 18th of July, on which date it was moved into huts at Khyra Gully. It rejoined the regiment on the 2nd of November.

In the month of October the 79th lost by exchange its senior lieutenant-colonel, Colonel Butt, who had been employed as Chief Inspector of Musketry in Bengal: he exchanged with Colonel Best of the 86th Regiment. By this exchange Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson became the senior lieutenant-colonel.

For some time after its arrival at Rawul Pindi the regiment continued to suffer from fever, and a considerable number of men were invalided.

1865.

On the 5th of April a draft, consisting of 1 captain, 3 subalterns, and 20 rank and file, joined headquarters from the depot companies.

On the 8th of May the headquarters and 650 of all ranks proceeded as a working-party to the Murree hills, where the headquarters went under canvas at Camp Gora Gully, whilst a detachment of 300 men, under Major Maitland, was stationed at Camp Grogur Gully.

On the 2nd of June the regiment went into huts for the rainy season at Khyra Gully, remaining there until the 24th of October, when it returned to Rawul Pindi.

On the 15th of June the camp was visited by a fearful thunder-storm, and a large tree, which had been struck by lightning, fell upon the sergeants' mess, killing Sergeant John Angus upon the spot.

The health of the men greatly improved during their stay in the Murree hills, and all traces of fever disappeared.

On the 10th of July Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson received his promotion by brevet to be full colonel in the army.

1866.

In February the service companies received a draft from the depot companies, consisting of 2 colour-sergeants, 3 corporals, and 44 privates. In the same month a detachment of 104 rank and file, under Captain Everett, was sent to Fort Attock, being relieved about a month afterwards by a similar detachment under Captain Leith.

On the 21st of March Colonel R. M. Best took over temporary command of the regiment from Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson, who proceeded home on fifteen months' leave of absence.

A detachment of 170 of all ranks was again sent as a working-party to the Murree hills on the 28th of April, under the command of Captain M'Nair: this detachment returned to Rawul Pindi in October.

On the 28th of October the regiment was moved from Rawul Pindi—the headquarters and left wing, under Colonel Best, marching to Roorkee, and the right wing, under Major Maitland, to Delhi.

1867.

In January the regiment was augmented by a draft from the depot companies, consisting of 1 captain (Captain Allen), 2 lieutenants, and 52 rank and file.

The regiment suffered greatly from fever during the spring of

1867, six deaths occurring at Roorkee and three at Delhi, and it was considered desirable to encamp the Roorkee wing five miles away from the town.

On the 24th of December Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson returned from leave of absence and resumed command.

About the end of the year the wings changed places, the headquarters remaining at Roorkee.

1868.

On the 27th of April a draft of 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, and 78 rank and file arrived at headquarters.

In the winter months of 1868 the wings again exchanged stations, the left wing returning to headquarters and the right wing moving to Delhi.

On the 11th of July 1868 General the Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, C.B., colonel of the regiment, died. He was succeeded by General J. F. Glencairn Campbell, C.B.

1869.

On the 31st of January 1869, the service companies were joined by a draft from the depot companies, consisting of 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, and 130 rank and file. The regiment left Roorkee for Umballa on the 19th of March 1869, having received orders to join a force collecting at that station to take part in the ceremonial on the occasion of the meeting between Earl Mayo, Governor-General of India, and Shere Ali Khan, Ameer of Kabul. The headquarters and left wing, under the command of Colonel Hodgson, arrived at Umballa from Roorkee on the 21st of March, and were joined on the following day by the right wing from Delhi, under the command of Major G. M. Miller. The 79th was encamped near the Viceroy's tent, having been appointed part of His Excellency's personal escort, and on the 24th of March it furnished the Guard of Honour in front of the Durbar tent on the occasion of the meeting of the Viceroy and the Ameer of Kabul, the remainder of the regiment

being employed in lining the streets. It was similarly employed a few days later when the Viceroy paid his return visit to the Ameer.¹

The headquarters and left wing left Umballa on the 5th of April 1869, for Roorkee, and on the 7th the right wing returned to Delhi.

In May the 79th was detailed to form part of the force ordered to assemble at Agra in December 1869, for the Grand Durbar in honour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, but on account of the prevailing famine the orders were cancelled.

On the 7th of December the headquarters and left wing, under the command of Colonel W. C. Hodgson, left Roorkee *en route* to Kamptee. They were joined on the 15th of December by the right wing from Delhi at Camp Jubbulpore. Here the regiment remained until the 24th of December, when it commenced to move by companies towards Kamptee, at which station the headquarters arrived on the 1st of January 1870.

Shortly before leaving Roorkee the following farewell letter was received from Major-General Troup, C.B., commanding the Meerut Division:—

“HEADQUARTERS, MEERUT,
“23rd November 1869.

“SIR,—The Major-General Commanding the Division having concluded the half-yearly inspection of the regiment under your command, directs me to say how pleased he was at all he saw, and the gratification it will give him to make a most favourable report of the regiment to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

“The 79th Cameron Highlanders being about to leave the Meerut Division in course of relief in a few days, Major-General Troup desires to place on record the great pleasure he has had in having so fine and orderly a regiment under his command, and with what regret he sees them leave his Division and the Bengal Presidency.

“It has seldom been the Major-General’s lot, after a very long service, to be associated with such a united body of officers all zealous for the credit of the regiment, whose example he feels assured the non-commissioned officers and men feel proud in imitating, and he now bids all an affectionate farewell.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

“(Signed) P. W. LUARD, Colonel,
“A.A. General, Meerut Division.”

“To Colonel W. C. HODGSON,
“Commanding 79th Cameron Highlanders,
Roorkee.”

¹ Shere Ali was much pleased with the Cameron Highlanders, and remarked to Lord Mayo on the warlike appearance of the regiment. The Viceroy replied, “They are as

warlike as they look; they are like your own people, they are Highlanders or hill men.” The Ameer took the greatest possible interest in the pipers.

1870.

During the month of January 1870, the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders passed through Kamptee *en route* for home, and the following letter was received by the President of the Officers' Mess of the 79th Highlanders:—

“At a meeting held at Camp Nagpore by the officers 93rd Sutherland Highlanders on the 30th of January 1870, it was proposed, and carried unanimously, that a letter be written the officers 79th Cameron Highlanders, proposing that, in consideration of the friendship and cordiality which has so long existed between them, the officers of the two corps be perpetual honorary members of their respective messes, and the same should be formally recorded in the regimental records.

“In accordance with the above resolution, the officers of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders have much pleasure in informing the officers, 79th Cameron Highlanders, that they are henceforth perpetual honorary members of the 93rd Mess, and that a formal entry to that effect has been made in the records of the 93rd Highlanders.

“(Signed) R. S. WILLIAMS, *Major*,
“*President Mess Committee 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.*”

“CAMP DEOLALI,
“*6th February 1870.*”

The following reply was sent:—

“At a mess meeting held at Kamptee, India, on the 12th of February 1870, a letter was read from the officers of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, dated Camp Deolali, 6th February 1870, and the proposition contained in it, to the effect that, ‘in consideration of the friendship and cordiality which has so long existed between the two corps, the officers should be perpetual honorary members of their respective messes’ was accepted as a high compliment to the 79th Highlanders and carried unanimously. The officers of the 79th Cameron Highlanders have therefore the pleasure of informing the officers of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders that they are henceforth perpetual honorary members of the 79th Mess, and that the above resolution has been duly entered in the records of the regiment.

“(Signed) A. B. MURRAY, *Lieutenant*,
“*P.M.C. 79th Highlanders.*”

“KAMPTEE, INDIA,
“*10th March 1870.*”

The following officers were present at this important mess meeting:—

Colonels W. C. Hodgson and R. M. Best; Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Maitland; Major G. M. Miller; Captains J. M. Leith, D. M'Donald, J. E. Allen, E. Everett, A. N. Clay, N. Campbell, H. Currie, and C. H. Miers;

Lieutenants R. M. Borthwick, A. B. Murray, W. D. S. Campbell, J. Busfield, G. Quinn, C. R. K. Fergusson, A. L. H. Holmes, J. Angus, J. D. K. M'Callum, and O. B. Gordon; Ensigns R. H. C. Dalzell, J. M. Brown, N. G. Chalmers, H. T. M'Leod, G. L. C. Money, C. C. Mackenzie, and J. F. Shaw-Kennedy; Paymaster D. Cant; Quartermaster W. Simpson; Surgeon S. A. Lithgow; Assistant-Surgeons A. Doig and J. F. Beattie.

The regiment remained at Kamptee for nearly two years, furnishing a detachment to Fort Nagpore, and sending many parties of convalescents to the sanatoria of Wellington and Chindwarrah.

On the 20th of August 1870 General J. F. Glencairn Campbell, C.B., colonel of the regiment, died. He was succeeded by Major-General Henry Cooper, C.B.

1871.

In 1871 the regiment was called upon to send a detachment to Puchmurree.

On the 2nd of August the junior lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Colonel R. M. Best, was appointed to the command of the Nagpore Field Force, with the rank of brigadier-general.

In the same month the 79th received orders to be in readiness to proceed to England, and about 177 non-commissioned officers and men availed themselves of the permission given to volunteer into regiments remaining in India.

A sad event occurred whilst the regiment remained at Kamptee. On August 28th Captain Donald M'Donald fell down suddenly on parade, when at great gun drill at the artillery barracks, and died instantaneously. He was by birth a Highlander, and was most warmly attached to the regiment, in which he had served for seventeen years. Great sorrow was felt by all ranks at his untimely and unexpected death, and a monument was erected by his brother officers over his grave at Kamptee.

On the 22nd of September 1871, the left half battalion, under the command of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, marched from Kamptee to Nagpore, whence it proceeded by rail to Deolali. The headquarters and right half battalion, under the command of Colonel W. C. Hodgson, followed the next day. The regiment remained a few days only at Deolali, where the men were supplied with sea kits, and on the 30th of September the 79th, preceded

by a baggage guard of 200 men, moved by rail to Bombay and embarked for England on board Her Majesty's troopship *Jumna*. The undermentioned officers embarked with the regiment:—

Colonel W. C. Hodgson ; Lieutenant-Colonels K. R. Maitland and G. M. Miller ; Captains J. M. Leith, J. E. Allen, A. N. Clay, W. H. M'Causland, and H. Currie ; Lieutenants R. M. Borthwick, W. D. S. Campbell, C. R. K. Fergusson, S. C. Bucknall, and J. Angus ; Ensigns R. H. C. Dalzell, J. M. Brown, N. G. Chalmers, H. T. M'Leod, G. L. C. Money, C. C. Mackenzie, J. F. Shaw-Kennedy, and P. J. Graeme ; Paymaster Major D. Cant ; Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Hume ; Quartermaster W. Simpson ; Surgeon S. A. Lithgow ; Assistant-Surgeons A. Doig and J. F. Beattie ; Chaplain Rev. C. Morrison.

The *Jumna* sailed for England at 12 noon on the 1st of October, and, after a prosperous voyage by the Suez Canal, arrived at Spithead on the 6th of November. On the following day the regiment was transhipped to H.M. ships *Pigmy*, *Camel*, and *Grinder*, and conveyed to West Cowes, where it disembarked and marched to the Albany barracks at Parkhurst.

During the fourteen years that the regiment had been stationed in India it was inspected by many distinguished general officers, including Sir Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde), Sir William Mansfield (afterwards Lord Sandhurst), Sir Hugh Rose (afterwards Lord Strathnairn), Sir Hope Grant, Sir Percy Herbert, Sir Sydney Cotton, and Sir John Garvock, all of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with the appearance, conduct, and discipline of the Cameron Highlanders.

The following inscription was added to the Crimean Monument in the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh:—

In Memory of

CAPTAIN DONALD M'DONALD.
 CAPTAIN SIMON GEORGE NEWPORT.
 LIEUTENANT THOMAS BALLARD DOUGAL.
 LIEUTENANT THOMAS SHERIDAN GORE JONES.
 SURGEON-MAJOR ANDREW KNOX DRYSDALE.

ALSO

243¹ NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 79TH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS WHO FELL IN ACTION OR WHO DIED DURING THE SERVICE OF THE REGIMENT IN THE EAST INDIES FROM 1857 TO 1871.

¹ Should be 343.

1872.

In February 1872, Her Majesty the Queen, who was at Osborne, was pleased to express her desire to see the 79th Highlanders in marching order. The regiment accordingly paraded at 10 A.M. on the 16th, and proceeded towards Osborne. When the 79th was within a short distance of the approach to the house, Her Majesty, with several members of the Royal Family, appeared at an angle of the road and watched the regiment march past with great interest. The regiment, after making a detour towards East Cowes, was returning to Parkhurst by way of Newport, when Her Majesty reappeared, paying particular attention to the dress and appearance of the men as they marched past her for the second time. This was the last occasion on which Colonel Hodgson was destined to command the regiment on parade. He died, after a very short illness, on the 1st of March, to the great grief of all ranks of the 79th Highlanders. He had served in the regiment for thirty-two years, and commanded it for twelve of them, endearing himself to every one by his invariable kindness.

Colonel Maitland, in announcing Colonel Hodgson's death in Regimental Orders, thus speaks of him :—

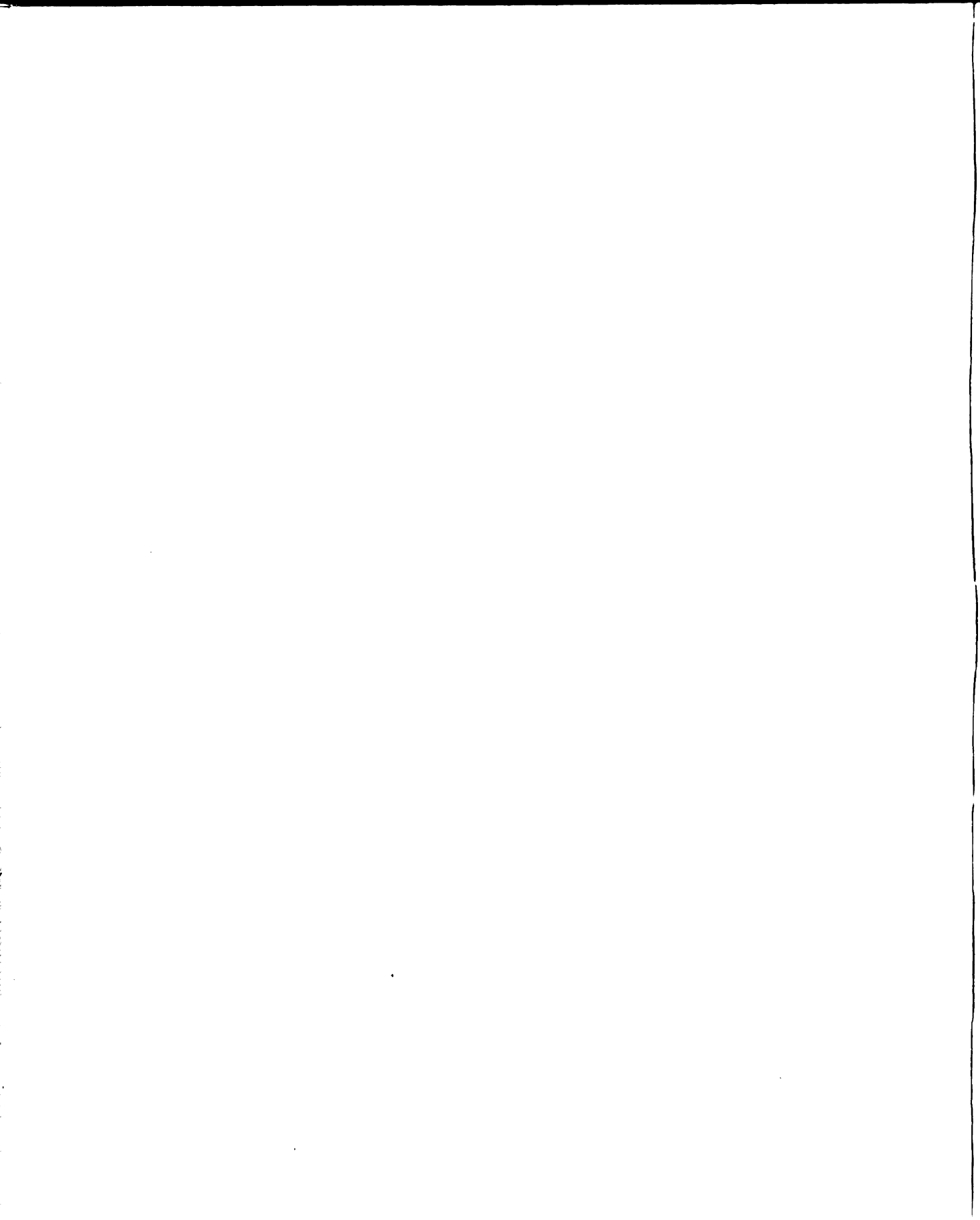
“The officers have to lament the loss of one who was always to them a kind and considerate commanding officer; and the non-commissioned officers and men have been deprived of a true friend, who was ever zealous in guarding their interests and promoting their welfare. Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland feels that this day will be regarded by all ranks of the 79th Highlanders in after years as a day on which the regiment sustained a loss as sad as it was unexpected.”

The funeral took place on the 5th of March, and was very numerously attended. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man off duty of the 79th Highlanders and 103rd Fusiliers was present, and, in addition, the officers of the Isle of Wight Militia and Volunteers, the officials of the Parkhurst prison, and many pensioners followed to the grave.

By Colonel Hodgson's death Colonel Maitland succeeded to the command of the regiment, but he retired on half-pay on the 19th of October following, and Lieutenant-Colonel Miller was selected to succeed him.



COLONEL G. M. MILLER, C.B.



On the 17th of September the Cameron Highlanders had the honour of being reviewed by the ex-Emperor of the French, Napoleon III., and the Prince Imperial, who lunched with the officers. His Majesty made a very minute inspection of the men, and afterwards witnessed the regiment perform some manœuvres under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. At the termination of the inspection he expressed his admiration of the splendid appearance and physique of the men, and of the magnificent manner in which the drill had been performed.

On the 27th of September a detachment, consisting of 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, and 61 rank and file, was sent to Cliff End Fort, near Freshwater. This detachment rejoined headquarters on the 1st of November.

1873.

On January 14th a detachment of 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, and 67 rank and file was furnished to Marchwood Magazines, near Southampton.

During Her Majesty's stay at Osborne the 79th always furnished a Guard of Honour at East Cowes. On the 17th of April 1873, Her Majesty the Queen bestowed upon the regiment one of the highest honours in her power, when on that day she was graciously pleased to attend at Parkhurst barracks and present it with new Colours. On this occasion the town of Newport was tastefully decorated, and many triumphal arches were erected in the streets. The presentation took place in the drill field, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

At 11 A.M. the regiment was formed up on parade under the command of Colonel Miller, the other officers present on parade being Majors Cuming and Percival; Captains Leith, Allen, Everett, Clay, M'Causland, Miers, Oldham, Borthwick, and Murray; Lieutenants Busfield, W. D. S. Campbell, Methuen, Bucknall, Forbes-Gordon, Annesley, Brown, Chalmers, Money, Mackenzie, W. Haskett-Smith, and Graeme; Sub-Lieutenants Smythe and Hunt; Paymaster, Major Cant; Lieutenant and Adjutant Hume; Surgeon-Major Lithgow and Surgeon Doig.

The ground was kept by the 102nd Fusiliers, which regiment also furnished a Guard of Honour for Her Majesty. General Viscount Temple-

town, K.C.B., commanding the district, and Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., commanding in Scotland (with his A.D.C., Lieutenant O. B. Gordon of the 79th), were present. The Mayor and Corporation of Newport attended officially in their robes of office.

At 11.45 A.M. Her Majesty arrived, attended by their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, the Countess of Erroll, and other ladies. The Royal party having driven along the line, the usual order of presentation was proceeded with.

The old Colours were in front of the left of the line under double sentries, the new Colours were in rear of the centre of the line in charge of the two senior colour-sergeants—Taylor and Mackin. The old Colours were then trooped and carried off parade by Lieutenants Annesley and Money to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." When this ceremony was over the regiment was formed into three sides of a square, with the drums piled in the centre, the new Colours being uncased and placed against the drums by the majors. The prayer of consecration was then offered by the Rev. Charles Morrison, formerly chaplain of the 79th in India, who came from Aberdeen expressly for this duty. When this was concluded, Major Cuming handed the Queen's Colour, and Major Percival the regimental Colour, to Her Majesty, who presented the former to Lieutenant Campbell and the latter to Lieutenant Methuen, saying at the same time—

"It gives me great pleasure to present these new Colours to you. In thus entrusting you with this honourable charge, I have the fullest confidence that you will, with the true loyalty and well-known devotion of Highlanders, preserve the honour and reputation of your regiment, which have been so brilliantly earned and so nobly maintained by the 79th Cameron Highlanders."

Colonel Miller then replied:—

"I beg permission, in the name of all ranks of the 79th Cameron Highlanders, to express our loyal and most grateful acknowledgment of the very high honour it has pleased your Majesty this day to confer upon the regiment.

"The incident will ever remain fresh in the memories of all on parade, of those who are unable to have the honour of being present on this occasion, and of others who have formerly served with the 79th; and I beg to assure your Majesty that, wherever the course of events may require these Colours to be borne, the remembrance that they were received from the hands of our most gracious Queen will render them doubly precious, and that in future years, as at present, the circumstance of this presentation will be regarded as one of the proudest episodes in the records of the Cameron Highlanders."

After Colonel Miller's address the regiment re-formed line, and the Colours were received with a general salute, after which they were marched to their place in line in slow time, the band playing "God save the Queen." The ranks having been closed, the regiment broke into column and marched past Her Majesty in quick and double time. Line was again formed, and Lieutenant-General Viscount Templetown called for three cheers for Her Majesty, which was responded to by the regiment in true Highland style. An advance in review order and a royal salute concluded the parade, after which Her Majesty drove away. After the parade was dismissed the old Colours, carried by Lieutenants Annesley and Money and escorted by all the sergeants, were carried round the barracks, and afterwards deposited at the officers' mess.

At the unanimous request of the officers the old Colours were offered by Colonel Miller to Her Majesty, and as she was pleased to accept them, they were conveyed to Osborne on the 22nd of April. The regiment paraded in review order at 12 noon on that day, and was formed in line for the Colours to pass along it, each man presenting arms as they passed him, whilst the band played "Auld Lang Syne." The old Colours then proceeded by train from Newport to Cowes, being received at Osborne by a Guard of Honour under Captain Allen and Lieutenants Bucknall and W. Haskett-Smith; carried by Lieutenants Annesley and Money, and escorted by Quartermaster-Sergeant Knight, Colour-Sergeant Clark, two sergeants, and four privates, they were then marched, with the pipers in front, to the door.

The officers then advanced, and—kneeling—placed the Colours at Her Majesty's feet, when Colonel Miller read the following statement :—

"I beg to inform your Most Gracious Majesty that these Colours were presented to the 79th Highlanders at Portsmouth in the month of April 1854, by Mrs Elliot (the wife of the officer at that time colonel of the regiment) a few days before the regiment embarked for the Crimea. They were carried at the Alma, Balaclava, Kertch, and during the operations which led to the capture of Sebastopol, also throughout the campaign of the Indian Mutiny from November 1857, when the regiment landed at Calcutta, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, the attack on Fort Rooyah, actions of Secundragunge, Allygunge, Bareilly, and Shahjehanpore, the capture of the fort of Rampore Kussia and Mahomdie, the passage of the Gogra at Fyzabad, and the operations in Oudh across the Gogra and Raptere rivers. After the submission of the rebels they were borne by the regiment at Mean Meer, Ferozepore, Nowshera, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee, Roorkee, and Kamptee, and were brought home by the corps on its return in November 1871."

He then added :—

“ It having graciously pleased your Majesty to accept these Colours from the Cameron Highlanders, I beg permission to express the gratification which all ranks of the 79th feel in consequence, and to convey most respectfully our highest appreciation of this kind act of condescension on the part of your Majesty.”

The Queen replied :—

“ I accept these Colours with much pleasure, and shall ever value them in remembrance of the gallant services of the 79th Cameron Highlanders. I will take them to Scotland and place them in my dear Highland home at Balmoral.”

The guard then presented arms and the Colour party withdrew. Her Majesty afterwards addressed a few words to each of the non-commissioned officers.

On the 24th of April Colonel Miller received orders for the troops of the Parkhurst garrison to march towards Osborne on the following day for Her Majesty’s inspection. They accordingly paraded at 10 A.M. in review order, and on arriving at Osborne the brigade was drawn up in line on the road, with the 79th on the right and the 102nd on the left. Her Majesty was received with a royal salute, and the troops twice marched past her carriage in fours.

It may here be stated that, on the day of the presentation of Colours to the regiment, Colonel Ponsonby, by command of the Queen, wrote to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as follows :—

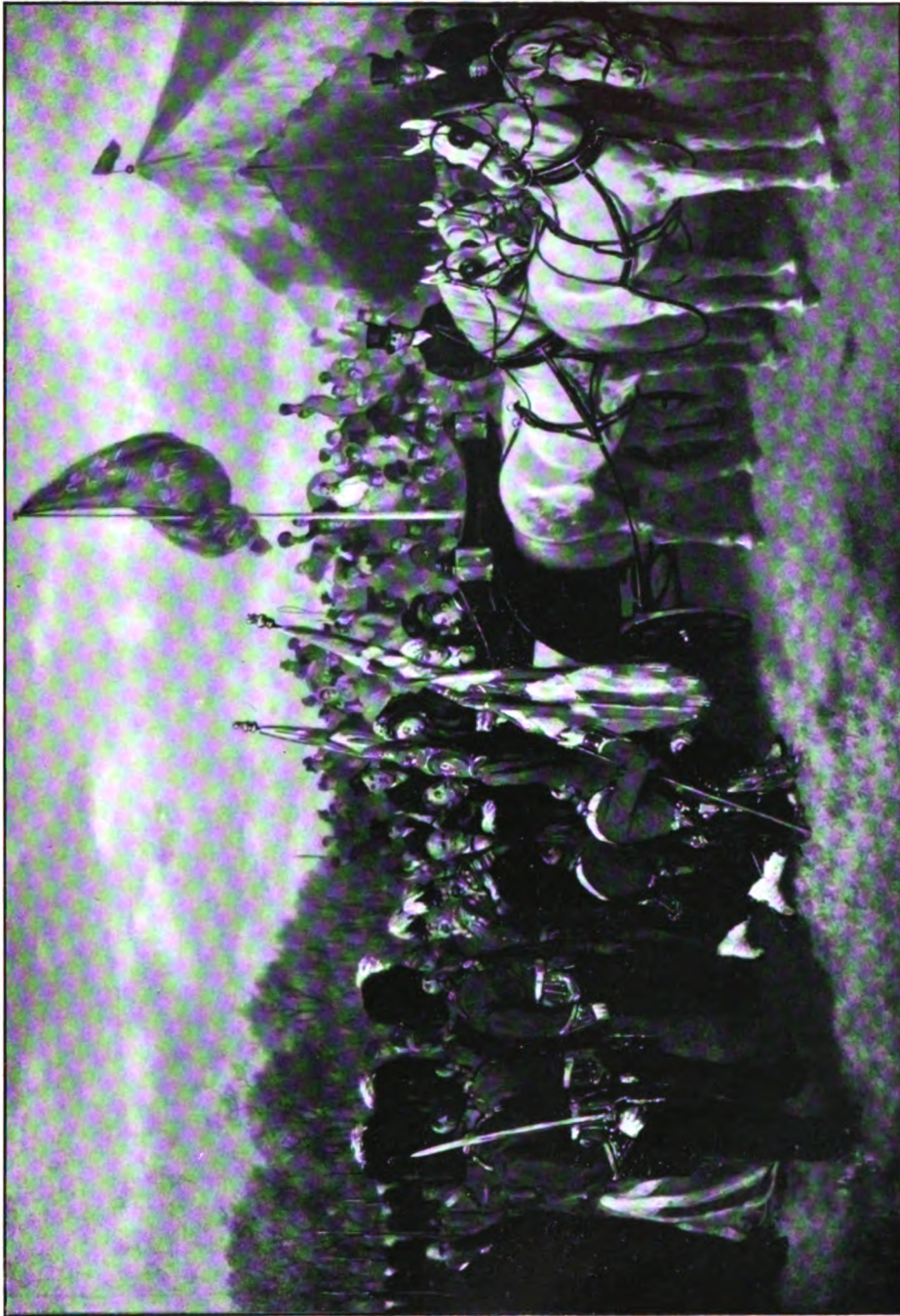
“ OSBORNE, 17th April 1873.

“ SIR,—I am directed by the Queen to let your Royal Highness know that Her Majesty this morning presented new Colours to the 79th Highlanders at Parkhurst. The usual ceremony took place, and at the conclusion the regiment gave three cheers for the Queen. Her Majesty was extremely pleased with the appearance of the men and the manner in which they moved, and hopes that your Royal Highness may think it right to communicate the Queen’s opinion to Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, the commanding officer. Lord Templetown and Sir John Douglas were present ; and the prayer was made by the Rev. Mr Morrison, formerly Presbyterian chaplain to the corps.

“ (Signed) HENRY F. PONSONBY.”

“ The FIELD-MARSHAL,
“ *Commanding-in-Chief,*”

Shortly after the presentation of Colours the Queen again showed her regard for the regiment by presenting to it four copies of her book, ‘Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands’—one for



HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO THE REGIMENT.

PARKHURST, 1873.

(From an Oil Painting in possession of the Regiment.)

Colonel Miller, one for the officers, one for the non-commissioned officers, and one for the men.

On the 2nd of June the regiment furnished a detachment to Fort Victoria, consisting of one company, and on the following day the Marchwood detachment rejoined headquarters.

On the 11th of July the following letter was received from the Horse Guards:—

"HORSE GUARDS, 10th July 1873.

"SIR,—By direction of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, I have the honour to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been pleased to command that the 79th Regiment be in future styled '79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders,' that the facings be accordingly changed from green to blue, and that the regiment be also permitted to bear in the centre of the second colour, as a regimental badge, the 'Thistle ensigned with the Imperial Crown,' being the badge of Scotland as sanctioned by Queen Anne in 1707, after the confirmation of the Act of Union of the Kingdoms.

"(Signed) J. W. ARMSTRONG,
"Deputy Adjutant-General."

"Lieutenant-Colonel MILLER,
"Commanding 79th Regiment."

On the 12th of July Colonel Miller sent the following acknowledgment to Major-General Ponsonby:—

"PARKHURST BARRACKS,
"ISLE OF WIGHT, 12th July 1873.

"SIR,—A letter having been received by me this morning, dated Horse Guards, War Office, 10th July 1873, intimating, by command of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, that Her Majesty had been pleased to command that the regiment under my command be styled 'The 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders,' I have the honour to request that you will convey to the Queen, in the name of all ranks of the 79th, our most respectful and grateful acknowledgments for so distinguished a mark of royal condescension, and I beg that you will assure Her Majesty of the gratification felt throughout the regiment in consequence of the above announcement.—I have the honour, &c.,

"(Signed) G. M. MILLER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
"Commanding 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders."

"To Major-General PONSONBY,
"Equerry-in-Waiting, Osborne."

On the 13th of August Lieutenant-Colonel Miller received a notification that Her Majesty had expressed a wish that the regiment should be drawn up as a Guard of Honour at East Cowes on her departure from the Isle of Wight the following day. It accordingly

marched to East Cowes the following afternoon and presented arms as Her Majesty left for Balmoral.

On the 18th of September the 79th left Parkhurst for Aldershot, where it arrived the same day, occupying "A" and "B" lines, South Camp. It was attached to the 1st, Major-General Parke's, Brigade.

On 15th October 1873 two skeleton companies¹ ("I," Captain A. B. Murray's, and "K," Captain C. H. Miers') left Aldershot and embarked at London for Leith, proceeding thence by rail to Perth, where, with two companies of the 42nd Royal Highlanders (The Black Watch) already there, they became the newly formed 57th Brigade Depot, under the command of Colonel A. R. Harenc (late 97th and 53rd Regiments). The officers were—

Major D. Macpherson	42nd.
Captain W. Green	42nd.
„ C. H. Miers	79th.
„ A. B. Murray	79th.
„ A. M. Creagh	42nd.
Lieutenant J. Busfield	79th.
„ W. A. Berwick	42nd.
„ W. H. H. C. Moubray	42nd.
Sub-Lieutenant D. M. Smythe	79th.
Paymaster J. Wray	(late 3rd Buffs).
Quartermaster A. Geddes	(late 42nd) Royal Perth Militia.
Medical Officer, Surgeon W. Johnston	(late 78th).

On the 25th of November the regiment was called upon to give 2 officers and 130 rank and file as volunteers to the 42nd, under orders to form part of an expedition proceeding on active service to the Gold Coast under Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley. More than half the regiment volunteered, eager for active service, and the required number was selected.

On the 4th of December the volunteers, under Lieutenants Annesley and M'Callum, joined the 42nd at Portsmouth, embarking the same day on the s.s. *Sarmatian*. They arrived at Cape Coast Castle on the 16th of December, and disembarked on the 3rd and 4th of January.

The Cameron Highlanders this year were the best shooting regiment in the army.

¹ Consisting of 2 colour-sergeants, 1 piper, and 70 non-commissioned officers and men.

While the Cameron Highlanders were stationed at Parkhurst, and previous to the occasion when the new Colours were presented, a command was received from Her Majesty Queen Victoria for the pipers to play before her at Osborne. The following pipers had the honour of playing on this occasion: Pipe-Major James Paton; Lance-Corporal D. Campbell; Pipers J. M'Alister, J. Macdonald, D. Macdonald, J. Paterson, and D. Christie. At the conclusion of the programme, Her Majesty sent for the Pipe-Major and very graciously complimented him on the excellent playing of his pipers.

On another occasion Pipe-Major Paton, with his pipers, had the honour of playing before the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial at Parkhurst.

1874.

The 79th volunteers were divided amongst the companies of the 42nd, and with them were present on the 31st of January at the battle of Amoafu, at the attack and burning of the town of Becquah, on Sunday, the 1st of February, at the battle of Ordahsu, and at the capture of Coomassie. The capture of Coomassie and the flight of the King of Ashantee brought hostilities to a close, and the 42nd re-embarked on board the *Sarmatian* and arrived at Portsmouth on the 22nd of March.

On the 30th of March the whole of the troops engaged in the Ashantee War were reviewed by Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor; the men of the 79th, under Lieutenants Annesley and M'Callum, forming a company by themselves, marched past with the 42nd, and afterwards rejoined the 79th at Aldershot. The officers and men engaged in this campaign received the war medal and clasp for Coomassie.

The 79th had Private John Hutchieson killed; Lieutenant R. C. Annesley and 31 rank and file wounded,¹ including Private William Bell, who lost his right arm. Medals for distinguished conduct in the field were awarded to Privates George Cameron, William Bell, and Henry Jones of the Cameron Highlanders.

On the 7th of March 1874 the regiment proceeded to Windsor,

¹ *Privates*:—William Anderson, William Bell, John Butler, George Cameron, Charles Campbell, Nicholas Cowan, Alexander Drummond, Peter Hume, James Hunter, Henry Jones, Charles Lamont, Gilbert Lawrie, Matthew Lynch, Robert M'Donald, Malcolm M'Gregor, Alexander M'Intosh, Sylvester

M'Ivor, Thomas Mackenzie, John M'Lean, Richard Park, Peter Paxton, Thomas Pickard, James Robertson, George Ross, Robert Scott, Patrick Smith, James Stewart, Archibald Telford, James Walker, James Wallace, Robert Watson.

and lined the streets on the occasion of the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, a Guard of Honour being mounted at the railway station under Captain J. M. Leith. The battalion returned to Aldershot the same evening.

On the 19th of the same month, the 79th took part in a review before the Czar of Russia, being brigaded with the 42nd, 78th, and 93rd Highlanders, under the command of Major-General Parke, C.B.

In the months of June and July the regiment participated in the summer manœuvres at Aldershot, being attached at different periods to the 1st and 3rd Brigades, under Major-General Herbert and Colonel Anderson respectively.

1875.

During the summer manœuvres for 1875, the 79th again formed part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 2nd Army Corps, under the command of Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B.

On the 28th of July the regiment left Aldershot for Portsmouth, where it embarked on board H.M.S. *Himalaya*, and sailed for Scotland. It arrived at Leith on the evening of the 30th, and, disembarking on the 2nd of August, occupied quarters in Edinburgh Castle. On arrival at the Castle, Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., commanding the North British district, who was accompanied by Colonel Butt, late of the 79th, briefly addressed the regiment, complimenting the men on the high character they bore, and urging them, on their return to their native land, after an absence of twenty years, not to forget that the regiment was always noted for its general good bearing in quarters, and to remember that it was the duty of each individual one of them to do his utmost to maintain the credit of the Cameron Highlanders. The streets were densely crowded as the regiment marched from Granton to the Castle.

A detachment of 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, and 41 rank and file were ordered almost immediately on arrival to Greenlaw.

On the 16th, 17th, and 18th of August the regiment furnished Guards of Honour to Her Majesty the Queen at Holyrood, and on the 17th it lined the streets when she unveiled the statue of the Prince Consort.

On the 25th of September "H" Company, consisting of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 35 non-commissioned officers and men, proceeded on detachment to Dundee; and the same evening "A" Company, under the command of Brevet-Major J. M. Leith, with 2 subalterns and 55 of all ranks, left for Ballater to form a Guard of Honour to Her Majesty.

"B" Company, consisting of 1 captain, 1 subaltern, and 44 non-commissioned officers and men, was sent on detachment to Stirling on the 2nd of October.

1876.

On the 17th of March 1876 General Sir Alfred Horsford, G.C.B., was appointed colonel of the regiment, in succession to Major-General Henry Cooper, C.B., appointed to the colonelcy of the 45th Regiment.

On the 12th of October the headquarters and five companies left Edinburgh and embarked at Granton pier on board H.M.S. *Assistance*. The *Assistance* arrived off Fort George the following morning, and the regiment landed and occupied quarters in the fort. On the 24th of November Major Leith's company rejoined from Ballater.

1877.

On the 16th of May 1877, "A" Company, under Brevet-Major Leith, again went to Ballater as a Guard of Honour.

On the 5th of June the detachment from Dundee rejoined headquarters, and on the 25th "A" Company returned from Ballater.

The annual inspection of the battalion was held by Major-General Ramsay Stuart, C.B., commanding the North British district, on the 6th and 7th of July, on which occasion he informed the regiment on parade that he considered it "in splendid order."

On the 25th of July a large draft of 13 corporals, 2 drummers, and 271 privates was sent by the 79th to join the 42nd at Malta, the 42nd being linked to the regiment under the brigade depot system.

On the 22nd of August "C" Company, consisting of 1 captain,

2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 1 piper, 1 drummer, and 49 privates, went to Ballater as a Guard of Honour to Her Majesty.

On the 1st of October Colonel Miller was placed upon half-pay, after commanding the regiment for five years. He was succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Cuming.

The regiment embarked on board H.M.S. *Orontes* on the 18th of October, under the command of Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Cuming, and arrived at Greenock on the 21st of the same month. The following day it moved to Glasgow, where the headquarters and "A" and "B" Companies occupied the Gallowgate barracks, the remainder of the regiment going to Maryhill, being joined the same day by "C" Company from Ballater.

In 1877 a very handsome centre-piece was presented to the officers' mess by Lieutenant Garden Duff Dunbar, who had served with the regiment throughout the Indian Mutiny. The four silver statuettes upon it represent Captain J. M. Leith, Pipe-Major J. Paton, Sergeant Peter Cameron, and Private Hogg.

1878.

On the 15th of March the headquarters moved from the Gallowgate barracks to Maryhill.

On the 20th of the same month "F" Company, under Captain Busfield, proceeded to Ballater as a Guard of Honour to Her Majesty.

On the 1st of April the establishment of the regiment was raised to 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 8 second-lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 48 sergeants, 40 corporals, 23 drummers and pipers, and 960 privates, exclusive of the depot companies. On the 28th, 167 of the Royal Ayr and Wigton Militia Reserve were posted to the regiment during the mobilisation of the reserves. These reservists remained out with the regiment until the 31st of July.

On the 1st of August the establishment of the regiment was reduced again.

On the 24th of August a Guard of Honour, under Captain A. N. Forbes-Gordon, consisting of 2 lieutenants (Lieutenants Chalmers and Money) and 54 non-commissioned officers and men, proceeded to Ballater.

1879.

On the 1st of January Lieutenant-General Sir John Douglas, G.C.B., was appointed to the full colonelcy of the regiment in succession to General Sir Alfred Horsford, G.C.B., transferred to the 14th Regiment.

On the 15th of May the regiment was placed under orders for immediate embarkation to relieve its linked battalion, the 42nd Highlanders, at Gibraltar, and it embarked on board H.M.S. *Himalaya* at Greenock on the 3rd of June, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Cuming. Strength: 3 field officers, 17 captains and subalterns, 35 sergeants, 18 drummers, and 485 rank and file.

During the period that the regiment was stationed at Glasgow 270 recruits were raised at headquarters and 208 at the brigade depot (42nd and 79th) at Perth.

The 79th landed at Gibraltar on the 11th of June and occupied the Buena Vista barracks.

On the 6th of November the regiment was inspected by His Excellency the Governor, Lord Napier of Magdala, who expressed his entire satisfaction at the appearance of the corps.

1880.

On the 10th of March, 1880, the regiment moved from Buena Vista to the Town Range barracks, relieving the 93rd Highlanders. Two companies were detached for duty to the North Front.

On the 23rd of September a draft of 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 153 privates joined the regiment from the 42nd Highlanders. Many of these men had served before in the 79th.

On the 24th and 25th of November the Cameron Highlanders were inspected by Major-General Anderson, commanding the Infantry Brigade, who expressed great satisfaction at the state in which he found the regiment.

On the 27th of December, on the departure of the 97th Regiment for Natal, the headquarters and four companies occupied the South Barracks, three companies being left at Wellington Front and one company at the musketry camp at the North Front.

1881.—1st Battalion.

On the 3rd of January the three companies at Wellington Front rejoined the headquarters at the South Barracks.

During the month the establishment of the regiment was raised from 600 to 700 privates.

It was early in this year that the scheme of army reorganisation was framed. This scheme proposed the abolition of the existing system of linked battalions and regimental numbers, and the substitution of territorial regiments of the line; each territorial regiment to consist of two line battalions, with the Militia and Volunteers of the district.

As the 79th was at this time linked to the 42nd Black Watch, it was proposed to make it the 2nd Territorial battalion of that regiment, and the following telegram was received on the 28th of January by the officer commanding from the Adjutant-General:—

“If 79th is linked to 42nd, will your regiment adopt tartan of 42nd Regiment? Linked regiments must wear the same tartan. Wire reply.”

Although the Cameron Highlanders would have been proud to be associated with the old Black Watch, by whose side they have so often stood on many a hard-fought field, yet such a proposal meant the practical extinction of the former, and all ranks were unanimous in declining to entertain it. Lieutenant-Colonel Leith (who was in command of the regiment during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Cuming on sick leave) accordingly sent the following telegram in reply:—

“No.—The Cameron Highlanders will not adopt 42nd tartan.”

At the same time he wrote and despatched this letter by post:—

“To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Horse Guards, Pall Mall, London.

“GIBRALTAR, 30th January 1881.

“SIR,—I have the honour to forward a copy of a telegram despatched by me this morning in reply to your telegram received yesterday evening, which, in transmission through Spain, had become somewhat illegible.

“It was with the greatest sorrow that the officers of the 79th Cameron Highlanders heard of the proposal to deprive the regiment of the Cameron tartan, worn by them for so many years, and regarded with pride and affection

by all ranks. No one serving in the 79th would willingly adopt the tartan of the 42nd Regiment, which would virtually mean the extinction of the 79th Cameron Highlanders as a regiment.

"May I most respectfully request that you will have the goodness to move His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to preserve, if possible, for the regiment that tartan which has been the distinctive dress since they were raised in 1793 by Sir Alan Cameron, and, as the inscriptions on the colours testify, has been worn with honour in many hard-fought battles.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. M. LEITH, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
"Commanding 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders."

Nothing further was heard of the matter until Mr Childers, the Secretary of State for War, in his comprehensive speech in the House of Commons on the new scheme, announced that the 79th would be the only single battalion regiment in the army, and a short time afterwards the following letter was received:—

"HORSE GUARDS, WAR OFFICE, S.W.,
 "5th April 1881.

"SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 30th of January last, I have the honour, by desire of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to acquaint you that, as the regiment under your command is to have a separate existence under the new linking, it is presumed that the regiment will now retain its tartan. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. BLUNDELL, A.A.G."

"To the Officer Commanding
 "79th Regiment, Gibraltar."

On the 1st of April the establishment of the regiment was increased from 700 to 800 privates.

On the 1st of July 1881, the day on which the Army Reorganisation Scheme came into effect, the time-honoured old number—79th—was discontinued, and the regiment was designated by its title alone—"The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders."¹ It became the Territorial regiment of the county of Inverness, in which it was first raised, being joined as such with the "Highland Light Infantry Militia," which now became the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The depot was located at Inverness, but, as the barracks there were not yet completed, it was sent temporarily to Fort George.

¹ Private R. M'Gregor had the distinction of being the man who received No. 1 in the new series of regimental numbers, being known as No. $\frac{\text{Cam.}}{1}$ Private R. M'Gregor.

The following officers were at this time serving in the 2nd Battalion:—

Colonel Simon Lord Lovat.	Lieutenant E. G. Fraser-Tytler.
Major W. M. Banks.	„ J. M. Hanbury.
„ T. A. Macdonald.	„ C. Aytoun.
„ W. Donaldson.	„ A. A. S. Anderson.
Captain G. A. Duff.	„ W. T. Fraser-Tytler.
„ J. T. Shaw.	„ E. Grant.
„ G. R. M'Kessack.	„ R. W. E. Grant.
„ H. L. B. Langford Brooke.	„ C. Marjoribanks.
„ A. D. Mackintosh of Mackintosh.	„ A. G. Ferguson.
„ C. J. Merry.	„ N. C. Greenhill-Gardyne.
„ H. W. Kemble.	„ R. A. Paterson.
„ W. H. Garforth.	„ W. D. Wolrige-Gordon.
„ W. G. S. Menzies.	Quartermaster P. Forbes.
Lieutenant G. T. B. Mostyn.	Surgeon D. M'Fadyen.
„ C. L. Mackenzie.	Adjutant H. J. Knight, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders.

On the 1st of July Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Cuming was placed upon the retired list; he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Leith.

On the 17th of November the battalion was inspected by Major-General Adams, who expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with its efficiency.

1881.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on the 10th of June and proceeded, under command of Colonel Lord Lovat, to the Muir of Ord for twenty-seven days' training.

On the 5th of July it was inspected by Major-General M'Donald, Commanding the North British District, who made some flattering remarks upon the steadiness of the men and their movements in extended order. As a result of the very favourable report which he made to headquarters, the following letter was subsequently received:—

“WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
“27th Sept. 1881.

“The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to observe that the report of the inspecting officer is very satisfactory.

“(Signed) J. ELKINGTON, *Major-General*,
“D.A.G.A.F.”



COLONEL J. M. LEITH, C.B.

1882.—1st Battalion.

On the 15th of March a draft of 1 sergeant and 119 rank and file, under the command of Major O. B. Gordon, joined the regiment from the depot.

On the 1st of May 1882, the rank of Warrant Officer¹ was introduced in the line regiments.

Before leaving Gibraltar a handsome tablet, with the following inscription, was erected by the regiment in the Presbyterian Church, in memory of their comrades who died during the stay of the regiment on the Rock.

THE 79TH QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

To the Memory

OF THE UNDERMENTIONED

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES WHO DIED WHILST

THE REGIMENT WAS STATIONED AT GIBRALTAR,

1879-82.

Cuimhne Nan Sonn Nach Maireann.

Lieutenant	Colin C. Mackenzie	. . . . .	Died at Gibraltar, 15th June 1880
2nd Lieutenant	Hon. Charles Cathcart	. . . . .	„ London, 21st May 1880
1172 Sergeant	Thomas Sim	“G” Company	„ Gibraltar, 29th Jan. 1880
1592 Corporal	David Ross	“F”	„ 30th July 1882
1485 Drummer	William Wallace	“C”	„ 20th Sept. 1881
1988 Private	William Wigham	“H”	„ 15th Sept. 1879
1595 „	Robert Graham	“F”	„ 20th June 1880
899 „	John Gorman	“B”	„ 22nd June 1881
2357 „	Thomas Scott	“E”	„ 23rd July 1881
165 „	James Foster	“D”	„ 10th May 1882

In June 1882, events in Egypt proclaimed a state of war imminent; and the refusal of Arabi Pasha to discontinue working at the fortifications around Alexandria resulted in the bombardment of the forts by the fleet on the 11th of July. The first intimation that the Cameron Highlanders were likely to be sent out was received on the 8th of July, when the Quartermaster-General

¹ The first non-commissioned officer of the regiment to be promoted to Warrant rank was Sergeant-Major J. A. Campbell. A few months later the bandmaster (J. R. Macdonald) was promoted, his promotion bearing the same date (1st of July).

telegraphed to Lord Napier, the General Commanding at Gibraltar, inquiring whether they could be furnished with regimental transport if they should be required to embark.

An affirmative reply was sent, and the 79th at once prepared for a campaign. On the 14th the regiment was ordered to embark, and from this time until the day of embarkation everybody was busily engaged in making preparations, every telegram was scanned and eagerly discussed, and an intense feeling of excitement and enthusiasm ran throughout the regiment. Bitter regrets were expressed when an order arrived for no man under twenty years of age to embark, and application after application was sent in for this to be modified, but it was only done in the case of drummers, who were all permitted to go.

The Queen's colour only was taken. Lieutenant Halkett was detailed to remain in charge of women, children, men pronounced unfit for service, and those under twenty years of age. Lieutenant Hacket-Thompson was appointed Transport Officer, and commenced his duties.

On the 7th of August the regiment marched from the South Barracks to the New Mole for embarkation on board H.M.S. *Orontes*. It was drawn up on the parade at the New Mole for inspection by Lord Napier of Magdala. A wing of the 95th Regiment, which had received sudden orders to embark for Egypt at the same time, paraded on its right.

After the inspection, Lord Napier addressed the regiment in the following terms:—

“Colonel Leith, and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. You are about to leave Gibraltar for active service, after having been quartered here for more than three years. Perhaps we take a special interest in you from having seen your young striplings grow up into fine men during the time you have been here. You have a very noble list of campaigns on your colours, commencing with Holland, then Egypt, the country to which you are again going; and there are few parts of the world where your colours have not been borne, and on every occasion they have gained honour, and I am sure it will be the same now, if you have the opportunity.

“Your conduct during the long time you have been here has been most satisfactory, your steadiness and regularity in barracks and elsewhere have been remarkable; this is the foundation of a good regiment, and these qualities combined in the fine men I see in your ranks make me confident that the Cameron Highlanders can go anywhere and do anything. I shall have the pleasure and

honour of reporting to Her Majesty that the Cameron Highlanders embarked in the best order, and not a single man absent. I now bid you farewell, wishing you every success, being sure that you will upon all occasions do your duty, and that if the opportunity should occur you will cover yourselves with glory."

The regiment then embarked, and at 12 noon amidst a burst of cheering, and the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," the *Orontes* started.

The following officers embarked with the regiment:—

Lieutenant-Colonels J. M. Leith and St. Leger; Majors M'Causland, Gordon, and Chalmers; Captains Hunt and Reid; Lieutenants Hacket-Thompson, Blackburn, Hon. Ivan Campbell, Scott, Mackenzie, Malcolm, Grant, D. F. Davidson, Macleod, C. Davidson, Scott-Elliot, Cavaye, and J. S. Ewart; Captain and Adjutant K. S. Baynes; Quartermaster Howard; Paymaster, Major M'Nair; Surgeon-Major Will; Warrant Officer, Sergeant-Major J. Campbell.

The regiment was to form part of the 3rd (Highland) Brigade, under Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., in the 2nd Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hamley, K.C.M.G., C.B. The other brigade of the division, the 4th, was to consist of the 35th, 38th, 49th, and 53rd Regiments,¹ under Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B.

After an uneventful voyage the *Orontes* arrived off Alexandria about 7 A.M. on the 14th, when it was reported that the regiment would not disembark until after the arrival of Sir Garnet Wolseley. At 3 P.M., however, the ship went alongside the quay to land the wing of the 95th Regiment, which was to form part of the garrison of the town, and on the following day the 79th went ashore for a brief inspection by Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, the Chief of the Staff.

On the 19th of August the regiment disembarked and proceeded to Ramleh, outside Alexandria, where it went under canvas. The 75th was already encamped there, but the other two battalions of the Highland Brigade had not yet arrived. The site of the camp assigned to the Highlanders formed, strangely enough, a part of the battlefield of Alexandria in 1801.

¹ Although the old regimental numbers had been dropped officially, they were still in general use during the campaign.

On the 20th and 22nd of August the regiment took part in reconnaissances against the enemy's position at Kafr Dowar. On each occasion it was exposed to a heavy fire of big guns, but there were no casualties. On the night of the 19th of August Sir Garnet Wolseley, taking with him the cavalry and the 1st Division, had suddenly transferred his base from Alexandria to Ismailia, and while this movement for the seizure of the Suez Canal was in progress, it devolved upon the 2nd Division to deceive the enemy by frequent demonstrations.

On the 22nd the Black Watch and the 74th Highland Light Infantry arrived and encamped close to the 79th. Their arrival completed the Highland Brigade and the 2nd Division.

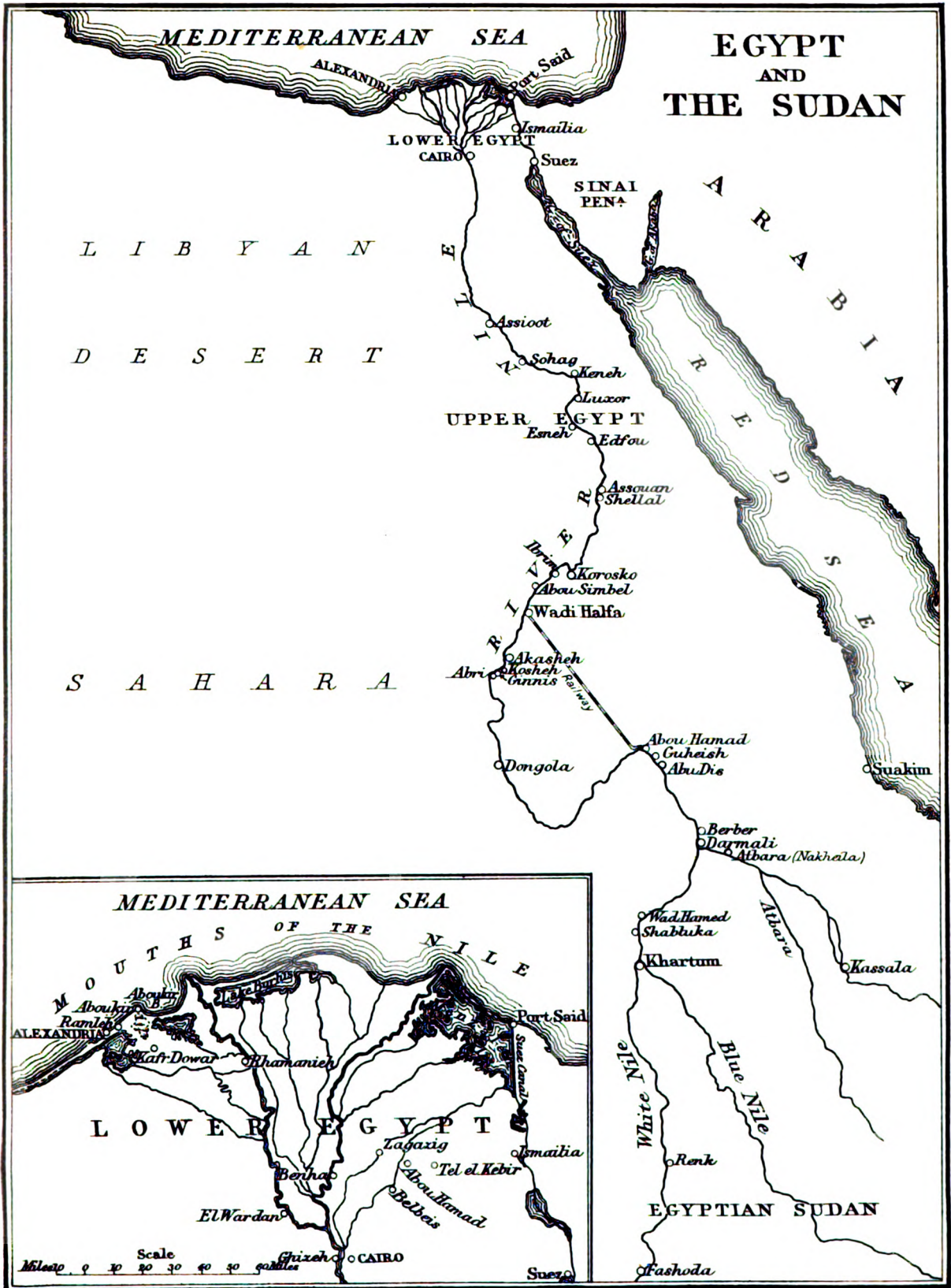
On the 29th it was announced that the Highland Brigade would proceed to Ismailia to join the force under Sir Garnet Wolseley. Ramleh was to be left in charge of the 4th Brigade.

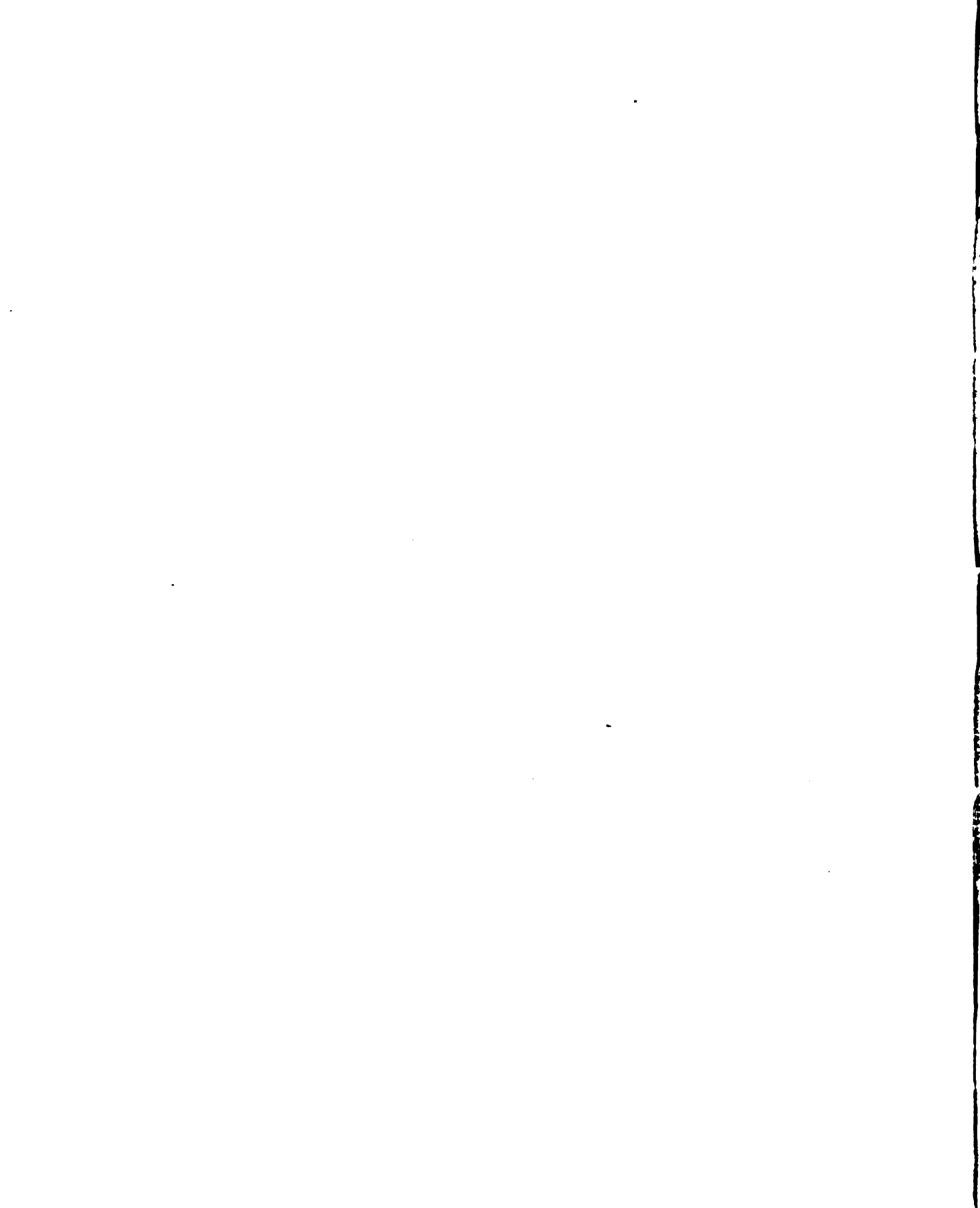
Orders were given to strike camp on the 30th, and at 2.30 P.M., all arrangements having been completed, the regiment marched to Fleming station, where it entrained for Alexandria. On arrival at the harbour quays the 79th embarked on board the *Lusitania*,¹ the 42nd in the *Nepaul*, the 74th in the *France*, and the 75th in the *Iberia*. Sir Edward Hamley and the Divisional Staff accompanied the 79th, and Sir Archibald Alison and the Brigade Staff were with the 75th. The four transports were detained at Alexandria for some reason until 3 P.M. the next day, when they started for Port Said. As they left the harbour they passed some of the ships of the Mediterranean Fleet, which were anchored outside the breakwater, and a great scene of enthusiasm followed, the bands of the Highland regiments playing "Rule Britannia," whilst those of the fleet responded with appropriate Scottish tunes. The effect of their encounter with the forts during the recent bombardment was plainly visible upon some of the battleships.

Port Said was reached at 6 A.M. on the 1st of September, and the same evening the four transports dropped anchor in Lake Timsah, which was crowded with shipping. In consequence of supply difficulties, however, the disembarkation of the Highland Brigade was

¹ On the departure of the battalion for Ismailia, the Queen's Colour was left on board H.M.S. *Invincible*.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN





postponed, and for several days the different regiments remained on board, fatigue-parties being employed on shore daily to land stores and load railway trucks.

On the 4th H.M.S. *Malabar* came in, and a draft of reservists, in charge of Captain Chapman, Lieutenant Urquhart, and Lieutenant S. MacDougall (93rd Highlanders), joined the regiment. Its strength was 3 sergeants, 9 corporals, 3 drummers, and 150 privates. The draft included a few former members of the 79th, but most of the men had served in the 91st and 93rd. Unfortunately they had not been supplied with kilts, and the subsequent presence in the ranks of so many men in trews somewhat spoilt the fine appearance of the battalion on parade.

On the 8th orders were given for the brigade to disembark on the following day; all valises, baggage, and tents were to go by train; two days' rations were to be taken in the carts, and each man was to carry his mess-tin, seventy rounds of ammunition, and his blanket rolled in place of his greatcoat. About 1.30 P.M. the Cameron Highlanders disembarked in three tugs, and after a short delay the Highland Brigade started across the desert. After marching for about half an hour a slight halt was made; then the march was resumed, and eventually El Magfar, nine miles distant, was reached about 9 P.M. The heat was very great, and numbers of men fell out during the last few miles, but all were present when the march was resumed next morning. At El Magfar the brigade bivouacked for the night, the regiment furnishing a picquet, consisting of half "E" Company, under Lieutenant D. Davidson.

At four o'clock next morning the march was continued for two miles to Tel-el-Mahuta, where the brigade halted for the day. The heat was terrific, and, as no shelter of any kind was obtainable, the long halt upon the scorching sand was a most disagreeable experience. At 5 P.M. the brigade went on to Mahsameh, which was reached at 10 P.M.

At 4 A.M. on the 12th the brigade moved to Kassassin, where the whole army was assembled under Sir Garnet Wolseley. Tents were at once brought from the station and pitched, and officers and men then rested to prepare for the decisive battle which was now imminent.

At 10 A.M. the following Brigade Order was issued:—

“Commanding officers are to be very particular about the fitness of water-carts, which will be filled and follow in rear of the battalions, and to make sure, by the personal inspection of company officers at 5 P.M. to-day, that every man has his water-bottle filled, if possible with cold tea.

“Commanding officers, through officers commanding companies, must impress upon their men the absolute necessity of carrying and husbanding rations, which will be issued to them to-day, as, until the period for which these rations are issued expires, nothing more can be obtained from the Commissariat.

“As many spare water-bottles as possible will be sent to the brigade from headquarters, so that a certain number of each company will carry two water-bottles. To-night the men will carry 100 rounds of ammunition in their pouches, but no blankets. Officers commanding must arrange regimentally as to the best mode of carrying this extra ammunition.

“In each corps the mode must be uniform.

“In the event of a night march taking place, the utmost attention must be paid to perfect silence in the ranks: the slightest sound when near the enemy might cause the miscarriage of the best-planned enterprise.

“Reserve ammunition of each battalion will follow it into action, and the most careful arrangements must be made by officers commanding for the bringing up of ammunition from the mules to the companies engaged.

“The stretchers assigned to each regiment must follow it in charge of the medical officer, who is responsible for the best arrangements that circumstances will permit for the care of the wounded.

“The Major-General will see commanding officers at headquarters at 3 P.M.”

At about 4 P.M. Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Leith returned to camp and gave out the following orders:—

“Camp to be struck at 5.45 P.M.; tents, blankets, greatcoats, valises, and band instruments to be piled alongside the railway and left in charge of a guard.

“The regiment to fall in at 6.30 P.M. Each man to carry 100 rounds of ammunition.

“The position of Tel-el-Kebir is to be attacked with the bayonet; no one is to load; not a shot is to be fired until over the entrenchments.”

Arabi's strongly entrenched position was to be stormed, and the old 79th was to go into battle for the first time since the Indian Mutiny.

The camp was struck by 6.30 P.M., and the Highland Brigade formed up in line of quarter columns near the railway—the 42nd on the right, 74th on the left, the 75th next to the 42nd, then the 79th.

The strength of the regiment on parade was :—

2 Lieutenant-Colonels.	1 Surgeon-Major.
3 Majors.	1 Chaplain.
3 Captains.	48 Sergeants.
14 Subalterns.	47 Corporals.
1 Adjutant.	23 Drummers and Pipers.
1 Quartermaster.	660 Privates.

The following officers were with the regiment :—

Lieutenant-Colonels J. M. Leith and St. Leger ; Majors M'Causland, Gordon (on Staff of Sir E. Hamley), and Chalmers ; Captains Hunt, Reid, and Chapman ; Lieutenants Hacket-Thompson, Blackburn, Hon. Ivan Campbell, Mackenzie, Malcolm, Urquhart, Grant, D. F. Davidson, Macleod, C. Davidson, Scott-Elliot, Cavaye, Ewart, and MacDougall ; Captain and Adjutant Baynes ; Quartermaster Howard ; Surgeon-Major Will ; the Rev. David Arthur ; and Sergeant-Major J. Campbell.

The advance was begun by the 74th, and the remainder followed in echelon to Nine Gun Hill. Here the brigade deployed into two lines, each regiment having four companies in the front line and four in support.

The march upon Tel-el-Kebir was continued at 1 A.M. The right of "A" Company (Captain Hunt) was the flank of direction of the brigade. Lieutenant R. Macleod was the right guide ; he was directed by Lieutenant Rawson, R.N., who steered by the stars.

The weird night march, long to be retained in the annals of the regiment and the country, can never be forgotten by those who took part in it : the monotonous tramp, the sombre lines, the dimly discerned sea of desert faintly lighted by the stars, were at once ghostly and impressive. The pace was necessarily slow ; one halt was made, and shortly afterwards, the directing star having become concealed, another one was chosen, and the direction slightly changed to the right. The 42nd, 74th, and 75th did not at once conform, and the consequence was that a halt had to be made, as these regiments found themselves almost facing each other. The line was quickly and silently re-formed, and the advance continued.

Just as dawn was breaking two shots were fired from the left front, and Private James Pollock of the regiment fell dead. It was now evident that the regiment was close upon the enemy. Bayonets were at once fixed.

In a few seconds these two shots were followed by others; the bugles of the Egyptians rang out, shells screamed above, and a line of fire poured from the enemy's trenches. The 79th moved steadily on in an unbroken line, not a shot was fired in reply; but on the "advance" for the brigade being sounded by Sir Archibald Alison's bugler, Drummer John Alcorn of the 79th, Lieutenant-Colonel Leith galloped to the front, waving his sword and crying, "Come on, 79th!" and breaking into double time, to the shrill music of the pipes, and cheering as they ran, the regiment charged the enemy's lines. Private Donald Cameron was the first to gain the top of the trench, but fell dead at once, shot through the head. The trench was now full, and, mounting on each other's shoulders and scrambling up, the front line gained the fiery top. Lieutenant Malcolm jumped down amongst some gunners, one of whom wounded him on the head, but he cut his assailant down with his claymore.

Flash after flash continued along the line until the bayonets of the 79th had done their work, and the inside of the trench was full of dead and dying.

The Egyptians retired straight to the rear, kneeling to fire as they ran.

The front line followed the enemy in a confused mass, Pipe-Major Grant playing the "March of the Cameron Men" lustily.

The second line had now mounted the works, and became mixed with the first. An attempt was made by the Colonel and Adjutant to form up the regiment, but a double cross-fire from shelter trenches on each side had to be silenced, as it was creating havoc in the ranks. Daylight was breaking, and the regiment moving to the left cleared the trench, and drove back the enemy in confusion through a small camp in rear of it.

Colour-Sergeants Newell, Young, and M'Laren, with Corporal Syme, advanced to a redoubt on the left, and, killing three gunners in it, drove across the canal some Egyptian cavalry who were meditating a charge. Following them up, they took a Krupp gun, and turning it round fired it upon the retreating foe.

The remainder of the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Leith, with the 42nd, 74th, and 75th, pushed on, and, driving all before them, arrived at the crest of the hill, overlooking Arabi's camp and

the railway station. Here a terrible scene of confusion appeared: the Egyptians were leaving the camp by hundreds, some running across the desert, some on the railway, and some in their excitement jumping into the canal.

The Highland Brigade, with some of the 46th and 60th Rifles, who had now come up, cleared the camp of all remaining Egyptians, and Arabi's army melted in the distance, never to form up again.

Major-General Sir Archibald Alison was greeted with a hearty cheer as he passed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Leith, anxious to find shade for his men, marched the regiment into some of the tents, where it rested.

Sergeant-Major Joseph Campbell at once set out with volunteers to give such assistance as they could to the wounded, and they found their services most acceptable to Surgeon-Major Will, who, in spite of dysentery, from which he had been suffering since the regiment left Ramleh, was lending his entire energies to the care of the wounded, and trying to alleviate their sufferings.

In the storming of Tel-el-Kebir the Cameron Highlanders had Lieutenant A. G. Blackburn (dangerously), Lieutenant H. H. L. Malcolm and Lieutenant S. MacDougall (very severely) wounded; 13 rank and file killed; 4 sergeants and 40 rank and file wounded (4 of the latter died of their wounds).

The following is a complete list of casualties incurred by the regiment at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir:—

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

Corporal William Cattanach; Privates William Bodel, Robert Brown, Donald Cameron, George Crawford, Alexander Denniston, John Hyslop, Patrick Kenny, Thomas King, William Mackenzie, Alexander Murray,¹ David Murray, Alexander Paterson, James Pollock, George Rugg, William Simon, and William Smith.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenants A. G. Blackburn, H. H. L. Malcolm, S. MacDougall (attached); Colour-Sergeant Francis Chapman; Sergeants Donald Gunn, Kennedy Hewitt, and Alexander Mackenzie; Corporal John M'Kay; Lance-Corporals James Cuming and Francis Tillie; Privates David Alexander, David Bell, Thomas Bottomley, Thomas Brown, Martin Burns, William Chapman, James Chassels,

¹ Private Alexander Murray, who was shot through the thigh, begged to be allowed to accompany the regiment to Cairo. His wounds, however, proved mortal, and he died a fortnight later.

William Cockcroft, James Dick, Charles Drummond, John Duff, James Hart, Henry Herd, Peter Kynoch, Archibald M'Alister, John M'Alister, John M'Kale, Thomas M'Rae, Thomas Meers, David Nelson, John Page, George Quemby, Robert Robertson, James Rodgers, John Sheppard, John Smith, Robert Spers, Archibald Telford, James Walker, Michael White, William Wilson, William Witherspoon, and Luke Young.

Several other men were slightly wounded, but wishing to go on with the regiment did not return themselves as such.

The following officers, non-commissioned officers, and men were reported to Major-General Sir Archibald Alison for having specially distinguished themselves during the action:—

Captain and Adjutant K. S. Baynes.	Colour-Sergeant M'Neil.
Lieutenant H. H. L. Malcolm.	Sergeant-Piper Grant.
Lieutenant S. MacDougall.	Sergeant-Drummer Sanderson.
Surgeon-Major Will.	Sergeant Souter.
Sergeant-Major J. Campbell.	Sergeant Donald Gunn.
Colour-Sergeant Newell.	Corporal Syme.
Colour-Sergeant Young.	Private D. Taylor.
Colour-Sergeant M'Laren.	Private T. Chalmers.
Colour-Sergeant Gunn.	Private Sheehan.

For its conduct during the day the regiment received the royal authority to have the word "*Tel-el-Kebir*" inscribed on its colours and appointments. The distinction "*Egypt, 1882*" was also subsequently conferred.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leith, Major M'Causland, Captain Hunt, Sergeant-Major Campbell, and the non-commissioned officers and men above named, were mentioned in Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatches, dated the 2nd of November. Lieutenant-Colonel Leith was appointed a Companion of the Bath, and received the 3rd Class of the Medjidie. Major M'Causland was promoted Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, and received the 4th Class of the Osmanieh. Captain Hunt was promoted Brevet-Major, and received the 4th Class of the Medjidie. Lieutenant Blackburn received the 5th Class of the Medjidie.

For their gallant services, Sergeant-Major Campbell, Colour-Sergeant Young, and Sergeant Donald Gunn received medals for "distinguished conduct in the field." Sergeant Souter was promoted to be lieutenant in the Black Watch.

At 2 P.M. the same day the 42nd left by train for Belbeis, and at 4.30 P.M. the 74th, 75th, and 79th started to march to Zagazig.

1ST BATTALION IN EGYPT—1882.

By Major R. A. WYMER.



1882.

After covering five miles, however, the three Highland regiments halted for the night. It was rather a cheerless bivouac, for the regimental transport had not as yet come up, and no greatcoats or blankets were available. Food, too, was very scarce, for the one day's rations carried in the haversacks from Kassassin had already been consumed or had been lost in the turmoil of the battle.

Early the following morning the brigade started breakfastless for Zagazig, now thirteen miles distant. At the village of Abou Hamad the edge of the Delta was reached, and every one felt refreshed by the sight of the palm-trees and green cultivation. The march along the railway track was then continued until the three regiments reached one of the innumerable channels of the Nile which intersect the country. Here a halt was made to bathe, every one enjoying a dip after the hot, thirsty march across the desert. During this halt the transport overtook the column, and at 3 P.M. the troops, who had been almost without food for over twenty-four hours, were able to get a much-needed meal of biscuit and preserved meat.

At about 6 P.M. the brigade reached Zagazig, the 72nd Highlanders, who were encamped upon the other side of a canal, raising many a cheer as the three regiments entered the town. The 72nd had arrived at Zagazig the previous evening with the Indian contingent, after a splendid forced march undertaken immediately after the battle.

The Cameron Highlanders were quartered on arrival in a cotton manufactory, close to the 75th.

Late that evening orders were received that the brigade was to go on to Benha, and that the 79th would start by train at 6 o'clock the following morning. The regiment accordingly paraded on the 15th at 5 A.M. and marched to the station, but some delay occurred and the train did not actually leave until 9 A.M. "F" Company, under Lieutenant Hon. Ivan Campbell, remained behind at Zagazig as a guard to the baggage, which, with the officers' chargers, was to follow by road.

On arriving at Benha about 9.30 A.M. the 79th detrained at once, and was sent to occupy a dilapidated and unfurnished palace upon the banks of the Nile; the 74th was quartered in another large unoccupied building; whilst the 75th remained at the railway station. At 7 o'clock the same evening a sudden order came for the Cameron Highlanders to proceed at once to the station to line the railway

bank and capture a train of men and guns which was expected from Kafr Dowar. In consequence of some fresh information, however, the battalion was dismissed without marching off.

At 3 P.M. on the 16th Major-General Alison sent up to say that at 4 P.M. the 79th was to go by train to Cairo. The regiment at once fell in and marched to the station to entrain. During the journey to Cairo much amusement was derived from the flight of the unwarlike fellahen soldiery, who, divesting themselves of their military uniforms as rapidly as possible, were hurrying home to their villages along the railway embankment.

At 7.30 P.M. the regiment reached Cairo railway station. Here the staff officer in charge, Major T. Fraser, R.E., directed the colonel to march to the Citadel, which was entered about 9 P.M. The Scots Guards had already arrived, but it was quite dark, and lamps and candles were scarce. Lights were at last obtained, and the men were shown into some bare, unoccupied barrack-rooms which were in a disgusting state of filth. The old fortress had surrendered to the British cavalry on the evening of the 14th, when 5000 Egyptian soldiers marched out, leaving their quarters in a condition which is better imagined than described. Most people that night preferred the comparatively clean surroundings of the parade-ground.

From the 16th to the 21st of the month the regiment continued to occupy the Citadel, and a very unpleasant time it was, the stone floors of the Egyptian barrack-rooms being anything but comfortable as a resting-place. On the 21st the 79th marched to Ghesireh and encamped on the right of the 74th; on the 23rd the 42nd reached Cairo from Belbeis, and on the 28th the whole brigade was again reunited by the arrival of the 75th from Tantah.

On September the 26th the whole of the British troops were employed in lining the streets upon the occasion of the return of the Khedive to Cairo, and four days later the army marched past His Highness upon Abdin Square.

On October the 2nd it was announced that the Highland Brigade would form part of an army of occupation which was to remain in Egypt under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Alison. This news caused some disappointment, for every one was looking forward with pleasure to a great reception and review before the Queen upon the return of the victorious army to England. On the

13th the brigade was inspected by General Sir Garnet Wolseley, who expressed himself well pleased with its efficiency and drill. On this occasion the Cameron Highlanders appeared in review order, the heavy baggage with the scarlet tunics having arrived from Alexandria five days previously.¹

On the 15th a draft, consisting of 4 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 drummers, and 132 privates, under command of Major Miers and Lieutenants Abercrombie and Toogood, of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, joined from Cyprus. The appearance of this draft, which was chiefly composed of reservists of the 21st from Ayr, created some merriment on its arrival in camp, as many of the men, though possessed of kilts and gaiters, had not been supplied with hose, whilst others, who were deficient of trews, still donned the red-striped trousers of the infantry of the line. In clothing this draft the mobilisation authorities at home had certainly not achieved a conspicuous triumph.

On the 21st Major-General Sir Archibald Alison handed over command of the brigade to Major-General G. Graham, V.C., and at a parade the same day made the following address:—

“Officers and men of the Highland Brigade: The exigencies of the service require that I should this day lay down that command which three short months ago I took up with so much pride. I cannot quit the brigade without returning to the officers commanding battalions my most sincere thanks for the warm and uniform support which I have ever received from them, and which has made my command to me a period of constant pleasure.

“I have to thank the officers for the admirable way in which they have always discharged their duties.

“I have to thank the non-commissioned officers and men for their excellent conduct in quarters, and their brilliant gallantry in the field.

“It was the dream of my youth to command a Highland Brigade! It has been granted to me in my old age to lead one in battle.

“This brigade has been singularly fortunate in having had assigned to it so important a part in what must ever be considered one of the most brilliant victories which have been won by our arms in modern times.

“There is one thing I wish to impress upon you, and that is—it was not the fiery valour of your rush over the entrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir, but the disciplined restraint of the long night march over the desert preceding it, which I admired the most: that was one of the most severe tests of dis-

¹ In anticipation of this parade Lieutenant J. S. Ewart, with a party of 2 sergeants and 14 rank and file, had been sent to Alexandria

to bring up the heavy baggage and recover the Queen's Colour from H.M.S. *Invincible*.

cipline which could be exacted from men, and by you it was nobly borne. When in the early dawn we looked down from the summit of the ridge upon the camp of Arabi lying defenceless at our feet, and upon his army dissolving before us, the first thought that came into my mind was that, had my old chief, Sir Colin Campbell, risen from his grave, he would have been proud of you. He would have thought that you had well maintained the reputation of the Highland regiments, and the honour of the Scottish name; he would have deemed you the worthy successors of that now historic brigade which he led up the green slopes of Alma! I cannot do better than wish that you may afford to that distinguished officer, Major-General Graham, to whom I have this day handed over the brigade, the same satisfaction that you have given to me. And now to every commanding officer, to every officer, to every non-commissioned officer, and to every man of the Highland Brigade, I wish 'God speed.'

It is interesting to note that six members of the old Highland Brigade of the Crimea were present on parade: Colonel D. Macpherson (42nd), Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Leith (79th), Lieutenant-Colonel W. Green (42nd), Major J. M. M'Nair (79th), Quartermaster J. Forbes (42nd), and Mr J. Knight, canteen steward (79th).

On the 29th of October the Cameron Highlanders returned to the Citadel, of which Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Leith now became commandant.

During the month of November the appearance in the Soudan of a religious leader, who styled himself the Mahdi, began to attract some attention in Lower Egypt. It was reported that he had invested El Obeid.

On St. Andrew's night a great Highland Brigade dinner was held in the Esbekieh Gardens, Cluny Macpherson taking the chair. Amongst the guests were Major-Generals Sir Archibald Alison and Sir Gerald Graham, Doctor W. H. Russell (of 'The Times'), Doctor Grant Bey, Colonel Colin Campbell (7th Dragoon Guards), and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon (93rd), Brigade-Major.

The following officers were serving with the 79th at Ghesireh Camp on October the 25th: Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Leith; Majors M'Causland, Miers, Gordon, and Chalmers; Captains Money, Hunt, and Reid; Lieutenants Napier, Hacket-Thompson, Hon. Ivan Campbell, Mackenzie, Grant, D. Davidson, Macleod, C. Davidson, Scott-Elliot, Cavaye, Ewart, Abercrombie, and Toogood; Captain and Adjutant Baynes; Major M'Nair (Paymaster); Quartermaster Howard; Surgeon Shaw (in medical charge); Rev. J. M'Taggart (Chaplain); and Sergeant-Major J. Campbell.

1882.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on the 28th of April, and proceeded by rail to Muir of Ord camp, under command of Colonel Lord Lovat, for twenty-seven days' training.

Lieutenant R. F. L. Napier was attached from the 1st Battalion as musketry instructor for the training, but only the left half battalion was exercised upon the range. The numbers present in camp were—3 field officers, 6 captains, 11 subalterns, 3 staff, 33 sergeants, 8 drummers, and 980 rank and file.

At the conclusion of the annual inspection, which was held on June 26th by Colonel Dickins, commanding the 72nd / 79th Regimental District, the following memorandum was received from headquarters:—

“His Royal Highness considers the report on this battalion, both as regards its drill, efficiency, and conduct during the encampment, very creditable. His Royal Highness has not failed to notice with pleasure that the establishment of the battalion is complete.

“(Signed) JOHN ELKINGTON, *Major-General*,
“D.A.G.A.F.”

1883.—1st Battalion.

On the 21st of February 1883, the regiment paraded at 11.30 A.M. for the presentation of war medals by Lady Alison, who was accompanied by Major-General Graham, V.C.

Whilst the regiment was waiting drawn up in line at open order, Lord Napier of Magdala, who was travelling in Egypt, came up, and was received with a field-marshal's salute. It did the regiment good to see him, and they would have liked to have raised a cheer for the fine old soldier who had so much endeared himself to them at Gibraltar, and whose name will never be forgotten by the 79th Cameron Highlanders.

Previous to the distribution, General Graham addressed the regiment, complimenting them on their past career, and regretting the absence of Sir Archibald Alison, who, he said, having been with them in action, would have spoken more accurately of the exemplary services which they had rendered during the recent campaign, and especially as to their gallant storming of Tel-el-Kebir.

He concluded by saying: "You men who have survived that gallant charge, and who are about to receive your medals, must not forget those intrepid comrades whose lives were sacrificed, and especially would I mention Private Donald Cameron, who was first into the trenches, and died shot through the head."

Colonel Leith replied, thanking General Graham for the kind manner in which he had referred to the regiment, and expressing a hope that it would in the future maintain the high reputation which it had hitherto enjoyed.

The medals were then distributed, Lady Alison pinning them on the breasts of those who had specially distinguished themselves.

On the 2nd of June His Highness the Khedive presented his bronze stars to the regiment on Abdin Square.

In the month of June the establishment of the regiment was reduced to 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 5 captains, 12 subalterns, 2 staff officers, 2 warrant officers, 40 sergeants, 21 drummers, 40 corporals, and 480 privates, and all recruiting for the regiment at home was stopped.

In July the cholera, which had been raging for some time past in Egypt, seized the troops, those who were sick in hospital being the first to be attacked, and in most cases the first to succumb.

Four men of the Cameron Highlanders died on the 24th of July, and on the following day the regiment went into camp on Mokkattam heights, about a mile from the Citadel, leaving "G" Company, under Captain Napier, in charge of the barracks.

The effect of the change from the foul atmosphere of the Citadel to the fresh ground was an almost complete cessation of the epidemic, and whilst the regiment was under canvas only two other cases occurred.

The undermentioned men of the regiment died during this outbreak:—

Sergeant-Piper John M'Gregor Grant.	Private William Morrison.
Private John Smith.	„ Hugh M'Kay.
„ James Cameron.	„ Robert M'Rae.
„ Thomas Dodds.	„ John M'Laggan.
„ Michael Carrigan.	„ John Grant.

On the 1st of September the regiment returned to its old quarters in the Citadel.

1883.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on the 1st of June and proceeded by rail to the Muir of Ord, where it went under canvas for twenty-seven days. The right half battalion went through musketry.

The strength of the battalion in camp was 3 field officers, 9 captains, 6 subalterns, 3 staff, 42 sergeants, 10 drummers, and 955 rank and file.

The battalion was inspected on the 25th and 26th of June by Colonel Parker, C.B., commanding the 75th Regimental District, who was highly pleased with the state in which he found it. The following memorandum relating to the inspection was subsequently received:—

"WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
"28th July 1883.

"His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is much gratified at having received another very satisfactory report in all respects on this battalion. The establishment is again complete, and his Royal Highness considers this fact highly creditable to the commanding officer and to those specially charged with the recruiting of the battalion. The number of absentees without leave has, however, grown from 37 to 60, which is matter for regret.

"(Signed) JOHN ELKINGTON, *Major-General*,
"D.A.G. Auxiliary Forces."

On the 14th of August Colonel Lord Lovat was appointed an aide-de-camp to Her Majesty the Queen.

1884.—1st Battalion.

In January 1884 recruiting was again opened for the regiment, but recruits came in slowly, and, on the departure of the first expedition to Suakim, under Major-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., K.C.B., the battalion was so weak in numbers, having fallen below home establishment, that it could not take part in it.

Captain and Adjutant K. S. Baynes, as assistant military secretary; Lieutenant Scott, A.D.C. to Sir Gerald Graham; Lieutenant C. Davidson, as a volunteer with the Gordon Highlanders;

Sergeants G. N. Macalister and Ferguson; and Privates Bellingham, Ironsides, M'Kenzie, M'Gee, M'Glone, M'Ardle, Shields, and Stuart of the regiment, accompanied the expedition, being present at the engagements of El-Teb and Tamaii.

Captain Baynes and Lieutenant Scott were mentioned in Sir Gerald Graham's despatches, and Captain Baynes in recognition of his services was promoted to the rank of brevet-major.

During the absence of Sir Gerald Graham at Suakim the command of the Cairo Brigade devolved upon Colonel Leith, C.B.

From the 1st of April the establishment of the regiment was raised to 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 5 captains, 16 subalterns, 2 staff officers, 2 warrant officers, 48 sergeants, 21 drummers and pipers, 40 corporals, and 760 privates.

On the 30th of April "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," and "H" Companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger, proceeded on detachment to Ramleh, and on the 17th of May "C," "D," and "E" Companies returned to Cairo.

On the 9th of June "A," "B," and "H" Companies, under the command of Major Chalmers, embarked at Ramleh on board H.M.S. *Alexandra*, and were conveyed to Port Said, where they were quartered in the Dutch House.

On the 5th of August the regiment moved from the Citadel to Abdin barracks, and on the 19th "C" Company, under Captain Napier, proceeded to Assiout in Upper Egypt.

On the 15th of September a draft, consisting of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 54 rank and file, under Captain Haskett-Smith, joined headquarters from the depot at Fort George.

On the 9th of this month Lord Wolseley arrived in Egypt to assume command of an expeditionary force to proceed up the Nile to the relief of General Gordon, who, early in the year, accompanied by Colonel Stewart only, had undertaken to attempt the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrisons in the Soudan and to restore order in Khartoum, and whose position had now become very critical in consequence of the rapid spread of the Mahdist rebellion.

On the 19th of September General Lord Wolseley inspected the regiment on Abdin Square, and expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the men.

On the 15th of November the Cameron Highlanders were placed

under orders to proceed up the Nile to join the expedition, and, after being joined by the detachment from Port Said, under Major Chalmers, they left Boulac Dacroor station for Assiout on the 18th of that month.

The following officers left Cairo with the regiment:—

Colonel J. M. Leith, C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger; Majors Everett, Chalmers, and Money; Brevet-Major Hunt; Captain Haskett-Smith; Captain Halkett; Lieutenants Urquhart, D. Davidson, Forbes, Scott-Elliot, Cavaye, Riach, W. G. Cameron, and M'Kerrell; Major and Adjutant K. S. Baynes; Quartermaster Howard; Paymaster, Major J. Brown; Surgeon Davies; and the Rev. D. Arthur; Warrant Officer, Sergeant-Major John Emslie.

Captain Napier and Lieutenants Malcolm, C. Davidson, J. S. Ewart, and Findlay had already proceeded up the Nile on various duties. The Regimental Reserve depot, under the command of Lieutenant R. W. Macleod, remained temporarily at Kasr-el-Nil barracks, Cairo.

At Assiout the regiment was joined by "C" Company, under Captain Napier, and it at once left by river for Assouan, the headquarters, "A," "B," "C," and "D" Companies embarking on barges Nos. 151 and 182, towed by the steamer *Beherah*, and "E," "F," "G," and "H" Companies on barges 69 and 64, towed by the steamer *Zaignet el Bahare*.

The following are the places at which the regiment stopped for the night during its voyage to Assouan:—

November	20th	.	.	The village of Abu Tig.
"	21st	.	.	The village of Tushba.
"	22nd	.	.	Sohag.
"	23rd	.	.	The village of Masateh, near Girgeh.
"	24th	.	.	Esbeh.
"	25th	.	.	Keneh.
"	26th	.	.	Luxor.
"	27th	.	.	Esneh.
"	28th	.	.	The village of Gisr Voardil.
"	29th	.	.	The village of Aklit.

On the 30th of November the regiment reached Assouan (the First Cataract). Here Colonel Leith received orders that it was to proceed to Korosko to hold the desert road from that place to Abou-Hamad.

On the 1st of December the regiment disembarked, and proceeded by train to Shellal at the top of the First Cataract, where it again embarked for Korosko. The headquarters, "F" and "G" Companies embarked on the steamer *Benha*, towing barge No. 80; "A" and "C" Companies, under Major Hunt, in sailing barge No. 112; "B" and "D" Companies, under Captain Halkett, on sailing barge No. 14; "E" Company (Major Money) on dahabeah No. 103; and "H" Company (Major Chalmers) on dahabeah No. 84. The sailing boats left that evening, and the steamer followed on the 2nd.

The regiment arrived at Korosko on the 4th of December and bivouacked for the night. On the 5th the tents were landed and a camp pitched. Korosko is a small place, consisting of a few mud huts of the Ababdeh Arabs, and is important as being the northern extremity of the desert route to Abou-Hamad and the point from which General Gordon had entered the Soudan.

Colonel J. M. Leith, C.B., was now appointed commandant of the station in succession to Major Rundle of the Egyptian army, who was engaged in raising Arab levies from the Ababdeh tribes, with a view to opening the desert road in conjunction with the Cameron Highlanders.

1884.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on the 6th of June and proceeded, under command of Colonel Lord Lovat, to the Muir of Ord for twenty-seven days' training. The left half battalion went through a musketry course.

The annual inspection was held on the 30th of June and 1st of July by Colonel A. E. Warren, commanding 72nd/79th Regimental District, who expressed himself in flattering terms in regard to the state of the battalion. The strength in camp was 3 field officers, 9 captains, 7 subalterns, 4 staff, 43 sergeants, 10 drummers, and 928 rank and file.

1885.—1st Battalion.

On the 23rd of January 1885, a draft of 31 rank and file reached Korosko from the Reserve depot at Cairo.

On the 28th of January the sad news of the fall of Khartoum and the death of the heroic General Gordon was communicated to Colonel Leith by Lord Wolseley. The splendid efforts of the desert and river columns had been in vain, and they were ordered to fall back upon Korti. All anticipations of the Cameron Highlanders crossing to Abou-Hamad and taking a more active part in the campaign were now at an end, and the desert levies under Major Rundle were disbanded.

On the 8th of February the following telegram was received by Colonel Leith from Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., commanding the lines of communication:—"Your battalion will spend the summer at Korosko; commence at once to hut half a battalion with a view to health and comfort, and report progress when half is completed." From this it seemed evident that Lord Wolseley's army would summer in the Soudan and advance upon Khartoum in the autumn. On receipt of this order the regiment at once commenced to construct huts of mud bricks and palm branches.

On the 29th of February Major and Adjutant K. S. Baynes proceeded to Suakim on the Staff of Major-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., who had been appointed to command the force designed to co-operate with the Nile Expedition. He was succeeded as adjutant by Lieutenant J. S. Ewart.

On the 8th of March a draft of 2 officers (Lieutenants A. F. Douglas-Hamilton and Hon. A. D. Murray) and 30 rank and file joined the regiment from the Nile Reserve depot.

On the 26th of March His Highness Prince Hassan, brother of the Khedive, arrived at Korosko on board the river gunboat *Saidieh*. He remained there until the 29th, when he resumed his journey to Wady Halfa. Upon the occasion of his departure a Guard of Honour, under Captain Haskett-Smith and Lieutenant Findlay, was drawn up upon the river bank, the band playing the Khedivial hymn as the steamer moved off.

On the 31st of March, to the great regret of all ranks, Colonel

J. M. Leith, C.B., left the regiment to take up the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General to the Suakim Field Force. He was succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. St. Leger.

On the 7th of April Lord Wolseley arrived at Korosko and inspected the hutting in progress. "B," "C," and "D" Companies occupied huts on the 20th of April, and by the middle of May the whole of the regiment was hutted.

On April 10th His Highness Prince Hassan again visited Korosko on his return journey to Cairo. He was received on arrival by a Guard of Honour under Captain Napier and Lieutenant Urquhart.

During this month a party of 50 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieutenant Grant, proceeded on detachment from the depot at Fort George to Ballater, and at the same time a company, 100 strong, under Captain T. A. Mackenzie and Lieutenant J. W. MacGillivray (2nd Battalion), moved from Fort George to Aberdeen.

On the 11th of May Major G. L. C. Money was appointed assistant military secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stephenson, commanding in Lower Egypt.

On the 12th smallpox appeared in the regiment, but prompt measures were taken for its suppression and the disease did not spread.

On the 1st of July a draft of 1 sergeant and 61 reservists, who had been allowed to volunteer for the regiment, arrived at Korosko from Fort George, under Captain Hacket-Thompson: most of these men had served in the 1st, 21st, 72nd, 78th, and 92nd Regiments, but the draft contained a few old 79th men.

It had now been definitely decided to withdraw the Nile Expedition, and accordingly a "Frontier Field Force," consisting of the 20th Hussars, West Kent, South Staffordshire and Yorkshire Regiments, and the Cameron Highlanders, was formed, under the command of Major-General F. W. Grenfell, C.B., A.D.C., to hold the Soudan frontier. This force was disposed as follows:—the West Kent at Wady Halfa, the Cameron Highlanders at Korosko, and the remainder at Assouan.

For its services in the Nile Expedition the regiment received the Royal authority to bear the words "*Nile, 1884-5*," on its Colours and appointments; Major Everett was promoted to the rank of

lieutenant-colonel in the army, and every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man received the medal and "*Nile*" clasp (or clasp only, if already in possession of the medal), and the Khedive's star.

On July the 3rd Hussein Pasha Khalifa, ex-Governor of Berber, who had surrendered that place to the Mahdi prior to the death of General Gordon, and who had since been with the dervish forces, came into Korosko and gave himself up.

On July the 17th the regiment was inspected by Colonel E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., commanding the garrison at Korosko, who complimented all ranks on having maintained such a smart and soldier-like appearance under such disadvantageous circumstances.

On July the 22nd the Rev. J. Robertson arrived to relieve the Rev. D. Arthur as chaplain to the regiment.

On September the 6th the regiment was much grieved to hear of the death of Captain Halkett, which occurred in England. He had been invalided from the Nile suffering from fever.

On September the 29th a draft, consisting of 3 subalterns (Lieutenants W. D. Ewart, Wolrige-Gordon, and MacFarlan), 1 sergeant, and 17 rank and file, under the command of Major R. C. Annesley, joined the regiment from the Nile Reserve depot.

On October the 5th a telegram was received from Major-General Grenfell, directing that the Cameron Highlanders should be held in readiness to proceed to Wady Halfa as soon as relieved, in consequence of intelligence that the dervishes were advancing upon Akasheh and Wady Halfa. On the 10th of the same month the regiment was inspected on parade at Korosko by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stephenson, who was visiting the frontier stations. He complimented the battalion on its fine appearance and excellent conduct, and expressed a hope that it would soon have an opportunity of meeting the enemy.

On the 13th the 1st Battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment arrived at Korosko to relieve the Cameron Highlanders, and, as soon as the former corps had disembarked, the latter went on board three steamers towing barges. Four companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, embarked on the largest of these steamers, the s.s. *Messir*, whilst the two smaller steamers were placed in charge respectively of Lieutenants W. G. Cameron and the Hon. A. D. Murray. Some of the officers were on board a sailing dahabeah, as there was little

accommodation for them on the steamers. The following officers left Korosko with the regiment:—

Lieutenant-Colonels St. Leger and Everett; Majors Chalmers, Annesley, and Hunt; Captain Hacket-Thompson; Lieutenants Riach, M'Kerrell, W. G. Cameron, Douglas-Hamilton, Hon. A. D. Murray, W. D. Ewart, Wolrige-Gordon, and MacFarlan; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. S. Ewart; Quartermaster Howard; Rev. J. Robertson; Surgeon Johnstone; and Sergeant-Major Emslie.

The regiment spent the night of the 14th at Ibrim island, the 15th at the temple of Abou Simbel, and the 16th at the village of Eskeh. On the 17th it arrived at Wady Halfa and disembarked. Here orders were received for the right half battalion and headquarters to go under canvas, and for the left half battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, to proceed to the advanced outposts of Kosheh and Akasheh.

In accordance with these orders, "G" and "H" Companies, under the command of Major Chalmers, left by train for Akasheh on the 18th of October. From Akasheh they marched on twenty-six miles to Kosheh fort, which was reached on the 22nd. Kosheh was a small brick fort 113 miles to the South of Wady Halfa, and was the most advanced British post in the Soudan.

On the 19th of October "E" and "F" Companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, went by train to Akasheh, where he assumed command.

On the 28th, 100 rank and file from the right half battalion were sent as a reinforcement to Akasheh, and 50 of them, under Lieutenant Hon. A. D. Murray, moved by whale-boat to Kosheh to join Major Chalmers.

On the 2nd of November a draft of 2 sergeants and 156 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Scott-Elliot, arrived at Wady Halfa from the depot at Fort George.

On the 9th of this month "D" Company, under Major R. C. Annesley, was sent to Sarras, thirty-seven miles South of Halfa, to protect the railway to Akasheh. From Sarras a party was sent out, under Lieutenant Scott-Elliot, in search of some marauders who had been seen in the vicinity of the railway, and a party of 12 men, under Sergeant Alexander Mackenzie, was placed in a block-house at Mohrat Wells, thirteen miles from Sarras.

On the 7th of November Lieutenant-Colonel Everett moved

with his two companies from Akasheh to Kosheh, where the whole of the left half battalion was now united.

On the 17th of November a camel corps was formed at Wady Halfa; 25 volunteers from the regiment, under Lieutenant Scott-Elliot, joined it, being designated the "Cameron Division of the Camel Corps."

On the 19th of November the headquarters and right half battalion, under Colonel St. Leger, moved to Akasheh, being joined at Sarras by "D" Company. They bivouacked for the night at Akasheh, and proceeded the following day by whale-boats to the Dal Cataract, and from thence marched to Firket, eight miles farther on.

On the 21st, in pursuance of orders, the headquarters and right half battalion moved from Firket to Mograkeh, an old Arab fort in total ruins, which Colonel St. Leger had been directed to place in a state of defence with a view to keeping open the communications between Akasheh and Kosheh.

Work was at once commenced, the old towers were loopholed, the walls cut down and rendered defensible, and a zeriba was made round the most exposed sides. In the meantime Lieutenant-Colonel Everett and the left half battalion were working hard at the defences of Kosheh, where the trees were felled, the ground cleared, and a large zeriba constructed on the West bank of the Nile. It was known that the Soudanese army was approaching rapidly, and might be expected before Kosheh in a few days.

On the 25th, Brigadier-General Butler, C.B., A.D.C., arrived at Mograkeh, and directed that the right half battalion should move to Kosheh at once, on being relieved by the 3rd Battalion of the Egyptian army. "A" Company moved that afternoon and "B" Company on the following morning, "C" and "D" Companies remaining at Mograkeh until the arrival of the Egyptians.

Early the following day news was received that a large body of the enemy had arrived at the pass of Attab, only six miles from Kosheh, and that an attack that night upon the fort was contemplated. Every preparation was made, and the regiment remained under arms throughout the night, but no attack came off. During the night "D" Company was moved from Mograkeh, under Lieutenant D. F. Davidson, and was conveyed across the river to the zeriba on the West bank of the Nile.

On the 28th the enemy, whose strength was estimated at 7000 men, showed in great force on the hills above Amara, displaying many banners. In the evening "C" Company, under Major Annesley, moved from Mograkeh to Kosheh on the arrival of the 3rd Battalion of the Egyptian army. A small signalling-party from the Cameron Highlanders was left at Mograkeh.

The garrison of Kosheh now consisted of 1 troop of the 20th Hussars, 1 troop of Mounted Infantry, a few British and Egyptian Artillerymen, the Cameron Highlanders, and 100 men of the 9th Soudan Battalion, under Major Archibald Hunter; 150 blacks from the same battalion, under Major Borrow, occupied the zeriba on the West bank. Mograkeh was held by the 3rd Battalion of the Egyptian army, under Major Besant, and some of the Egyptian Camel Corps. The armed steamers *Lotus* and *Shaban* patrolled the river.

On the 29th and 30th of November the mounted troops, under Lieutenant Legge of the 20th Hussars, exchanged shots with the enemy near Giniss, and the *Lotus* hotly engaged him along the banks near Attab. One Egyptian soldier was killed.

On the 1st of December information was received that a force of the enemy had moved round to the rear, had torn up a mile of the railway between Ambigole and Akasheh, and had attacked the fortified post at Ambigole Wells.¹

On the 3rd of December the dervishes made a reconnaissance to within 700 yards of the fort, but the garrison did not open fire, hoping that they would commit themselves to an attack.

The following day the *Lotus* again moved up stream and engaged the enemy at Giniss; the dervishes returned her fire with musketry and artillery. In the evening the whole of the mounted troops at Kosheh and Mograkeh were ordered to leave immediately for Akasheh to assist in protecting the railway.

On the 5th of December the enemy advanced on both banks of the river and occupied a ridge of sandhills on the West bank and the village of Absari, which was about 800 yards from Kosheh fort on the East bank. From this date the dervishes kept up an almost ceaseless fire of artillery and musketry upon the fort and zeriba, occasioning many casualties in the garrison. When it became

¹ Privates Ferguson and Webster of the Cameron Highlanders took part in the gallant defence of the post at Ambigole Wells.

evident that they did not mean to attack in earnest, but to harass and annoy the garrison with their fire, internal defences, traverses, magazines, and covered ways were constructed to protect the men as far as possible. The garrison was also divided into three watches, so that one-third was always available, night and day, to repel any sudden attack and to return the enemy's incessant fire.

On the 9th "C" Company, under Major Annesley, with 80 blacks, under Major Hunter, cleared and set fire to the village of Absari.

On the 11th the Cameron Highlanders had Captain Hacket-Thompson and 4 rank and file wounded.

At daybreak on the morning of the 12th about 3000 of the enemy suddenly attacked Mograkeh fort. Three companies of the Cameron Highlanders were paraded at once to go to the assistance of the garrison, but their services were not required, as the 3rd Battalion of the Egyptian army repulsed the attack, with heavy loss to the dervishes. The Cameron Highlanders had 2 rank and file wounded.

On the 16th of December "F" and "H" Companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, were sent out at 6 A.M. to make a demonstration against the enemy occupying the village of Absari. As the companies approached, the dervishes opened a heavy fire from the loopholed houses, which was vigorously replied to. Lieutenant Riach, with Lance-Sergeant Murray, Corporal Macrae, and Privates Gray and King, moving by the bank of the river, attacked a party of the enemy concealed behind some black rocks in the nullah between Kosheh and Absari, and killed 14 of them. In doing this, Lieutenant Riach had a very narrow escape, as a bullet, fired by a dervish from the top of the rocks, passed through his helmet, removing some of his hair. Corporal Macrae was wounded in the hand. Having advanced close to the village, the companies retired again under cover of the guns in the fort.

In this reconnaissance the Cameron Highlanders had Major Chalmers (severely), Lieutenant W. G. Cameron (mortally), and 4 rank and file wounded. Major Archibald Hunter, 9th Battalion Egyptian army, was also very dangerously wounded.

The enemy kept up a heavy fire upon the fort throughout the day, nine of his shells bursting inside the works.

On the 17th the Cameron Highlanders had 1 man (Private David M'Kenzie) mortally wounded, and another man wounded.

To the great regret of all ranks, Lieutenant W. G. Cameron died of his wounds on the 19th, and the following Regimental Order was published referring to his death:—

“The Officer Commanding feels sure that all ranks will share his deep sorrow at the deaths of Lieutenant Cameron, Private M'Kenzie, and Private Farrington, of wounds; and will sympathise with their bereaved relatives. In Lieutenant Cameron, the Cameron Highlanders have lost a most promising and gallant young officer, whose zeal and readiness to perform any duty, however difficult or dangerous, will long be remembered by all who have served with him.”

The fort was again exposed to artillery fire on the morning of the 20th, and the regiment had 1 sergeant (Armourer-Sergeant H. Messenger) and 2 rank and file wounded.

On the 22nd a reconnaissance was made by the mounted troops, who had again arrived at Mograkeh from Akasheh: they were supported by “A” and “G” Companies, under Major Hunt and Captain Napier.

On the 24th the Cameron Highlanders had 1 corporal wounded; on the 26th, 2 rank and file killed¹ and 1 wounded; on the 29th, 1 man killed² and 1 wounded. On the 29th of December, 1885, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stephenson arrived at Mograkeh with 4000 British and Egyptian troops, and the investment of Kosheh, which had lasted thirty-one days, terminated.

The following morning the Anglo-Egyptian force, under Lieutenant-General Stephenson, attacked and dispersed the dervishes at Giniss.

The Cameron Highlanders and 9th Soudan Battalion of the Egyptian army, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, took the village of Absari at the point of the bayonet, and afterwards occupied and burnt the village of Giniss. All the enemy's standards, five guns, and his ammunition and nuggars fell into the hands of the British and Egyptians.

In this engagement the Cameron Highlanders had 8 rank and file wounded.

The regiment bivouacked for the night at Giniss, and on the

¹ Privates James Kennedy and John M'Laren.

² Private David Hogg.

morning of the 31st "D" and "E" Companies, under Captains Hacket-Thompson and Urquhart, were sent to dislodge some dervishes who were still holding out in some houses near Kosheh: this they accomplished without loss, returning the same evening to Giniss.

The following is a complete list of casualties incurred by the regiment in the defence of Kosheh and at the engagement of Giniss:—

KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant W. G. Cameron; Privates T. Farrington, D. M'Kenzie, J. Kennedy, J. M'Laren, D. Hogg, and J. Stevenson.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Piper J. M'Donald.

WOUNDED.

Major N. G. Chalmers; Captain F. Hacket-Thompson; Lieutenant D. Davidson; Armourer-Sergeant H. Messenger; Lance-Corporals D. Macrae, J. Stewart, and J. Reid; Drummer J. Thompson; Privates J. Howse, D. M'Intosh, D. Mathieson, D. Ramsay, C. Gray, W. Fletcher, E. Drinkwater, J. Stanley (twice), W. Anderson, J. M'Gruer, C. Hughes, W. Nathan, J. Smith, W. Foulks, J. Charters, J. M'Shane, J. Redfern, T. Harris, and D. Lowe.

There were also many casualties in the 9th Battalion of the Egyptian army and amongst the natives employed in the fort.

The following officers and staff-sergeants of the regiment took part in the defence of Kosheh fort and the operations at Giniss:—

Colonel St. Leger; Lieutenant-Colonel Everett; Majors Chalmers, Annesley, Haskett-Smith, and Hunt; Captains Napier, Hacket-Thompson, and Urquhart; Lieutenants D. Davidson, R. W. Macleod, Scott-Elliot (with Camel Corps), Cavaye, Riach, M'Kerrell, W. G. Cameron, A. F. Douglas-Hamilton, Hon. A. D. Murray, W. D. Ewart, Wolrige-Gordon, and MacFarlan; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. S. Ewart; Quartermaster W. Howard, Rev. J. Robertson (chaplain), and Sergeant-Major J. Emslie; Quartermaster-Sergeant F. Chapman, Orderly-room Clerk W. Young, Pipe-Major W. M'Donald, Drum-Major A. M'Murray, Armourer-Sergeant H. Messenger, and Sergeant Master-Tailor J. Robertson.

1885.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on the 5th of June and proceeded to the Muir of Ord for twenty-seven days' training. The right half battalion went through a course of musketry under Lieu-

tenant and Instructor of Musketry R. A. Paterson. On the 30th of June and 1st of July the battalion was inspected by Major-General Elliot, C.B., commanding the North British District, who expressed himself in high terms in regard to its discipline and drill.

The strength in camp was 3 field officers, 8 captains, 12 subalterns, 3 staff, 37 sergeants, 10 drummers, and 949 rank and file.

The following observation was subsequently communicated to Lord Lovat:—

“WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, S.W.,
“26th January 1886.

“His Royal Highness considers that the report on this battalion is very satisfactory, and reflects much credit on the commanding officer.

“(Signed) J. C. DORMER, *Major-General*,
“D.A.G.A.F.”

On the 31st of March of this year Sergeant-Major Allan Stewart was discharged on account of age. He had joined the permanent staff from the 78th Highlanders on the 13th of June 1866, becoming sergeant-major on the 13th of March 1874. He had ever performed the duties of his position strictly, conscientiously, and tactfully, and his departure was much regretted.

1886.—1st Battalion.

On the 1st of January the cavalry pursued the dervishes as far as Absarat, and the Cameron Highlanders, forming part of the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Huyshe, C.B., advanced to Abri, fourteen miles beyond Kosheh. Here Sir Frederick Stephenson's force bivouacked for four days, waiting for orders from the British Government.

On the 7th, all intention of reoccupying Dongola having been abandoned, the army returned to Kosheh, and on the 8th the Cameron Highlanders, having handed over the forts and works to the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, resumed their march towards Akasheh. The regiment bivouacked on the night of the 8th at Sarkamatto, and on the morning of the 9th marched to the North end of the Dal Cataract, where it embarked for Akasheh in whale-boats.

On the 11th of January the left half battalion, under the command of Major R. C. Annesley, moved by train from Akasheh to Wady Halfa, being followed the next day by the headquarters and right half battalion. At Wady Halfa the regiment was met by a draft of 3 officers (Lieutenants C. Davidson, Findlay, and Lumsden), 1 sergeant, and 194 rank and file, and—after bivouacking for two nights—it moved into the mud huts recently occupied by the South Staffordshire Regiment.

For the operations of the Soudan Frontier Field Force, those officers, non-commissioned officers, and men not already in possession of them received the Egyptian war medal and Khedive's star. Colonel St. Leger, Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, and Major Money were mentioned in Sir Frederick Stephenson's despatches and received the Distinguished Service Order, and Sergeant-Major J. Emslie and Sergeant T. Healey (Sergeant-Major of the 9th Soudan Battalion) were awarded the silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field. The 4th class of the Order of the Osmanieh was conferred upon Majors N. G. Chalmers and G. L. C. Money by His Highness the Khedive.

The following officers, non-commissioned officers, and men were brought favourably to the notice of the General Officer Commanding by Colonels St. Leger and Everett in their official reports:—

Major R. C. Annesley	Colour-Sergeant Ilott
Major N. G. Chalmers	Armourer-Sergeant Henry Messenger
Captain R. F. L. Napier	Lance-Sergeant William Murray
Lieutenant D. F. Davidson	Corporal Peter Binnie
Lieutenant M. S. Riach	Corporal James Melville
Quartermaster Howard	Lance-Corporal Colin Hutchison
Lieutenant and Adjutant J. S. Ewart	Lance-Corporal John Wakelen
Rev. J. Robertson	Lance-Corporal David Macrae
Sergeant-Major J. Emslie	Private Joseph Stevenson (died of wounds)
Colour-Sergeant James Morton	Private Thomas Gray
Colour-Sergeant James Keys	Private Robert King
Colour-Sergeant James M'Neil	Private John Reilly

On the 12th of February the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Butler, C.B., A.D.C., who expressed himself much pleased with its efficient state.

On the 4th of April orders were received for the Cameron Highlanders to be held in readiness to proceed to Cairo, as the British Government had decided to hand over Wady Halfa to the

Egyptian authorities, and to withdraw all British troops to Assouan and Cairo.

On the 9th of April the right half battalion, under the command of Captain T. A. Mackenzie, left for Assouan in the stern wheelers *Okmeh*, *Waterlily*, and *Amara*, and, on the return of these steamers to Wady Halfa, the headquarters and left half battalion embarked.

On the 23rd of April the left half battalion joined the right at Assouan, and the whole regiment went under canvas, with the exception of "E" Company, which proceeded on detachment to Assiout under Captain Mackenzie. The most intense heat prevailed whilst the regiment was at Assouan, and several deaths occurred.

On the 27th of April the regiment embarked for Cairo on board the s.s. *Mahmoudieh*, towing two large troop barges. "C" Company, under Major Annesley, remained behind for a few days to bring on the officers' horses. The following officers embarked with the regiment:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Everett; Major Annesley; Captain Hacket-Thompson; Lieutenants Findlay, Douglas-Hamilton, Hon. A. D. Murray, W. D. Ewart, Wolrige-Gordon, Lumsden, Hon. J. Forbes-Sempill; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. S. Ewart; Quartermaster Howard; Paymaster, Captain Nettleship; and Rev. J. Robertson; Warrant Officers, Sergeant-Major J. Emslie and Bandmaster Wakelen.

During the voyage, halts for the night were made at Gebel Silsileh on the 27th, at Salaayeh on the 28th, at the village of Kamuleh on the 29th, at Deshneh on the 30th, at Betianeh on the 1st of May, and at Sohag on the 2nd of May.

On the 3rd of May the Cameron Highlanders disembarked at Assiout, and proceeded the same night to Cairo by train, where they occupied the Kasr-el-Nil barracks, recently vacated by the 42nd Black Watch. On arrival the regiment was joined by a draft of 1 corporal and 51 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Forbes.

"F" and "G" Companies were at once sent on detachment to Abdin barracks, as there was not sufficient accommodation in Kasr-el-Nil for the whole regiment.

On the 27th of May the Cameron Highlanders presented a standard on parade to the 9th Soudanese Battalion of the Egyptian army, in recollection of the association of the two regiments in the defence

of Kosheh. The standard was first trooped by the regiment, and it was then handed over by the commanding officer to a Guard of Honour of the 9th Battalion. The whole of the Egyptian troops composing the Cairo garrison were present at this interesting ceremony, which took place in Abdin Square.

On the 16th of June a party of invalids of the regiment, under Lieutenant Wolrige-Gordon, proceeded to Cyprus for change of air.

On the 13th of July "F" Company, under the command of Major Haskett-Smith, proceeded to Assiout to relieve "E" Company, which returned to Cairo. "F" Company remained at this station until relieved by "G" Company, under Captain Napier, on the 19th of October.

During the month of June the regimental depot was moved from Fort George to Inverness, where the new barracks were now completed.

On the 16th of October the Abdin detachment, under Brevet-Major Hunt, rejoined headquarters at Kasr-el-Nil.

On the 25th of November the regiment moved from Kasr-el-Nil to the Citadel, where it was joined by the company from Assiout. While at the Citadel it was inspected by Major-General Hales Wilkie, commanding the Cairo Brigade, who was much pleased with the smart appearance of the battalion on parade, and with the cleanliness and neatness of the barrack rooms.

On the 7th of December it marched from the Citadel to the camp at Abbassiyeh for the annual course of musketry, leaving "E" Company (Captain Hacket-Thompson) in charge of the barracks and regimental baggage. "E" Company moved into camp on the 24th of December, on being relieved by "A" Company under Major Hunt.

1886.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on the 4th of June and proceeded, under command of Colonel Lord Lovat, to the Muir of Ord for twenty-seven days' training.

The strength in camp was 3 field officers, 8 captains, 12 subalterns, 3 staff, 41 sergeants, 10 drummers, and 1029 rank and file. At the conclusion of the annual inspection, which was held by Colonel C. M.

Stockwell, C.B., on the 28th and 29th of June, Lord Lovat published the following Regimental Order:—

“The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in intimating to all ranks that Colonel Stockwell, C.B., was pleased to-day to express in high terms his opinion of the discipline and drill of the battalion; he particularly remarked on the steadiness in the ranks and regularity in camp.”

On the return of the battalion to Inverness, prior to dismissal, Lord Lovat addressed the men on parade, offering a bounty himself of £1 to any man who would enlist, within two months, into either the 1st Battalion or the Scots Guards. Only five men, however, availed themselves of his kind offer, three joining the 1st Battalion within the period given and two enlisting for the Guards.

1887.—1st Battalion.

On the 24th of January the Cameron Highlanders had the honour of being reviewed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Naples, the eldest son of the King of Italy (who was accompanied by Sir Frederick Stephenson and Staff and many foreign officers). After the parade His Royal Highness visited the camp and the officers' mess tent. He expressed himself highly pleased with all he saw.

The regiment returned to the Citadel on the 2nd of February on the completion of the annual course of musketry, and occupied its original quarters.

While the regiment was at Abbassiyeh Sergeant-Major John Emslie was presented, on a parade of all the troops in Cairo, with the silver medal for “Distinguished Conduct in the Field,” conferred upon him for his gallant behaviour at the defence of Kosheh.

On the 9th of February His Royal Highness the Prince of Naples again honoured the officers of the regiment with his presence at an “At Home” given by them in the Bijou Palace. He remained for some time, and appeared to take great interest in the sword-dance and a reel which were performed by Pipe-Major W. M'Donald and Pipers D. Campbell, J. Sharp, and Alan M'Kenzie in the large reception-room of the Palace.

On the 4th of March the regiment received orders to be ready

to embark for England at short notice, and on the 11th of March it left Cairo by train for Alexandria.

Amongst the many friends who came to the station to say farewell to the Cameron Highlanders were His Excellency Tonino Pasha, representing His Highness the Khedive, and the Italian military attaché, who attended to mark the regard felt for the regiment by the Italian community. The same evening the regiment embarked, after a stay of four and a half years in Egypt, on board H.M.S. *Tamar*, and sailed at once for England. The following officers embarked with it:—

Colonel St. Leger, D.S.O. (commanding); Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, D.S.O.; Colonel M'Causland; Major Hunt; Captains Napier, Hacket-Thompson, Mackenzie, Urquhart, and D. F. Davidson; Lieutenants Macleod, C. Davidson, Scott-Elliot, Riach, Findlay, M'Kerrell, Douglas-Hamilton, Hon. A. D. Murray, W. D. Ewart, Wolrige-Gordon, MacFarlan, Lumsden, Hon. J. Forbes-Sempill (Master of Sempill), and Egerton; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. S. Ewart; Quartermaster Howard; and Captain Nettleship (paymaster); Warrant Officers, Sergeant-Major J. Emslie, Bandmaster R. B. Wakelen.

Before the departure of the regiment His Highness the Khedive conferred the 3rd class of the Order of the Medjidie upon Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, D.S.O., the 4th class upon Captain Napier, and the 5th class upon Lieutenant and Adjutant J. S. Ewart, in recognition of their services at the engagement at Giniss.

The regiment landed at Devonport (Millbay Pier) on the 26th of March 1887, and occupied the South Raglan barracks. On the 1st of April a draft from the depot at Inverness, consisting of 1 subaltern (Lieutenant Scott), 2 sergeants, and 199 rank and file, under the command of Major A. Y. Leslie, joined the headquarters at Devonport.

In the beginning of May Sergeant Thomas Healey of the regiment, who had been acting as Sergeant-Major of the 9th Soudanese Battalion of the Egyptian army, in which capacity he had won the silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field at the engagement at Giniss, again greatly distinguished himself in the hand-to-hand fight with the dervishes at Sarras on the Soudan frontier. On this occasion he killed the dervish Emir Nur Hamza, and gained possession of his sword and spear, receiving five wounds himself in the course of the action.

Shortly after the arrival of the regiment in England it became

known that it was in contemplation to convert the Cameron Highlanders into a 3rd battalion of the Scots Guards.

As such a proposal was tantamount to a total extinction of the regiment, and the loss of its character as a Highland corps, the news was received with the greatest consternation by all ranks, and much indignation was felt and expressed in the town and county of Inverness and in the Highlands generally.

Meetings protesting against the scheme were at once held by the Highland Society of London, the Town Council of Inverness, the Inverness Commissioners of Supply, and other influential bodies, with the result that, on the 17th of May, Lord Lovat was authorised by the Secretary of State for War to state that the proposed change would not take place, and that the question was as dead as if it had never been mooted.

Amongst the many friends of the regiment who on this occasion exerted themselves to avert what was regarded by all interested in the Highland regiments as a calamity, may be mentioned:—The Marquis of Lorne; Lord Lovat; Lord Archibald Campbell; Lochiel; The Mackintosh of Mackintosh; Forbes of Culloden; Grant of Glenmoriston; Davidson of Cantray; Macleod of Cadboll; Hon. Ivan Campbell; Mr Macandrew, Provost of Inverness; Colonel Lumsden; Major Grant, Drumbuie; Major Kenneth Macleay; and almost every one connected with the district to which the regiment belongs.

On the 14th of June the regiment furnished a Guard of Honour, under Captain Napier, consisting of the band, pipers, and 100 rank and file, with the Queen's Colour, to receive the Crown Prince and Princess of Portugal on landing at Devonport.

During this month the feelings of goodwill and cordiality prevailing between the two battalions of the Cameron Highlanders were shown in a marked manner by the officers making each other perpetual honorary members of their respective messes.

In the month of July the regiment took part in the Jubilee Review at Aldershot, when 60,000 men marched past Her Majesty the Queen.

The regiment embarked at Devonport on the 6th of July on board H.M.S. *Tamar*, 756 strong of all ranks, and proceeded to Portsmouth, where it landed and moved by train to Aldershot. At Aldershot it went under canvas on Church Plateau in the North Camp, forming part of the 5th Brigade of the 3rd Division.

The regiment was the only Highland regiment present at the review in the Long Valley on the 9th of July, and its appearance elicited the loudest applause from the enormous crowds present to see the march past. It returned to Portsmouth on the 11th of July, and re-embarked on board H.M.S. *Tamar*; the next day it disembarked at Devonport, and reoccupied its quarters in Raglan barracks.

On the 16th of July Colonel St. Leger, D.S.O., retired from the command of the regiment, being succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, D.S.O.

In the month of August Private Peter Drummond, "A" Company, was awarded a bronze medal and special certificate of the Plymouth Humane Society for gallantry in saving the life of a boy named Thorne, who was in great danger of being drowned. Private Drummond sprang off the stone pier at Tinside without undressing, and seized the boy as he was sinking a third time.

In the same month, as the regiment was considerably over strength, 41 volunteers were sent as a draft to the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, and 37 to the 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

On the 8th of September General Sir John Douglas, G.C.B., colonel of the regiment, died. He was succeeded by General Sir Richard Taylor, K.C.B. The following Regimental Order was published on the occasion by Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, D.S.O. :—

"It is with extreme regret that the Commanding Officer has to announce to the regiment the death of its Colonel, General Sir John Douglas, G.C.B., which sad event took place at Glenfinart, by Greenock, on the 8th inst. Sir John Douglas served in the regiment for 26 years, commanding it as Colonel at the battles of Alma and Balaclava and throughout the Crimean Campaign, and as Brigadier-General at the siege of Lucknow and during the Indian Mutiny Campaign."

On the 15th of October a handsomely bound copy of the regimental Records was presented by the regiment to Her Majesty the Queen, and on the 21st the following letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby was received by Colonel Everett, D.S.O. :—

"DEAR COLONEL,—I am commanded by the Queen to thank you for sending to Her Majesty a copy of the Historical Records of the 79th, Her Own Cameron Highlanders.—Yours sincerely,
HENRY F. PONSONBY."

"Colonel EVERETT, D.S.O."

On the 1st and 4th of November the regiment furnished Guards of Honour, and was employed in lining the streets of Plymouth, on the occasion of two visits paid to the town by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

On the 9th of November a draft of 3 corporals, 1 piper, and 15 rank and file joined headquarters from the depot at Inverness.

On the 5th of December the regiment was inspected on parade by General Sir Richard Taylor, K.C.B., its new colonel, who seemed greatly pleased with all he saw.

In the same month the Inverness Highland Rifle Volunteers, commanded by Colonel the Earl of Dunmore, were permitted to take the title of the 1st (Inverness-shire Highland) Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

1887.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on the 3rd of June, and proceeded to the Muir of Ord for twenty-seven days' training. The whole battalion was exercised in musketry this year, being fourth in order of merit amongst Militia units.

On the 25th of June it proceeded by rail to Inverness to take part in the Jubilee Review there. Major-General Elliot, commanding in Scotland, was himself present, the troops being formed into two brigades, constituting a division under Colonel C. M. Stockwell, C.B. :—

1st Brigade. Colonel Lord Lovat, A.D.C.

2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders.

1st Inverness Artillery Volunteers.

1st Ross-shire Highland Rifle Volunteers.

2nd Brigade. Colonel D. H. C. R. Davidson.

1st Inverness Highland Rifle Volunteers.

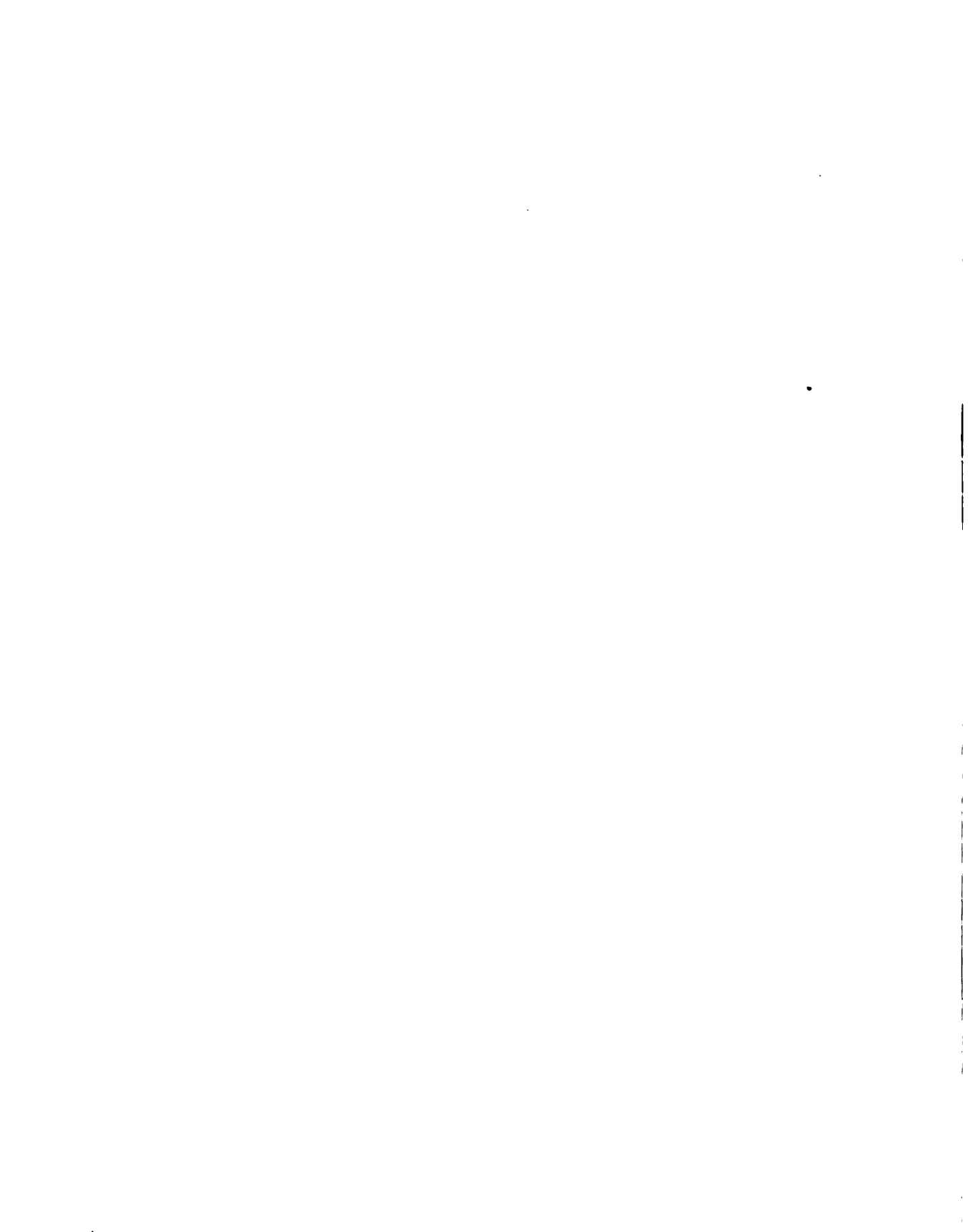
1st Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers.

1st Elgin Rifle Volunteers.

The review was held in the Milburn fields, a *feu-de-joie* being fired prior to the march past. The battalion returned to Muir of Ord the same evening.



COLONEL J. A. MACDONALD, C.B., OF GLENALADALE.



On the 27th of June the Cameron Highlanders were inspected by Colonel C. M. Stockwell, C.B., who congratulated all ranks on maintaining a high state of efficiency.

A sad calamity overtook the battalion on the 6th of September, when Colonel Lord Lovat, its popular commanding officer, fell dead suddenly from heart disease while shooting with The Mackintosh at Moy Hall. The funeral took place a week later, his lordship's remains being borne from Beaufort Castle by members of the permanent staff. Lord Lovat's death was a great blow to the battalion, which he had commanded so well since the roth of December 1855. He was greatly beloved and respected by all who had served under him. His successor in command was Colonel John Andrew Macdonald of Glenaladale.

On the 8th of March in this year the battalion lost the services of Captain and Quartermaster P. Forbes, who retired after forty-four years' service. He was succeeded as quartermaster by Lieutenant J. Emslie, who was appointed to that position from sergeant-major of the 1st Battalion.

1888.—1st Battalion.

On the 12th of January 1 sergeant and 29 privates joined the regiment from the depot at Inverness.

On the 28th of March the regiment left Devonport in H.M.S. *Assistance* for Greenock *en route* to Edinburgh, to relieve the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders. The Cameron Highlanders marched at 8 A.M. from Raglan barracks, headed by the bands of the 18th, 46th, and 80th Regiments, and embarked on board the *Assistance* from No. 1 jetty, Devonport Docks.

The following officers embarked with the regiment:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, D.S.O. (in command); Colonel M'Causland; Major Leslie; Lieutenant-Colonel Money, D.S.O.; Major Hunt; Captains Chapman, Napier, Hacket-Thompson, Mackenzie, D. F. Davidson, and Macleod; Lieutenants Scott - Elliot, Cavaye, Findlay, M'Kerrell, Douglas-Hamilton, Wolrige-Gordon, MacFarlan, Lumsden, Hon. J. Forbes-Sempill, and Egerton; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. S. Ewart; Major Lysaght (Paymaster); Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. Howard; Sergeant Major Young; and Bandmaster Wakelen.

After a most tempestuous voyage the regiment landed at Greenock on the 31st of March, and proceeded in two special trains to Edinburgh. A most enthusiastic welcome awaited the regiment on its return to the capital after an absence of ten years from Scotland, and it was loudly cheered by large crowds as it marched by way of Princes Street from the Caledonian Railway Station to the Castle. The Lord Provost was present at the station to welcome the battalion in the name of the City of Edinburgh.

On arrival two detachments were furnished to Glencorse and Blackness Castle respectively, the former consisting of 3 sergeants and 50 rank and file under Lieutenant Findlay, the latter of 1 sergeant and 25 rank and file under Lieutenant Lumsden.

On the 16th of April a draft of 1 sergeant and 15 rank and file joined the battalion from the depot at Inverness.

On the 8th of May the band and pipers went to Glasgow for the opening ceremony of the Exhibition there by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. On the 19th of May the Glencorse detachment rejoined headquarters, and the same day a detachment under Major Hunt, consisting of 2 subalterns (Lieutenants Findlay and Egerton), 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 1 piper, and 45 rank and file, proceeded to Ballater to act as a Guard of Honour during the stay of Her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral.

On the 22nd of May the regiment was thrown into mourning by news of the death of Colonel J. M. Leith, C.B., which had occurred that day at Gibraltar. The following Regimental Order was published the same evening by Colonel Everett:—

“With the deepest regret the Commanding Officer has the painful duty of informing the battalion of the sad death of their late colonel,—J. M. Leith, C.B.,—who died to-day at Gibraltar. Joining the regiment in the Crimea, and serving with it throughout that campaign and the India Mutiny, he commanded the regiment in Egypt, at Tel-el-Kebir, and in the Nile Expedition, gaining the esteem and affection of all those serving under him by the conscientious discharge of his duties, and his desire to promote the interests of the regiment and the welfare of all ranks.”

On the 24th of May the Cameron Highlanders, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, D.S.O., were employed, together with the 15th Hussars, in lining the streets upon the occasion of the opening of the General Assembly of the Church

of Scotland by the Lord High Commissioner (the Earl of Hopetoun). A Guard of Honour of 50 rank and file with the Queen's Colour, band, and pipers was on duty at Holyrood Palace, under command of Captain Mackenzie and Lieutenants Douglas-Hamilton and Wolrige-Gordon.

On the 21st of June the Ballater detachment, under Major Hunt, returned to headquarters.

On the 6th of July "C" Company, under Captain D. F. Davidson, proceeded on detachment to Glencorse; and on the 19th of the same month, the party at Blackness Castle (now under Lieutenant Riach) was relieved by a similar party under Lieutenant Douglas-Hamilton.

On the 16th and 17th of July the regiment was inspected by Major-General Lyttelton-Annesley, Commanding the North British District, who expressed himself much pleased with the state in which he found it.

On the 23rd of July the Cameron Highlanders conducted the ceremony of depositing some old Colours of the 26th Cameronians and of the 94th Scots Brigade in St Giles. The Colours were escorted to St Giles from the Castle by 100 men and the pipers of the Cameron Highlanders and the Highland Light Infantry Militia, under Captain Urquhart. On arrival at St Giles the Colours were received by a Guard of Honour, under Lieutenant Riach, and after an impressive service they were handed over to the church authorities. The Colours of the 94th were carried by Lieutenants C. Davidson and MacFarlan, and were escorted by Colour-Sergeants M'Neil, Brand, Ewing, and M'Cabe; the Colours of the 26th were carried and escorted by a party of that regiment.

Sergeant Clement Stanley Duncan Leslie was on the 25th of July promoted to a 2nd lieutenancy in the Manchester Regiment.

The Glencorse detachment under Captain D. F. Davidson returned to headquarters on the 21st of August; and on the following day a detachment under Captain D. F. Davidson, consisting of 2 subalterns (Lieutenants M'Kerrell and Wolrige-Gordon), 1 colour-sergeant, 2 sergeants, 1 piper, 1 drummer, and 45 rank and file, proceeded to Ballater to form a Guard of Honour during the stay of Her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral.

In this same month, at the instance of Colonel Everett, a slight

change was made in the recruiting area assigned to the Cameron Highlanders, the island of Skye being allotted to the regiment in exchange for the county of Nairn, which was incorporated with the district set aside for the Seaforth Highlanders. Thus reconstituted, the territorial district of the Cameron Highlanders included the whole county of Inverness, with its Western Isles.

On the 12th of September His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge inspected the regiment on the Esplanade. At the conclusion of his inspection H.R.H. addressed the battalion, saying that he had never seen one in better order, and that it merited his highest approbation. On the following evening His Royal Highness dined with the officers in the Castle, being received on arrival by a Guard of Honour under Captain R. F. L. Napier.

Referring to the Commander-in-Chief's inspections at this time in Scotland, the following District Order was published by Major-General Lyttelton-Annesley.

"HEADQUARTERS, NORTH BRITISH DISTRICT,
"20th September 1888.

"The G.O.C., in announcing the very great satisfaction displayed by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief at the result of his recent inspection of troops in the North British District, has much pleasure in promulgating the following extracts from H.R.H.'s remarks:—

"The general appearance of the Cameron Highlanders and 15th Hussars at Edinburgh, and of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, the squadron 15th Hussars, and the Battery of Royal Artillery at Glasgow, was everything that could be desired, and is most creditable to the corps concerned. H.R.H. desires me further to tender to you, and through you to your District Staff, his cordial acknowledgments for this highly satisfactory state of affairs.—By Order,

"(Signed) W. BLACK, Colonel,
"A.A.G."

On the 1st of October the Blackness detachment (now under Lieutenant W. D. Ewart) returned to headquarters.

The Ballater detachment under Captain D. F. Davidson moved to Inverness on the 16th of November.

1888.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on the 1st of June and proceeded, under the command of Colonel J. A. Macdonald, to the Muir of Ord for twenty-seven days' training. The whole battalion

went through a course of musketry, under Captain W. H. Kemble, being sixth in order of merit this year amongst Militia units.

Colonel C. M. Stockwell, C.B., who inspected the battalion on June the 26th, again congratulated all ranks on maintaining such a high state of efficiency.

1889.—1st Battalion.

On the 23rd of May the regiment furnished a Guard of Honour under Captain F. Hacket-Thompson, consisting of 2 subalterns (Lieutenants Forbes and Lumsden), 4 sergeants, and 50 rank and file, with the Queen's colour, band, and pipers, for duty at Holyrood Palace upon the occasion of the opening of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland by the Lord High Commissioner (the Earl of Hopetoun). The remainder of the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Everett, D.S.O., was employed in lining the streets.

In the same month Captain T. A. Mackenzie was appointed adjutant, in succession to Lieutenant J. S. Ewart.

On the 6th of June a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. C. Money, D.S.O., consisting of 2 subalterns (Lieutenants Forbes and Douglas-Hamilton), 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 piper, and 43 privates, proceeded to Ballater as a Guard of Honour during Her Majesty's stay at Balmoral. This detachment returned to Edinburgh on the 10th of November.

The detachment at Inverness (now under Lieutenant Wolrige-Gordon) returned to headquarters on the 10th of June.

1889.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on June the 14th and proceeded to the Muir of Ord, under command of Colonel J. A. Macdonald, for twenty-seven days' training. The whole battalion was put through musketry by Captain W. H. Kemble, being eighth in order of merit amongst Militia units throughout the country.

On the 8th and 9th of July it was inspected by Colonel C. M.

Stockwell, C.B., who expressed himself highly pleased with everything he had seen.

The following observations were subsequently communicated to the commanding officer:—

“His Royal Highness is very much satisfied with the confidential report on the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders, which reflects credit upon Colonel Macdonald, its commanding officer.

“The two Majors and Captain Kemble have received special commendation.

“The men are described as very efficient and as presenting an excellent appearance, well drilled, and as expert in the practice of the attack.

“The conduct of the battalion during its training appears to have been very good, and the musketry practice is said to have been carried out in strict accordance with the regulations.”

1890.—1st Battalion.

On the 17th of March “H” Company, under Major O. B. Gordon, proceeded to Blackness Castle, where it remained until the 16th of June.

On the 20th of May Colonel E. Everett, D.S.O., who had greatly endeared himself to all ranks, retired from command of the regiment: he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Y. Leslie.

On the 22nd of May a Guard of Honour under Captain B. C. Urquhart, consisting of 2 subalterns (Lieutenants the Hon. A. D. Murray and H. R. Lumsden) and 50 of all ranks, proceeded to Ballater and remained there during the stay of Her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral, which terminated on the 21st of June.

Another Guard of Honour of the same strength, under Captain Brooke and Lieutenants C. Findlay and A. F. Egerton, proceeded to Ballater on the 25th of August, remaining there until the 20th of November, when it returned to headquarters.

On the 1st of November Captain T. A. Mackenzie resigned the appointment of adjutant, being succeeded by Lieutenant G. R. Cavaye.



COLONEL A. Y. LESLIE OF KININVIE.



1890.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on the 13th of June and proceeded to the Muir of Ord for its annual training. The whole battalion went through a course of musketry under Major Kemble.

The men were supplied this year for the first time with the hose-tops and gaiters as worn by the 1st Battalion, the brown stockings hitherto used being discontinued.

Colonel Stockwell, C.B., inspected the battalion on the 7th of July, and on the following day it was reviewed by Major-General Lyttelton - Annesley, commanding in Scotland, who had the following observations issued:—

“I am directed by the G.O.C. North British District to beg you will inform the O.C. 2nd Cameron Highlanders that the General was very much pleased with the manner in which the battalion turned out under arms this morning for his inspection. The General was much struck with the fine appearance of the men, and was well satisfied with the way in which the drills and rifle exercises were carried out. The state of the battalion reflects great credit on Colonel Macdonald and all concerned.”

Major K. S. Baynes vacated the adjutancy on the 2nd of November, being succeeded by Captain T. A. Mackenzie of the 1st Battalion.

1891.—1st Battalion.

On the 15th of April Sergeant-Major William Young became quartermaster in succession to Captain Howard, who retired after a long and distinguished career in the regiment. Quartermaster Young was succeeded as sergeant-major by Quartermaster-Sergeant John M'Laren.

On the 19th of June a Guard of Honour, under Captain F. Hacket-Thompson, was on duty at the Waverley Station upon the occasion of the presentation of an address to Her Majesty the Queen by the City of Edinburgh.

On the 1st of July there were serving in the regiment (exclusive of officers) 623 men born in Scotland, 119 born in England, 16 born in Ireland, and 12 born in the Colonies.

On the 7th of August H.R.H. the Prince of Naples (eldest son of the King of Italy) and his Staff dined with the officers of the regiment in the Castle.

In the month of September the battalion was ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Malta early in 1892.

The regiment had again the honour of furnishing Her Majesty's guard at Balmoral, which left Edinburgh on the 24th of August, under the command of Captain F. Hacket-Thompson, with Lieutenants F. A. MacFarlan and F. L. Scott-Kerr. The average height of this guard was 5 feet 9 inches: this was the seventh guard which the regiment had had the privilege of furnishing to Her Majesty since its arrival in Edinburgh.

On the 21st of September H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief was to have inspected the regiment in the Queen's Park in the forenoon, but owing to the weather being wet and stormy the parade had to be abandoned. H.R.H., however, employed the morning in inspecting the barrack-rooms and in visiting the men at their dinner-hour. In the afternoon the weather improved, and the Commander-in-Chief therefore decided to see the battalion at Piershill barracks. At the conclusion of his inspection, H.R.H. addressed the men; he told them that he was very much pleased with all he had seen. The 79th, he said, had always been a smart regiment, and he was glad to see that they well maintained their reputation. He reminded them that the regiment had been under his command in the Crimea, where they had borne themselves in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the old Highland regiments. In conclusion, H.R.H. wished the regiment God-speed on its approaching embarkation for Malta. In the evening H.R.H. dined with the officers, and in thanking them for having drunk his health, which was proposed in a few words by the commanding officer, he referred to his old friendship for the 79th, and said that he was old-fashioned, and proud of being so, in that he preferred old friends to new ones; he dwelt at some length upon the great value of *esprit de corps*, and said that he was glad to see and know that it was well maintained in the Highland regiments, and notably in the 79th.

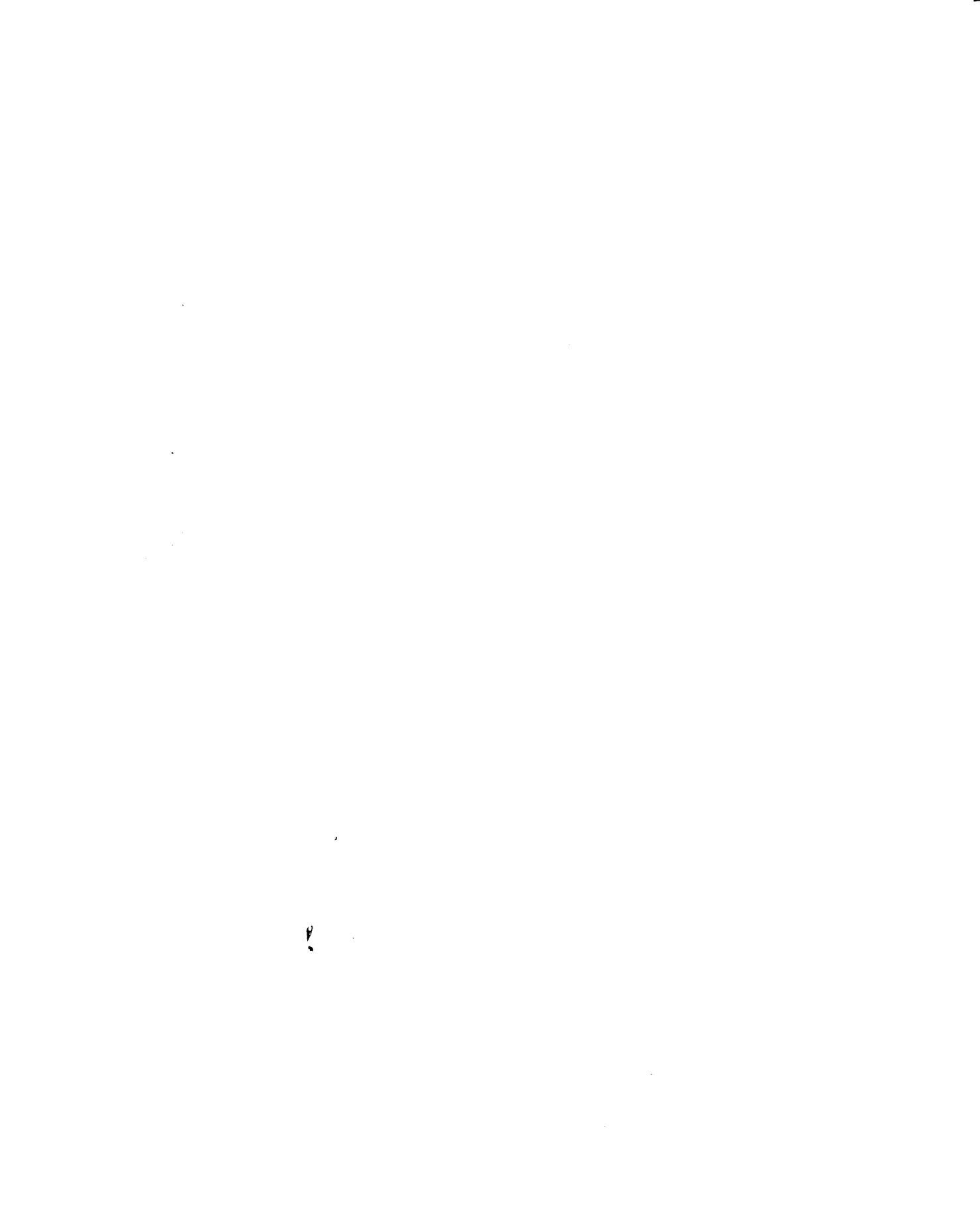
The Guard of Honour, under Captain F. Hacket-Thompson, returned to headquarters from Ballater on the 21st November.

**GROUP OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN,
1ST BATTALION—EDINBURGH, 1891.**

1. Pipe-Major Angus M'Killop, review order.
2. Colour-Sergeant James M'Neil, review order.
3. Bandsman David Doughty, review order.
4. Lance-Corporal James Fraser, drill order.
5. Drummer J. M'Ewen, review order.
6. Private James Fleming, marching order.
7. Piper Alan Mackenzie, review order.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7
GROUP OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, 1ST BATTALION.
EDINBURGH, 1891.



1891.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on the 12th of June and proceeded to the Muir of Ord for twenty-seven days' training. The whole battalion went through a course of musketry under Lieutenant Douglas Campbell, Seaforth Highlanders, who was attached for the training as instructor.

On the 6th and 7th of July the 2nd Cameron Highlanders were inspected by Colonel A. Murray, D.S.O., commanding 72nd/79th Regimental District, who issued the following remarks:—

“Colonel Murray considers that the whole turn-out reflects the very greatest credit on all ranks, showing as it does the amount of attention that has been paid to the instruction of the men in order to produce such satisfactory results in so short a time. Colonel Murray will have much pleasure in forwarding to the G.O.C. a favourable report of the battalion.”

1892.—1st Battalion.

On the 20th of February the regiment left Edinburgh¹ on a bitterly cold morning and proceeded to Leith, where it embarked on board H.M.S. *Assistance* for passage to Portsmouth. Owing to a breakdown of the Indian troopship *Malabar*, a private vessel was hired by the Government for the conveyance of the regiment to Malta, and on the 25th of February the battalion sailed from Portsmouth in the British India Company's steamer *Avoca*. Before embarkation the regiment was inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, then commanding the Southern District, who expressed his entire satisfaction with its appearance. General Sir R. C. H. Taylor, K.C.B., also met the battalion at Portsmouth and wished all ranks God-speed. The *Avoca* had a calm passage as far as Queenstown, where some details were taken on board. Then after a delay of a few hours she proceeded on her voyage to the Mediterranean. In

¹ The following non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment died during the stay of the battalion in Edinburgh, 1888-1892 :—
Colour - Sergeant George Brand; Sergeant

John Jeffs; Privates David Dickman, James M'Ewan, Alexander M'Donald, Donald M'Pherson, Christopher M'Rae, John Millen, and James Scott.

crossing the Bay of Biscay some rough weather was encountered, and the *Avoca*, being light in ballast, rolled excessively: during one of her heavy rolls the huge iron derrick aft, used for loading baggage, fell and fatally injured Private Donald M'Donald of "B" Company. He was struck with all its weight, and died in a few minutes: the poor fellow was buried at sea the following day. Another unfortunate occurrence also took place during the stormy weather: one of the deck-houses, which was full of men, collapsed and injured several of them, Private Mayne having both his legs and Private Simpson his nose broken. To avoid any further disasters the captain of the *Avoca* wisely altered the ship's course, and decided to put into Gibraltar to land the injured and to repair. From Gibraltar to Malta the voyage was uneventful, the Mediterranean being fortunately quite calm. Malta was reached without further mishap on the morning of the 7th of March. The regiment on arrival landed at the Custom House and marched to Pembroke Camp.

Shortly after the arrival of the regiment in Malta the following letter was received in regard to the officers' mess jacket, which was in some danger of abolition:—

"HORSE GUARDS, WAR OFFICE,
"28th May 1892.

"SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 12th inst., I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to acquaint you that the proposed drill and mess jacket 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders has received His Royal Highness' sanction, and I am to request that you will report whether the garment is similar to that approved for the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and whether the description published at page 42 of the Corrigenda to Army Regulations, issued with Army Orders 58 of this year, is applicable in both cases.—I have the honour, &c.,

"(Signed)

H. G. MACGREGOR, *Colonel*,

"*A.A.G. for A.G.*"

"The G.O.C. the Troops, Malta."

On the 2nd of July the regiment was thrown into mourning by the death of Lieutenant H. R. Lumsden, who died while on leave of absence from the Egyptian army, with which he was serving at the time.

On the 19th and 20th of December Major-General C. B. Knowles, C.B., commanding the Infantry Brigade at Malta, held his annual inspection of the regiment. On the 19th the battalion paraded on the Marsa at 10.30 A.M. in review order, and after an inspection of

the ranks, marched past in column and quarter column, and afterwards performed the manual, firing, and bayonet exercises, and several battalion movements. The inspection of barrack-rooms and books took place on the 20th of December. Major-General Knowles afterwards conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie his highest approbation of the state in which he found the regiment.

1892.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on June the 17th and proceeded to the Muir of Ord, under command of Colonel Macdonald, for twenty-seven days' training. Owing to difficulties about range accommodation, the men could only be exercised in a modified course of musketry, Lieutenant W. A. Gillam acting as instructor of musketry.

On the 8th of July the battalion was inspected by the General Officer Commanding North British District, who published the following memorandum upon the occasion:—

“The G.O.C. North British District has much pleasure in notifying to Colonel Macdonald, commanding 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders, his complete approval of the parade of the battalion under his command yesterday. The state of the battalion as regards numbers and turn-out was most satisfactory. The rifle exercises were performed with exactness and in good time, and the parade and other movements most creditably, with quickness, and without noise or any confusion. The G.O.C. considers the state of the battalion most creditable to all concerned, and congratulates Colonel Macdonald on its efficiency.”

The battalion was also inspected on the 11th and 12th of July by Colonel A. Murray, D.S.O., commanding 72nd / 79th Regimental District.

1893.—1st Battalion.

Ever since the return of the regiment from Egypt in 1887 various proposals, of a more or less plausible character, had been put forward for the conversion of the regiment into a battalion of Foot Guards. Its continued existence as a line unit was regarded as a blot upon the linked battalion system, and the official contention seems to have

been that a battalion without a linked "feeder" would be quite useless in the event of a European war. Since then, the South African War has demonstrated that a regiment with both battalions abroad may be maintained in a state of efficiency by drafts from its depot, but in 1893 this was regarded as an impossibility. General Sir Richard Taylor and many other well-known soldiers constantly urged that the true solution of the difficulty was the formation of a second battalion, but the War Office could only point to the fact that the Treasury withheld the financial wherewithal for any increase of the regular army.

The Secretary of State therefore laid a fresh proposal for the conversion of the Cameron Highlanders into a 3rd battalion of the Scots Guards before Her Majesty the Queen, who replied that she required time to consider such a serious question as the extinction of her own Highland regiment. In her difficulty she consulted Lieutenant-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who advised that the War Minister should be asked to suggest an alternative scheme. As this was not an easy matter, and as no further suggestion was forthcoming, the proposal was very wisely, and to the unspeakable relief of the Cameron Highlanders, allowed to drop.

On the 3rd of March a draft, consisting of 1 sergeant and 45 rank and file, joined the regiment, under the command of Captain A. F. Douglas-Hamilton.

On the 4th of March the regiment moved from Pembroke Camp to Lower St Elmo in relief of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, which went on to Bermuda. The following was the distribution of the companies and the band: the headquarters and seven companies at St Elmo, one company at St Angelo, and the band at Marsamuscetto.

On the 8th of April a draft, consisting of 1 sergeant and 97 rank and file, arrived at headquarters under the command of Lieutenant A. F. Egerton, who returned to England on the 13th in H.M.S. *Euphrates*.

On the 24th of June Lieutenant-General Lyon-Fremantle, who was accompanied by Captain J. S. Ewart, A.D.C. (of the 1st Battalion), made his annual inspection of the depot at Inverness.

On the 14th of July the ceremony of unveiling the statue erected

in the Station Square, Inverness, by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Cameron Highlanders to the memory of their comrades who were killed in action or died of wounds or disease in Egypt and the Soudan between 1882 and 1887, was performed by Lochiel, in the presence of a large gathering, both military and civilian. The three sides of the Station Square were lined by a detachment from the depot, the 1st V.B. Cameron Highlanders, and the Highland Artillery Volunteers. Major J. M. Hunt, commanding the depot, was in command of the troops. The fourth side of the Square was reserved for the Magistrates, Town Council, and a large party of leading citizens of the town of Inverness.

Lochiel on arrival was received with a general salute, and after an impressive prayer by the Reverend Dr Norman Macleod, Major Hunt said: "On behalf of the officers of the Cameron Highlanders, I beg to ask Lochiel to unveil the monument."

In the course of his speech before the unveiling ceremony took place, Lochiel referred to the association which existed between the regiment and his own country of Lochaber. He then proceeded to contrast the conditions under which soldiers lived in the old days with the comforts and improvements of modern times. Yet why, he asked, was it that, whereas Alan Cameron was able to raise recruits in plenty from Lochaber, nowadays so few young men would join the army from these same districts?

Proceeding with the contrast between former and modern conditions of service, Lochiel pointed out the difference between the old system of long service and the present system of short service, under which a man could count on returning to his home within a stated period; and further, that the introduction of the telegraph enabled people at home to keep in touch with the movements and fortunes of their relatives on service. The speech went on to give an account of the various campaigns in which the Cameron Highlanders had taken part, and the distinction which had been gained by good and gallant service. In conclusion, Lochiel expressed his hope and belief that the regiment would live up in the future to the great traditions of the past.

The ceremony of unveiling was then performed, the troops presenting arms and the large crowd cheering loudly as the statue was revealed. Major Hunt then asked the Provost and Magistrates of

Inverness to take over the monument into their custody for all time to come. The monument bears the following inscription:—

79th

THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

ERECTED BY THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS,
AND MEN, PAST AND PRESENT, IN MEMORY OF THEIR
COMRADES WHO DIED IN EGYPT, 1882-1887.

After which follows a nominal roll of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who were killed in action or died of wounds or disease contracted in Egypt and the Soudan. (*Vide* Appendix.)

On the 11th of September the regiment had to mourn the loss of Lieutenant A. C. E. J. Stourton, who died at the Cottonera Hospital of Malta fever.

On the 19th of December His Excellency the Governor—Sir H. A. Smyth, K.C.M.G.—dined with the officers of the regiment prior to vacating the Governorship of the island of Malta. On his arrival he was received by a Guard of Honour of 100 men under Captain A. F. Douglas-Hamilton and Lieutenants the Hon. E. O. Murray and Angus Cameron. His Excellency particularly remarked on the stalwart and soldierly appearance of the guard. Sir H. A. Smyth was succeeded as Governor by General Lyon-Fremantle.

On the 27th and 28th of December Major-General C. B. Knowles, C.B., made his annual inspection of the regiment.

In the Royal Academy of this year the famous picture by Mr Lockhart Bogle, A.R.A., entitled "The 79th at Waterloo," was exhibited. Piper Kenneth M'Kay is shown playing the popular air, "Cogadh na Sith" (War or Peace), round the regiment whilst it awaits in square the French onset. The following year this picture was purchased by the past and present officers, and presented to the officers of the battalion in commemoration of the centenary of the regiment.

1893.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on the 9th of June and proceeded to the Muir of Ord, under Colonel Macdonald, for twenty-seven days' training.

Owing to insufficient range accommodation the men were again only exercised in a modified course of musketry, Captain R. C. Gooden-Chisholm, 3rd Seaforth Highlanders, being attached as instructor of musketry.

On the 27th June Lieutenant-General Lyon-Fremantle, C.B. (commanding the Scottish District), who was accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain J. S. Ewart of the 1st Battalion, made an inspection of the 2nd Cameron Highlanders, about 850 of all ranks being present on parade. At the conclusion of his inspection the General assembled the officers and highly complimented them on the appearance of the battalion. He went on to say that he had had the Militia under his command for the previous five years, during which time he had often heard of the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders, but he admitted he was not prepared to see such a splendid body of men as he had that day had the privilege to inspect. The perfection to which the battalion had attained in the matter of drill in the short time the men had been in camp was, he said, astonishing.

On the 3rd and 4th of July the battalion was inspected by Colonel A. Murray, commanding the 72nd/79th Regimental District.

This was the last time the battalion trained at Muir of Ord, where it had been encamped every year since 1872.

1894.—1st Battalion.

On the 8th of January the regiment was inspected by Major-General C. B. Knowles, C.B., who at the conclusion of the parade expressed himself pleased with its drill and appearance.

On the 12th Lieutenant-General Lyon-Fremantle, C.B., arrived at Malta by the P. and O. steamer *Rome*. He was sworn in as Governor of the island the following day, and upon the 15th held a Levée, which was attended by all the officers of the regiment. During the ceremony, a Guard of Honour, with the band and pipers, under Captain W. D. Ewart, was mounted in the Palace Square.

On the 24th of January Sergeant George Peter Hoggan obtained his commission as second lieutenant in the Welsh Regiment.

During the first week of April the centenary of the regiment was celebrated with great enthusiasm. On the 5th of the month the

officers gave a ball at their mess at the Auberge-de-Bavière, on the 6th the sergeants gave one in the gymnasium at Valetta, and on the 7th the men were all entertained at dinner. Many old officers of the regiment kindly sent subscriptions to aid in defraying the cost of the festivities. The following officers took part in the centenary celebrations:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. C. Money, D.S.O.; Major T. F. A. Kennedy; Captains A. Scott-Elliot, J. S. Ewart (A.M.S. to the Governor), C. Findlay, A. F. Douglas-Hamilton, Hon. A. D. Murray, W. D. Ewart, H. G. Wolrige-Gordon, and F. A. MacFarlan; Lieutenants F. L. Scott-Kerr, D. L. MacEwen, J. D. M'Lachlan, J. Campbell, Hon. E. O. Murray, A. Chancellor, Angus Cameron, and L. O. Græme; 2nd Lieutenants H. R. Brown, N. J. G. Cameron, G. C. M. Sorel-Cameron, W. W. MacBean, A. D. Nicholson, and J. C. O. Blair.

On the 21st of May Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. C. Money, D.S.O., took over command of the regiment from Lieutenant-Colonel A. Y. Leslie. Colonel Leslie, owing to ill-health, had not been with the battalion since August 1893, and Lieutenant-Colonel Money had been acting in temporary command during his absence.

On the 6th of June Colonel A. Murray, D.S.O., vacated command of the 79th Regimental District: he was succeeded by Colonel W. Gordon of the Black Watch.

On the 17th Sergeant-Major J. M'Laren left Malta for England to take up the duties of Sergeant-Major at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In this responsible position he succeeded another ex-Cameron Highlander, Sergeant-Major G. Long.

On the 10th of August Major J. M. Hunt joined headquarters from the depot at Inverness on appointment as second in command.

On the 1st of September Sergeant Master-Tailor J. Robertson was presented on parade, by Major Hunt, with the medal for long service and good conduct.

On the 19th of October Quartermaster-Sergeant John Mackenzie (who, after a long and honourable career in the 79th, had been transferred in 1875 to the Royal Perth Rifles, and who was afterwards Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders) was presented with a handsome silver salver by his comrades of the Royal Highlanders in token of their esteem. The presentation took place at Perth barracks.

On the 28th of November General Sir Patrick MacDougall, K.C.M.G., died at the age of seventy-five. This distinguished officer commenced his military career in the 79th, holding, subsequently, many important appointments, including the Commandantship of the Staff College.

Towards the close of the year the officers of the 1st Battalion received from the officers of the 2nd, as a present upon the occasion of the centenary, an exact reproduction in silver of the regimental memorial erected in the Station Square at Inverness to the memory of those who lost their lives in Egypt, 1882-87. Accompanying this handsome gift was a letter from Colonel Macdonald of Glenaladale, who wrote to Colonel Money:—"In the name of my officers and myself, I ask you to accept it for your mess, as an expression, on the occasion of your centenary, of our feelings of goodwill and *camaraderie* towards the 79th."

1894.—2nd Battalion.

Difficulties having arisen in consequence of insufficient range accommodation due to the issue of the Lee-Metford rifle, it was announced that the battalion would not again train at the Muir of Ord. This decision caused the greatest possible regret, and every effort was made, unfortunately without avail, to procure a new rifle range at the Muir. It was finally arranged that the battalion would train this year at Fort George.

On the 8th of June it assembled at Inverness and marched the same day to Fort George, under command of Colonel J. A. Macdonald.

On the 16th of the month six companies, under Major Colin L. Mackenzie, moved out of the Fort, in consequence of a scarcity of water, and went under canvas on the Common.

The battalion underwent a complete course of musketry under the superintendence of Major Norman MacLeod.

On the 30th of June the 2nd Cameron Highlanders were inspected by Lieutenant-General H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., commanding the Scottish District, who expressed his satisfaction in the most flattering terms. Colonel Gordon, commanding the 72nd/79th Regimental District, also made his inspection upon the same day. The battalion,

which stood 1000 strong on parade, was especially commended for its steadiness and the precision with which the bayonet exercise was performed.

On the 4th of July the battalion marched to Fort George station, where it entrained for Inverness.

1895.—1st Battalion.

On the 21st of January the following notice appeared in the 'London Gazette':—

"Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Lorn Campbell Money, D.S.O., the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the brevet rank of colonel, *vice* Colonel H. G. Macgregor, C.B., A.A.G. at headquarters, retired."

As Colonel Money was the first aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria selected from the Cameron Highlanders, his appointment was received in the regiment with the greatest pride and satisfaction.

On the 29th of January Colour-Sergeant A. P. Yeadon was promoted to be sergeant-major of the regiment.

On the 7th of February His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Colonel Wynne, D.A.G., and Captain G. Egerton, A.D.C., made a final inspection of the battalion prior to its embarkation for Gibraltar. At the conclusion of his inspection Sir Arthur Fremantle expressed much pleasure at the smart appearance of the men, and begged Colonel Money to inform his officers how much he regretted losing such a well-behaved regiment from his command. His Excellency also personally congratulated Colonel Money upon his recent appointment as aide-de-camp to the Sovereign.

On the 15th of February Major-General C. B. Knowles, C.B., commanding the Infantry Brigade, inspected the regiment in marching order at Floriana. At the conclusion of his inspection he expressed to Colonel Money his complete satisfaction at the appearance of the Cameron Highlanders, and his regret at their departure.

On the 19th of the month the battalion embarked on board the hired transport *Pavonia* for conveyance to Gibraltar, where it arrived



COLONEL G. L. C. MONEY, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

on the 23rd. Disembarking the following day at the New Mole, the Cameron Highlanders occupied Buena Vista barracks, which had just been vacated by the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment. "C" Company, under Captain C. Findlay, proceeded on detachment to Europa Point.

The following officers arrived at the Rock from Malta:—

Colonel G. L. C. Money, D.S.O., A.D.C.; Majors J. M. Hunt and T. F. A. Kennedy; Captains A. Scott-Elliot, M. S. Riach, C. Findlay, Hon. A. D. Murray, H. G. Wolrige-Gordon, F. A. MacFarlan (Adjutant), and A. F. Egerton; Lieutenants F. L. Scott-Kerr, J. D. M'Lachlan, J. Campbell, A. Chancellor, Angus Cameron, L. O. Græme, and H. R. Brown; 2nd Lieutenants N. J. G. Cameron, G. C. Sorel-Cameron, W. W. MacBean, A. D. Nicholson, J. C. O. Blair, P. T. C. Baird, and R. L. Adlercron. Lieutenant D. L. MacEwen and 2nd Lieutenant Hon. A. H. Maitland were left behind at Malta on the sick list.

His Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar, Sir Robert Biddulph, K.C.M.G., who was accompanied by Major-General Hopton and the Headquarter Staff, made a marching in inspection of the regiment on the 29th of February.

On the 2nd of April the Governor, attended by his Staff, dined with the officers at Buena Vista barracks. His Excellency was received on arrival at the mess by a Guard of Honour, with the Queen's Colour, under Captain A. F. Egerton.

On the 11th of June the regiment was inspected in barracks by Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, K.C.M.G., who had succeeded Major-General Hopton in command of the Infantry Brigade.

On the 25th of September, at a full parade of the depot at the Cameron barracks, Inverness, Drummer J. Thorburn, of the permanent staff of the 2nd Battalion, was presented with the medal of the Royal Humane Society for gallantry on the 23rd of July in saving a child from drowning in the river Ness. Colonel Gordon, commanding the 79th Regimental District, in making the presentation, complimented Drummer Thorburn upon his bravery, and remarked that, though won under different conditions, the medal was the equivalent of the Victoria Cross.

On the 9th of October Colour-Sergeant T. H. Healey was promoted to a 2nd lieutenancy in the regiment.

On the 11th and 12th of December the regiment was again

inspected by Major-General Sir F. Carrington, K.C.M.G., who, at the close of the parade on the second day, addressed the battalion as follows :—

“Colonel Money, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Cameron Highlanders, it has given me great pleasure to have inspected you yesterday and to-day, and to have seen the highly satisfactory state the regiment is in. I consider you an admirable regiment, and it does credit to you, one and all, that you are so. The conduct of the men while you have been here has been very good. You are a regiment that it would be an honour for any one to command.”

At the Cameron barracks, Inverness, on the 12th of December, Colonel W. Gordon, commanding the 79th Regimental District, presented medals for long service and good conduct to No. 1537 Quartermaster-Sergeant Donald Macdonald, No. 1674 Private James Duncan, and No. 1034 Private James Robinson of the depot.

During 1895 the officers received from Lochiel a very handsome portrait of himself,—a gift which was very greatly appreciated.

1895.—2nd Battalion.

On the 7th of June the battalion assembled at Inverness and marched to Fort George, under command of Colonel J. A. Macdonald, for its annual training. It was an extremely hot day, and yet, though the men were in marching order and in new shoes, not a single individual fell out during the thirteen-mile march—a very creditable performance for the first day of assembly.

Four companies, upon arrival, were placed under canvas on the common, the other six occupying quarters in the Fort.

As the range was under repair, only the right half battalion completed a course of musketry, Major Norman MacLeod acting as instructor.

On the 28th and 29th of June the battalion was inspected by Colonel W. Gordon, commanding the 72nd/79th Regimental District, who expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance, drill, and exemplary conduct of the men.

On the night of the 2nd of July the battalion marched in pouring

rain to Inverness, which was reached at 4 A.M. on the 3rd, when the men were dismissed to their homes.

On the 4th of November Captain W. D. Ewart assumed the duties of adjutant in succession to Captain T. A. Mackenzie.

1896.—1st Battalion.

One hundred non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Captain F. James, 3rd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers (attached to the depot), and Lieutenant the Hon. E. O. Murray, proceeded on the 27th of March from the depot at Inverness to join the Provisional Battalion at Shorncliffe, in order to make room at the Cameron barracks for the Militia recruits.

On the 27th and 28th of March the depot furnished a Guard of Honour, consisting of 30 non-commissioned officers and men, with the band of the 2nd Battalion, under the command of Captain the Hon. A. Hay, to escort the Lord of Justiciary (Lord Low) from the Caledonian Hotel, Inverness, to the Court-House.

On the 9th of October a draft of 50 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Captain H. H. L. Malcolm and Lieutenant the Hon. E. O. Murray, joined the regiment at Gibraltar from Shorncliffe.

Owing to the absence on duty of Major-General Sir F. Carrington, K.C.M.G., the regiment was inspected this year by His Excellency the Governor, General Sir R. Biddulph, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., the inspection taking place on the 25th and 26th of November. At the conclusion of the inspection, His Excellency expressed his pleasure with the way in which the various movements had been performed, and complimented the commanding officer on the fine appearance of the men.

1896.—2nd Battalion.

Owing to an outbreak of measles at Fort George the 2nd Cameron Highlanders were ordered to train this year at Barry Links, near Dundee.

The battalion assembled at Inverness on the 12th June, under

Colonel J. A. Macdonald, and proceeded by train the same day to Barry, the strength on arrival in camp being 22 officers, 34 permanent staff, and 892 Militia non-commissioned officers and men. Lieutenant R. S. Vandeleur, Seaforth Highlanders, was attached for musketry duties.

During the course of the training Lieutenant-General Chapman, commanding in Scotland, witnessed a field day in which the 2nd Cameron Highlanders were brigaded with the 3rd Black Watch, under command of Colonel Macdonald. After the operations the brigade marched past, eliciting the warm approval of the General.

On July the 6th and 7th the battalion was inspected by Colonel W. Gordon, who was well pleased with all he saw. On the night of the 7th it entrained for Inverness, which was reached at 4 A.M. on the 8th, when the men were dismissed to their homes.

The change to Barry camp was a most popular one, bringing, as it did, the 2nd Cameron Highlanders into touch with other troops for the first time since the embodiment of the battalion during the Crimean War. There were many humorous stories afloat in camp as to men having saluted cavalry soldiers, whilst the turning out of a guard to a mounted orderly was a common occurrence.

1897.—1st Battalion.

Early in 1897 the long period of suspense as to its future, which the regiment had endured since 1881, was brought to a close by an announcement that Parliament had sanctioned an increase to the regular army, and that the Cameron Highlanders were to be given a second battalion. Needless to say, this welcome news caused the greatest possible happiness to every one who had ever worn the uniform of the regiment, and to its many friends and admirers in Scotland.

This decision was promulgated in an Army Order of the 1st of April, which ran as follows:—

“Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve, with effect from the 31st of March 1897, of the following changes:— . . . The Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders will be increased by a new line battalion. The Militia battalion of that regiment (now the 2nd Battalion) will be renumbered as the 3rd Battalion.”

Major J. M. Hunt was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel to command the new 2nd Battalion, the following officers of the 1st Battalion being selected to proceed with him to Scotland to assist in raising it:—Major H. H. L. Malcolm, Captain D. F. Davidson, Captain D. L. MacEwen, Lieutenant L. O. Græme, and Lieutenant P. T. C. Baird.

On the 3rd of April a draft of 100 rank and file joined the battalion from the depot, under command of Captain Hon. A. D. Murray.

On the 5th of April His Excellency the Governor, General Sir R. Biddulph, presented the medal for long service and good conduct to Quartermaster-Sergeant John Cameron on the Alameda. His Excellency, after alluding to the long and meritorious service of the recipient, declared that the decoration was within the reach of every young soldier then present, and expressed a hope that each and all of them would endeavour by their good service to obtain some day this much-coveted reward.

On the 15th of April the officers of the 1st Battalion entertained the officers elect of the 2nd Battalion to dinner. In the course of a few remarks Colonel Money observed that the addition to the regiment of a second battalion had been received with gratification by all, and that he felt sure that all present were delighted to feel that the first commanding officer of the new battalion had been a 79th man all his life. Colonel Money concluded his speech by calling upon the officers to drink the health of Colonel Hunt and the officers of the 2nd Battalion with Highland honours.

On the morning of the 20th of April the nucleus of the 2nd Battalion paraded, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, and marched out of Buena Vista amidst the hearty cheers and good wishes of the remainder of the old 79th. It embarked on board the s.s. *Malacca* and sailed at once for the United Kingdom, the band and pipers of the 1st Battalion, stationed on the New Mole, playing "Auld Lang Syne" and "Will ye no come back again" as the vessel steamed out of the bay.

On brigade parade on the 12th of June, Sergeants W. Thompson and J. Kerr were presented with medals for long service and good conduct. Major-General Sir F. Carrington, in making the presentation, stated that such men were a great credit to themselves and

to their battalion. He urged all young soldiers to emulate their example.

On the 29th of July the depot at Inverness was inspected by General Chapman, commanding the Scottish District, who was accompanied by Major-General Kelly-Kenny, Inspector-General of Recruiting. Both these officers seemed pleased with the appearance and physique of the recruits.

On the 25th of September His Excellency General Sir R. Biddulph inspected the 1st Battalion upon the Alameda prior to its departure from Gibraltar.

Orders having been received for the regiment to embark for Egypt and to furnish a company of 100 rank and file for duty in Cyprus, "A" and "B" Companies, under Captains S. S. Clarke and A. F. Egerton respectively, with Lieutenant N. J. G. Cameron and 2nd Lieutenants W. M. Stewart and D. N. C. C. Miers, left Gibraltar on the 30th of September in the s.s. *Rameses*. This transport proceeded in the first instance to Cyprus, where, on the 8th of October, "B" Company, under Captain Egerton, Lieutenant N. J. G. Cameron, and 2nd Lieutenant Stewart, disembarked. The voyage was then resumed, and on the 9th of October "A" Company, under Captain Clarke and 2nd Lieutenant Miers, landed at Alexandria and occupied Ras-el-Tin barracks.

The headquarters of the battalion followed from Gibraltar on the 4th of October in the hired transport *Simla*, arriving on the 10th at Alexandria, when the battalion proceeded to Ras-el-Tin. The following officers landed in Egypt with the headquarters:—

Colonel G. L. C. Money, D.S.O., A.D.C.; Majors T. F. A. Kennedy, R. F. L. Napier, and F. Hacket-Thompson; Captains Hon. A. D. Murray, F. A. MacFarlan (Adjutant), and A. C. M'Lean; Lieutenants J. Campbell, H. R. Brown, G. C. Sorel-Cameron, and A. D. Nicholson; 2nd Lieutenants Hon. A. H. Maitland, St. C. M. G. MacEwen, J. W. Sandilands, A. Horne, and A. J. C. Murdoch; Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. Young; and Sergeant-Major A. P. Yeadon.

On the evening of the 13th of October the battalion entrained for Cairo; it arrived there early on the morning of the 14th, and was quartered at Kasr-el-Nil barracks. On the 18th of October it furnished for a mounted infantry course at Abbassiyeh a section consisting of 1 officer (Lieutenant R. L. Adlercron), 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 33 men.



COLONEL J. M. HUNT.

On the 29th of October the battalion paraded in drill order upon Abdin Square, Cairo, for inspection by General Sir Francis Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., commanding the army of occupation in Egypt, who, after the parade, expressed himself pleased with its appearance.

On the 3rd of November His Highness the Khedive arrived at Cairo. He was received at the railway station by a Guard of Honour of 100 men of the Cameron Highlanders, under Captain Hon. A. D. Murray, Lieutenant G. C. Sorel-Cameron, and 2nd Lieutenant Hon. A. H. Maitland, the latter officer carrying the Queen's Colour.

1897.—2nd Battalion.

On the 27th of April the nucleus of the 2nd Battalion, consisting of 5 officers (Major H. H. L. Malcolm; Captains D. F. Davidson and D. L. MacEwen; Lieutenant L. O. Græme (Adjutant) and Lieutenant P. T. C. Baird) and 94 other ranks, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, arrived from Gibraltar at Fort George. Here the new unit was joined by 3 more officers (Lieutenant Hon. E. O. Murray, 2nd Lieutenant J. C. O. Blair, and Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. Cameron), 1 warrant officer (Sergeant-Major Austin), and 20 non-commissioned officers from the regimental depot at Inverness.

The establishment of the battalion for 1897 was fixed at three companies (A, B, and C); three more companies were to be raised in 1898, and the remaining two in 1899. The whole of Scotland was thrown open to recruiting for the Cameron Highlanders.

In May a draft of 100 recruits joined from the depot, and in September the 2nd Battalion was ordered to despatch a draft of 100 non-commissioned officers and men to the 1st Battalion at Gibraltar. This draft left Fort George on the 22nd of September under command of Captain A. C. M'Lean.

1897.—3rd Battalion.

On the 18th of January Captain W. D. Ewart handed over his duties as adjutant to Captain F. L. Scott-Kerr.

On April 1st, as the military authorities had decided to add another regular battalion to the Cameron Highlanders, the Militia battalion was renumbered as the 3rd.

On the 11th of June the 3rd Battalion assembled at Inverness for twenty-seven days' training, and marched to Fort George under command of Colonel J. A. Macdonald.

On the 22nd of the month it entrained for Inverness to take part in the review of the local troops, which was held in honour of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, in the new Victoria Park. Upon this occasion Colonel Macdonald was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

On the 5th and 6th of July the battalion was inspected by Colonel W. Gordon, commanding the 72nd/79th Regimental District, who issued the following order:—

“Colonel Gordon has great pleasure in congratulating Colonel Macdonald C.B., the officers, N.C.O.'s, and men on the highly efficient state of the battalion, which is due to the hearty co-operation of all ranks. Colonel Gordon much regrets that he will not see Colonel Macdonald again at the head of the battalion. The good behaviour of the battalion, and their appearance at the Jubilee Review on the 22nd June, are well worthy of praise. The Queen having granted a C.B. to Colonel Macdonald is a compliment to the battalion as well as a mark of favour to Colonel Macdonald for long and good service.”

The battalion returned to Inverness from Fort George by rail on July the 7th, when the men were dismissed to their homes. Colonel J. A. Macdonald, C.B., who had commanded for ten years, was succeeded by Colonel A. D. Mackintosh of Mackintosh.

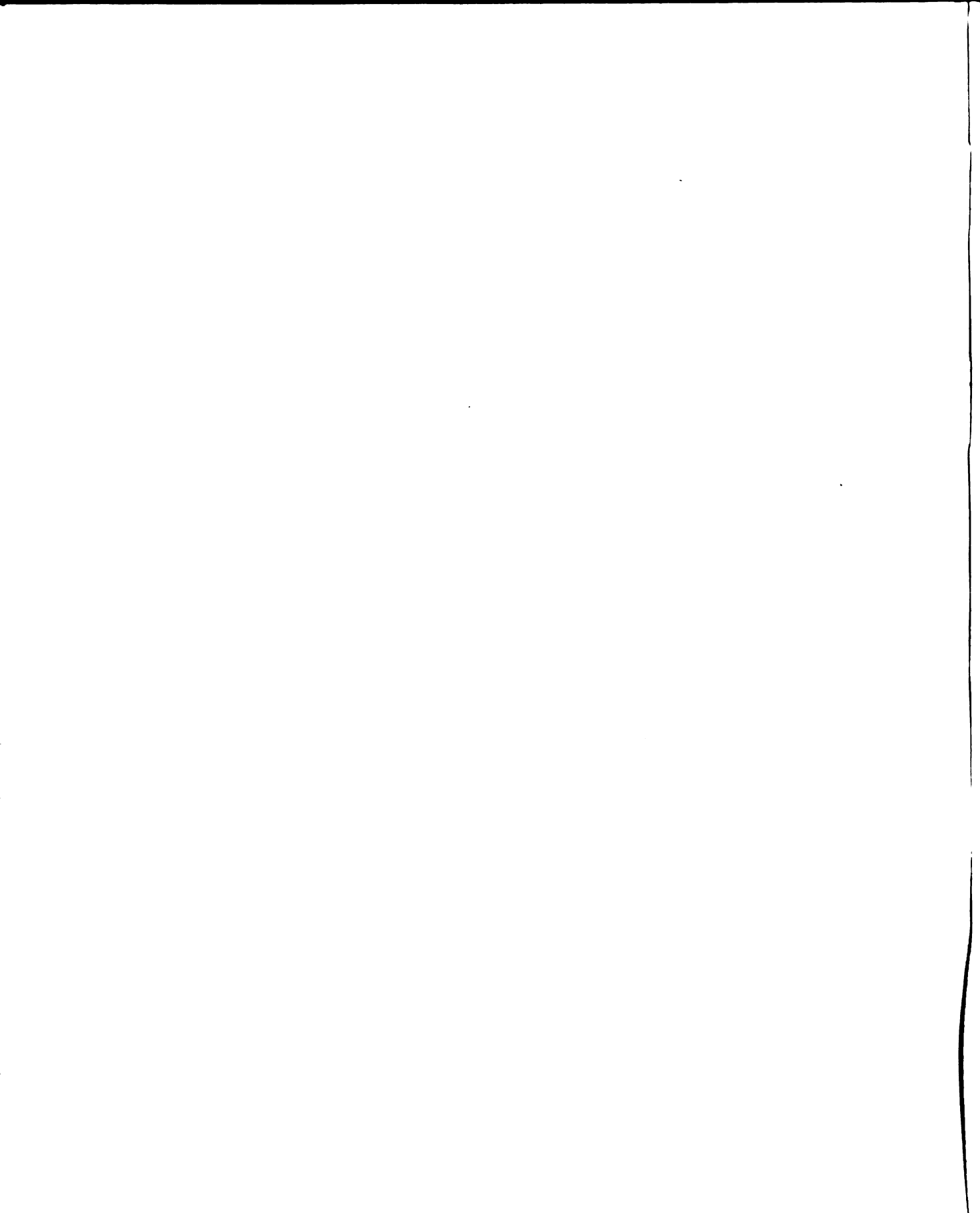
1898.—1st Battalion.

On the morning of the 1st of January, in response to a request for reinforcements from the Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, who had recently occupied Berber in his gradual reconquest of the Soudan, orders were issued that the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment were to proceed up the Nile, from Cairo. Next day the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders also received orders to hold itself in readiness to follow in the course of a fortnight, the date of departure being subsequently fixed for the 14th.

“B” Company, under Captain A. F. Egerton, Lieutenant N. J. G. Cameron, and 2nd Lieutenant W. M. Stewart, which was on detachment in Cyprus, was at once recalled, and it arrived in Cairo in two



COLONEL THE MACKINTOSH OF MACKINTOSH.



parties on the 10th and 11th of the month. On the latter date a Guard of Honour, under Captain A. C. M'Lean and 2nd Lieutenants the Hon. A. H. Maitland and St. C. M. G. MacEwen, escorted the Colours to Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell's house, where they were deposited for safe custody during the absence of the battalion upon active service.

The following officers left Cairo with the battalion :—

Colonel G. L. C. Money, D.S.O., A.D.C. ; Majors F. Watson-Kennedy (second in command), R. F. L. Napier, and F. Hacket-Thompson ; Captains C. Findlay, Hon. A. D. Murray, A. F. Egerton, S. S. Clarke, and A. C. M'Lean ; Lieutenants J. Campbell, H. R. Brown, N. J. G. Cameron, G. Sorel-Cameron, and A. D. Nicholson ; 2nd Lieutenants Hon. A. H. Maitland, W. M. Stewart, St. C. M. G. MacEwen, D. N. C. C. Miers, J. W. Sandilands, A. Horne, and A. J. C. Murdoch ; Captain and Adjutant F. A. MacFarlan, and Captain H. B. Mathias, A.M.S. (in medical charge). Lieutenant A. Chancellor was left behind in charge of the depot at the Base in Cairo.

At 5 P.M. on the 14th of January the battalion entrained, and punctually at 5.30 it left Cairo Town Station for the South. The railway journey occupied eighteen and a half hours, and took the Cameron Highlanders to Khizam, a point twelve miles North of Karnak. Here two steamers, the *Prince Mahomet Ali* and the *Menes*, and four barges, were in readiness to receive the battalion, a fifth barge being available for the baggage and stores. These were quickly carried on board from the train, and the men then embarked, six companies occupying the four troop barges, whilst the other two, with headquarters, were accommodated in the *Prince Mahomet Ali*.

Early on the 16th of January the river journey commenced, the *Prince Mahomet Ali* towing two of the barges and the *Menes* the other three. The progress was slow, as the current was strong, and it was soon seen that the *Menes* was leaving her consort far behind ; indeed at dusk she was out of sight of the *Prince Mahomet Ali*, which drew up alongside the bank for the night some miles North of Esneh. An early start was made the following morning, and the progress was better when it became possible to transfer one of the barges from the *Prince Mahomet Ali* to the *Menes*. Esneh was passed at about 8.30 A.M., and at nightfall the two steamers moored near the village and temple of Edfou.

On the 18th of January both vessels were again on the move before

daylight, but about mid-day considerable delay was caused by a breakdown of the *Menes*. Two days later the battalion arrived at Assouan, the northern end of the First Cataract.

Here, early in the morning of the 20th, the Cameron Highlanders disembarked, six companies starting at once to march round the Cataract to Shellal, a distance of eight miles, whilst "D" and "H" Companies were left to act as a guard to the baggage, which was to be conveyed by train.

At Shellal the battalion embarked upon three stern-wheelers, which had barges lashed alongside them. These boats got through the water at a much faster pace than the older vessels below the First Cataract, and, moreover, they steamed both by day and night. Korosko, where the battalion lay for ten months in 1884-85, was reached at an early hour on the morning of the 22nd, and Wady Halfa on the evening of the 23rd.

On the following day the battalion left Wady Halfa in two trains, crossing the desert to Guheish—a point situated some sixteen miles South of Abou-Hamad, and for the moment the terminus of the new Soudan railway. The Lincolnshire Regiment and six companies of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment had already arrived, and three days later Major-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., also reached Guheish and assumed command of the brigade.

During this halt the battalion was joined by Lieutenant R. L. Adlercron and the Rev. J. M. Simms, Presbyterian chaplain. Another regimental change at this time was the appointment of Lieutenant J. Campbell to succeed Captain F. A. MacFarlan as adjutant.

The Cameron Highlanders remained at Guheish under canvas until the 13th of February, when camp was struck and arrangements made for an early start on the following morning. It was a very cold night, the want of tents being much felt in bivouac, and two large camp-fires were lighted to provide some warmth for the men.

At 2 A.M. on the 14th the Cameron Highlanders and the Lincolnshire Regiment started on their march. Here and there patches of heavy sand were encountered, but, speaking generally, the route followed was not difficult, and the two regiments covered between eighteen and nineteen miles in a little over eight hours,

arriving at their new camp, Abu Dis, at about 10.10 A.M. Railhead had in the meantime been advanced further to the South, and the regimental baggage and tents arrived by train almost as soon as the men had halted. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment overtook the brigade the following morning.

On the 21st of February orders were issued for the brigade, which had been reinforced by a Maxim battery from Cairo, to hold itself in readiness to move southward at twelve hours' notice; and four days later, on its return from a route march of seventeen miles, instructions were received that it was to start immediately. The camp was struck the same afternoon, the 25th, and by dusk every one was ready to move, the tents and baggage being left at Abu Dis. The Lincolnshire and Warwickshire Regiments started the same night, but the Cameron Highlanders stood fast until 5 o'clock the following morning (the 26th), when they entrained for railhead, a point now seventeen miles further to the South. Detraining at railhead at 8.30 A.M. the battalion marched on at once to El-Shereck, a distance of five miles. The same evening an order was issued by Major-General Gatacre to the effect that a rapid march was to be made to the Atbara river to meet a threatened attack upon Berber by the dervishes under Emir Mahmoud.

Mahmoud, who had been entrusted with the task of driving the invaders back and recapturing the lost provinces, was one of the Khalifa's most trusted generals. He had commanded successfully in many fights against the Abyssinians and the tribes to the South of Khartoum, amongst other enormities for which he was responsible being the great massacre of the Jaalin tribe at Metemmeh.

At 9 o'clock on the same evening, the 26th, the brigade started upon its forced march. By 4 P.M. on the 27th it had reached El-Selim, distant thirty-one miles; on February the 28th it arrived at Gineinetti, twenty-one miles; and on March the 1st it covered twenty-five miles to El-Hassa. On March the 2nd the brigade halted; and on the 3rd, after passing through Berber, it reached Debeika, seventeen miles from El-Hassa. The Cameron Highlanders had therefore accomplished a march of ninety-nine miles in five days—an average of just under twenty-five miles for each of the four marching days.

As the brigade passed through New Berber in the early hours of the 3rd, the men were loudly cheered by the Soudanese troops, who were drawn up in line on one side of the road. Two miles further on, at old Berber, a halt was made, and the Cameron Highlanders were hospitably entertained at breakfast by their old comrades of the 9th Soudanese, who had served side by side with the regiment at Kosheh and Giniss. As already stated, Debeika was reached the same evening.

The following morning, as it had been decided not to move any further South for the present, a zeriba round the camp was commenced, and the companies began to construct "tukuls," or huts made of palm branches and leaves, as a protection from the sun by day and the cold wind by night.

After a halt of ten days at Debeika, a move of four miles was made on the 13th of March to Darmali, a mud-built village which had been uninhabited for a considerable time. On the 16th, at 3.30 A.M. the brigade started for Kenur, which was reached at 7 A.M. Kenur was quite a large place, with plenty of native huts and sheltering palm-trees; but unfortunately, from a watering point of view, it was over a mile distant from the Nile. Here the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders from Cairo effected a junction with Major-General Gatacre's troops and completed his brigade, and here the whole Anglo-Egyptian force was concentrated together for the first time under the orders of the Sirdar.

On the 20th of March the army left Kenur hurriedly for El-Hudi on the Atbara river, moving in a formation suitable to repel any sudden attack. The baggage was reduced to a minimum. Sir H. Kitchener had decided that, as the dervishes hesitated to advance any further, he must bring Mahmoud to action and attack him in the position which he had taken up upon the Atbara. El-Hudi was reached in the afternoon, and immediately a zeriba was built round the bivouac.

Early the following morning the force made a further advance to Ras-el-Hudi, where another zeriba was constructed.

On the 22nd a small cavalry skirmish took place, and the troops were ordered to advance for some distance and await an expected attack. Nothing, however, of importance transpired, and after a long halt the force was ordered to return to the zeriba.

The next two days were uneventful; but on the 25th, as an attack by the dervishes was reported to be imminent, instructions were issued that each of the British battalions was to have half of its officers and men awake and on the alert throughout the night. The force, however, was unmolested.

After reaching the Atbara the heat had greatly increased. On the 29th of March the thermometer registered 115 degrees in the shade. The nights, too, were very warm, and in great contrast to the chilly weather of the previous weeks.

Late on the evening of the 31st Captain B. C. Urquhart joined the battalion from the Staff College.

The force remained at Ras-el-Hudi until the 4th of April, when it moved on to Abadar, a few miles further up the river Atbara: here the usual zeriba was immediately constructed.

On the following day a reconnaissance was made of the dervish position, which had now been definitely located at Nakheila, the troops employed in this operation consisting of the Egyptian cavalry, a horse battery, and some maxim guns. A sharp engagement ensued, in which six of the Egyptian cavalry were killed and one British officer and ten men were wounded. The same evening General Gatacre informed his brigade that the dervish position was to be attacked on the morning of Friday, April the 8th.

On the 6th the whole force left Abadar and marched to Umdabia, a distance of seven miles. Here it was within convenient striking distance of the enemy. General Gatacre now gave details of his plan of attack to his officers, stating that the Cameron Highlanders would lead the British brigade in its assault of the enemy's position, and that he felt quite sure that the regiment would maintain its reputation.

On the 7th of April the British brigade was practised in surmounting an obstacle like a zeriba, the men being equipped with gloves made of hide, hooks of telegraph wire, and ladders.

About 5 o'clock the same evening, when the heat of the sun had diminished, the infantry, maxims, and two squadrons moved out about a mile and a half into the desert. At 6 P.M. the march was continued, the British brigade leading. The other six squadrons of cavalry and four batteries of artillery remained in camp for

the night, with orders to follow the leading troops in the early hours of the morning. Half of the 15th Battalion of the Egyptian army was left behind in a strong zeriba to guard the stores, the hospital, and the transport. All camp-fires were kept burning, so that any patrolling dervishes in the neighbourhood might be led to believe that the army was still halted.

The route was shown by native guides, the direction being checked by Captain Fitton, D.A.A.G., of the Egyptian Intelligence Department. Behind the British brigade came Macdonald's brigade, then Lewis's with the Camel Corps, and lastly Maxwell's. Each brigade marched in battalion squares in echelon.

The march lay through the desert at a distance from the river varying from half a mile to a mile, a line of advance which avoided the stiff thickets of mimosa bush which fringed its banks. The moon soon rose, but its light was obscured by the drifting clouds of sand and dust which were carried along by a tolerably strong wind. Dead silence reigned but for the muffled and monotonous tramp of thousands of feet as they moved slowly across the desert. Frequent halts were necessary to regulate and preserve the formation, which was often disturbed by the broken nature of the ground. After marching for three hours the force arrived at Mutrus, a point about three miles from Mahmoud's position: here a halt was made, half rations were issued, and water-bottles filled.

At 1 A.M. on Friday the 8th of April the force was aroused, and half an hour later the march was resumed. Every one moved with the greatest caution, and at 3.45 A.M. the troops were within a mile and a half of the dervish stronghold. The march from Mutrus had been almost without incident, but a somewhat mysterious blaze of light between Mutrus and Nakheila was believed to be a signal indicating that the enemy was on the alert.

At 4.30 A.M. the brigades were deployed from square into attack formation, the British being on the left, Macdonald's brigade in the centre, Maxwell's on the right, and Lewis's, with the transport and water in charge, in reserve. Every battalion formed into line with two companies in support, except that the left battalion of the British brigade and the right battalion of Maxwell's were in column refused as a protection to the flanks. In this formation the force advanced slowly over a gravelly ridge, until at 6 A.M. it

halted upon a commanding feature of ground about 600 yards from the dervish "Dem" (stronghold). The silence maintained during the night march had been remarkable: not a word was spoken; every one seemed intent upon the struggle which appeared imminent.

The "Dem" was situated upon the North bank of the Atbara, which was at this time of the year nothing but a dry river-bed, containing here and there pools of almost stagnant water. Mahmoud's position was thus described by the Sirdar in his subsequent despatch:—

"The Dervish 'Dem' comprised a large irregular enclosure, strongly entrenched all round, palisaded in parts, with innumerable cross trenches, casemates, and straw huts, besides ten palisaded gun emplacements, the whole surrounded by a strong zeriba. That portion of the camp nearest to the desert was fairly free of bush, but towards the centre it became thicker, and the rear and flanks closest to the river were concealed in a dense jungle of sunk trees, dom palms, and undergrowth."

It was quite evident that our advance had been detected by the enemy, from the fact that Emirs could be plainly seen moving about and giving their final instructions.

At 6.15 A.M. our artillery, which had overtaken the column, opened fire. Two good positions had been selected which admitted of a cross fire upon the enemy's entrenchments, which were now subjected to a heavy cannonade. Twelve guns came into action at each of these points, and their attack received spirited assistance from a rocket detachment under Lieutenant David Beatty, R.N. This rocket battery, at a range of 500 yards, succeeded in setting fire to the "Dem" in several places, the straw "tukuls" of the dervishes being most inflammable. Away on the extreme left the enemy's cavalry could be seen emerging from the bush, but met by a sharp fire from our maxim guns, these mounted men fled early from the battlefield and galloped off in the direction of Adarama. Commanded by the elusive and prudent Osman Digna, they were not likely to take a very heroic part in the day's proceedings.

For fully an hour and a half the bombardment was maintained, the amount of patience, courage, and self-restraint displayed by the dervishes under a searching and devastating fire being quite remarkable.

At 7.15 A.M. the troops were formed for the assault, the Cameron Highlanders, under Colonel G. L. C. Money, D.S.O., A.D.C., being deployed into line in front of the British brigade. The following is the order of the companies as they stood from right to left, and the names of the officers and sergeants who were present:—

Staff—Colonel G. L. C. Money; Majors T. F. A. Watson-Kennedy and R. F. L. Napier; Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Campbell; Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. P. Yeadon; Captain H. B. Mathias, A.M.S. (in medical charge); the Rev. J. M. Simms (chaplain); and Sergeant-Major D. M'Leod.¹

No. 1, "H" Company—Major F. Hacket-Thompson; Lieutenant Hon. A. H. Maitland; Colour-Sergeant W. Blues; Sergeants A. Cameron, A. Hay, R. M'David, D. Muir, J. Ross, and W. Thompson; Lance-Sergeants F. Bunn and H. Horsefield.

No. 2, "G" Company—Captain A. C. M'Lean; Lieutenant R. L. Adlercron; 2nd Lieutenant St. C. M. G. MacEwen; Colour-Sergeant A. J. M'Lean; Sergeants G. Cameron, W. Dawson, D. Grant (sergeant piper), P. Griffiths (band sergeant), A. Leitch, S. Munro, and W. White; Lance-Sergeant J. Waggrell.

No. 3, "A" Company—Captain S. S. Clarke; 2nd Lieutenant D. N. C. C. Miers; Colour-Sergeant D. Taylor; Sergeants R. Williams, P. Anderson, R. Hepburn, J. M'Beth, and E. Pears; Lance-Sergeants A. Lloyd and J. Power.

No. 4, "B" Company—Captain A. F. Egerton; Lieutenant N. J. G. Cameron; 2nd Lieutenant W. M. Stewart; Colour-Sergeant T. E. Mackenzie; Sergeants A. Fraser, H. Mackintosh, and J. Pollock; Lance-Sergeant H. Garner.

No. 5, "C" Company—Captain C. Findlay; 2nd Lieutenant J. W. Sandilands; Colour-Sergeant A. Fisher; Sergeants W. Hunt, H. Kennedy, D. M'Kenzie, and J. Robertson; and Lance-Sergeant J. M'Leod.

No. 6, "D" Company—Captain F. A. MacFarlan; Lieutenant A. Chancellor; Colour-Sergeant J. Duff; Sergeants D. Cameron, D. M'Kenzie, D. M'Lean, J. Thom, and E. Whinnett.

No. 7, "E" Company—Captain Hon. A. D. Murray; Lieutenant G. C. M. Sorel-Cameron; 2nd Lieutenant A. Horne; Quartermaster-Sergeant D. Macdonald; Colour-Sergeant J. Nicolson; Sergeants J. Gunn, A. M'Kinnon, and W. Templeton; and Lance-Sergeant D. Farmer.

No. 8, "F" Company—Major B. C. Urquhart; 2nd Lieutenant A. J. C. Murdoch; Colour-Sergeant E. J. Wilkins; Sergeants A. Carmichael, E. Farquharson, W. M'Pherson, and P. Scotland (sergeant drummer); and Lance-Sergeant W. Walsh.

In rear of the Cameron Highlanders, in column of companies, were the Lincolnshire Regiment (on the right), the Seaforth Highlanders (in the centre), and the Warwickshire Regiment (on the left). Continuing the line to the right was Macdonald's Soudanese brigade, the 11th, 10th, and 9th Battalions, each with two companies in

¹ Promoted sergeant-major, 9th March 1908.

line, and the remaining four companies behind in support. In rear of this brigade was the 2nd Battalion (Egyptian army) as a reserve. Maxwell's brigade prolonged the line still further to the right, the 14th and 12th Soudanese Battalions having four companies each in the front line and two in support. On the extreme right were the 15th Soudanese and the 8th Battalion (Egyptian army) in reserve, whilst a squadron of cavalry was also sent down upon the flank towards the river bank.

On the extreme left (to the left rear of the Warwickshire Regiment), Lewis's reserve brigade was posted; it consisted of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Egyptian army. This brigade was thrown back in echelon to keep the dervish cavalry in check and to prevent any outflanking movement upon the part of the enemy. The cavalry and horse artillery were also kept upon this flank to watch the hostile horsemen. The twenty-four guns, under Colonel Long, were upon the right, but the twelve maxims were distributed all along the line.

Our artillery ceased firing at about 7.30 A.M., upon which the infantry moved forward to a ridge about 300 yards from and overlooking the dervish zeriba. From this point a heavy rifle fire was brought to bear upon the enemy's entrenchments, accurate section volleys being poured in by the Cameron Highlanders and by the leading companies of Maxwell's and Macdonald's brigades. At this moment not a sign of life could be observed in the dervish lines, and no reply was made to the tremendous fire to which they were subjected.

Suddenly the bugles sounded the advance, and at once the whole line moved forward,—the pipers, who had been assembled in rear of the centre of the battalion, striking up the "March of the Cameron Men." The advance right up to the zeriba was conducted in slow time and with great deliberation, a steady independent fire being maintained by the front rank of the Cameron Highlanders and of the Egyptian brigades. When the line, however, had arrived within 200 yards of the zeriba, the dervishes, who until now had reserved their defence with remarkable self-restraint, suddenly opened a rapid fusilade. Men began to drop on all sides, but there was no check. Steady and irresistible as a great tidal wave the force swept on. Perfect order was maintained, and not the slightest acceleration of

the pace could be noticed. Right up to the hedge of mimosa thorn which formed the zeriba the Camerons pushed on, and despite the heavy fire which was poured upon them, they set to work with the greatest coolness to pull aside the bushes and create gaps for the oncoming troops. Then, headed by their officers, they rushed into the "Dem."

One of the first of the British brigade to enter the enemy's lines was Captain Findlay, but ere he had gone many yards he fell mortally wounded.

Following close upon the heels of the Cameron Highlanders, the Seaforths dashed into the zeriba, whilst the Warwickshire and Lincolnshire Regiments also charged home, the whole force pressing on in a confused mass which still bore some resemblance to a line. The scene inside the "Dem" was almost indescribable. One saw trench after trench filled with dervishes, all firing point-blank as fast as they could load, whilst British and native troops hurried forward clearing the lines with bullet and bayonet. The casualties at this period were very severe. Major Urquhart was shot dead by a dervish who lay hidden amongst the bodies of his comrades, and Major Napier was dangerously wounded in the thigh by a large bullet from an elephant gun.

General Gatacre had a very narrow escape. While he was helping to pull aside the zeriba, a huge dervish sprang at him with a spear, but happily only to be bayoneted by Private T. Cross of the Cameron Highlanders. Poor Cross, who displayed the greatest gallantry throughout the fight, died unfortunately of dysentery a few weeks later at Darmali.

Some of the fiercest fighting in the battle took place at a circular stockade which was built inside the "Dem" some 30 yards from the zeriba. It was held by about 1000 of Mahmoud's chosen followers, who fought with desperate courage. From this stockade a heavy and incessant fire was poured upon the assailants, the chief sufferers being the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire Regiment, and the 11th Soudanese. Indeed, one company of the latter battalion was almost annihilated in an attempt to gain an entrance. It was here that Piper Stewart of the Camerons met his death. He had reached some rising ground, where, undaunted by the bullets whizzing past him, he continued to play the "March of the Cameron Men"

until he was struck down. His body was found afterwards to have been pierced by no less than seven bullets.

At last the troops succeeded in clearing the "Dem" and forcing their way right across the dervish camp, the enemy flying helter-skelter through the belt of palms and bushes into the broad, dry bed of the Atbara. Many of the dervishes disdained to run, and walked calmly away. Those who were successful in escaping from the zeriba maintained for some minutes a troublesome fire from the opposite bank of the Atbara, but one or two well-directed volleys from the pursuing troops, who had orders not to advance beyond the river bed, soon induced them to disperse.

When the "Cease fire" sounded at 9.15 A.M. the enthusiasm of the troops, especially the native ones, was almost frantic. As the Sirdar and his Staff rode up, they were met with a perfect hurricane of cheers, and helmets and tarbooshes were waved upon the points of the bayonets. The General seemed greatly moved by this genuine outburst of feeling on the part of his victorious soldiers, and thanked them warmly for the unflinching manner in which they had done their duty. Addressing Colonel Money of the Cameron Highlanders, the Sirdar remarked: "What your battalion has done is one of the finest feats performed for many years. You ought to be proud of such a regiment."

In the afternoon those who had fought so nobly and died for their country were laid to rest. They were buried upon a gravelly slope close to the zeriba where they had given up their lives. The burial service was most impressive. It was attended by the Sirdar, General Archibald Hunter, and General Gatacre and their Staffs, by every officer off duty, and by detachments from all the different regiments present. As most of those who had fallen were Presbyterians, the principal part of the service was conducted by the Rev. J. M. Simms, but the Rev. A. B. Watson (Anglican) and the Rev. Father Brindle (Roman Catholic) also took part in it. The graves were subsequently covered with thick mimosa to prevent the possibility of disturbance or desecration. No volleys were fired over them, but the troops presented arms at the termination of the service, and the pipers of the two Highland regiments played a lament.

At the battle of the Atbara, by which name it was in future to be known, the Cameron Highlanders had the following casualties:—Killed—Major B. C. Urquhart; Captain C. Findlay; Piper James

Stewart, and 9 rank and file;¹ wounded—Major R. F. L. Napier; 1 sergeant, and 37 rank and file. Of the latter, Major Napier and 5 rank and file² died of their wounds.

The loss of three such splendid officers as Majors Napier and Urquhart and Captain Findlay was a great blow to the Cameron Highlanders. They were deservedly most popular, and were all officers who were keenly devoted to their regiment and extremely proud of its name and traditions.

For its conduct during the battle the regiment subsequently received Royal permission for the word "*Atbara*" to be inscribed upon its Colours and appointments.

The following is an extract from the Sirdar's despatch, dated the 24th of May 1898:—

"I deeply regret the losses of Captains Urquhart³ and Findlay (Cameron Highlanders) and Second-Lieutenant Gore (Seaforth Highlanders), who fell gallantly leading their men over the trenches. Our further losses amount in the British brigade to 22 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 10 officers and 82 non-commissioned officers and men wounded. In the Egyptian army 57 non-commissioned officers and men were killed, and 3 British and 16 native officers and 365 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

"I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of all ranks during the long and trying day, which showed to the greatest advantage the discipline, courage, and endurance of the whole force.

"In addition to the services of those officers whose names I have specially mentioned in the body of the despatch, I would also bring to your notice the valuable services of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, and men:—

"Cameron Highlanders—Colonel Money (commanding), Major Watson-Kennedy, Major Napier (wounded), Captain the Hon. A. D. Murray, Lieutenant and Adjutant Campbell, Colour-Sergeant Fisher, Private Cross, and Private Chalmers. Egyptian army—Transport Corps, Second-Lieutenant Healey.

"(Signed) HERBERT KITCHENER, *Sirdar*."

Among the many telegrams of congratulation the following was received by the Sirdar from Her Majesty Queen Victoria:—

"Anxious to know how the wounded British and Egyptians are going on. Am proud of the gallantry of my soldiers. So glad my Cameron Highlanders should have been amongst them."

¹ Lance-Corporals T. Cullen and A. Micklethwaite; Privates W. Bartlett, F. Chesworth, J. Fleming, W. Galloway, J. Monaghan, I. Taylor, and R. Wilkinson.

² Corporal David M'Leod; Privates R.

M'Kee, J. Markham, E. Tooley, and W. Williamson.

³ Captain Urquhart had been promoted Major, but this was not known in the Soudan at the time.

At 5.40 P.M. the British brigade paraded to march back to Umdabia, where, after a weary march, it arrived at midnight. On the 9th it reached Abadar, where it remained for two days. On the 10th, Sunday, thanksgiving services for the victory were held by all the denominations, Mr Simms, the Presbyterian chaplain, preaching an impressive sermon to the Seaforth and Cameron Highlanders.

On the 11th the brigade moved on to El-Hudi, and in the early hours of the morning of the 12th of April it arrived at Darmali. With this return to the river Nile the first phase of the campaign closed. It was decided that the two Highland regiments should remain at Darmali, whilst the Warwickshire and Lincolnshire Regiments proceeded to Es-Sillem, about a mile and a half further to the North.

In these two abandoned and dilapidated mud villages, the home of countless scorpions, tarantulas, and centipedes, the British brigade was destined to remain for four weary months. It was a trying time: the heat was of course most exhausting; life was dull and monotonous; but every one was buoyed up by the reflection that the final advance upon Khartoum could not long be delayed. Every effort was made to improve the shelter available for the men by means of palm branches, matting, and halfa grass.

On the 24th of May the Queen's Birthday was celebrated, an Egyptian battery being added to the British brigade for the occasion. The troops were drawn up in line in the desert facing away from the river. After the battery had fired a salute of twenty-one guns, the four battalions marched past in column of double companies, three hearty cheers being afterwards given for Her Majesty.

On the 3rd of June Captain J. S. Ewart, who had been re-appointed to the battalion from the staff at Malta, rejoined headquarters.

On the 10th of June the first rise of the Nile was noticed, the rise being rather later than usual.

The battalion was once more brought into touch with civilisation on the 19th of June, when railhead and the first material train of the Soudan Military Railway arrived at Darmali. It had been decided to carry on the line as far as Fort Atbara (Dakhila), the junction of the Nile and Atbara rivers, which was destined to be railhead during the subsequent advance to Khartoum.

On the 13th of July the Sirdar arrived at Darmali in one of the new Nile gunboats, and made an inspection of the camp.

While at Darmali the battalion was joined by the following officers:—Lieutenant H. R. Brown, who had originally come up the river, but who had been sent down to the depot at Cairo in relief of Lieutenant Chancellor, 2nd Lieutenant the Hon. R. A. Campbell, who arrived with a draft, and 2nd Lieutenant G. I. Fraser on first appointment.

Great satisfaction was felt by the two Highland regiments when it became known that Colonel Andrew Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., commanding the 2nd Battalion "The Black Watch," had been appointed to command the original British brigade, upon the elevation of General Gatacre, for the ensuing operations, to the command of a British division.

The new 2nd Brigade, which arrived at Dakhila early in August, was composed of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, the 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under the command of Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton.

At last the long-wished-for order to advance arrived, the date of the advance being fixed for the 13th of August. At 5.30 P.M. on that day the stern-wheel steamers *Dal* and *Akashah* arrived at Darmali, for the purpose of embarking the Cameron Highlanders for Wad Hamed (or Habeshi), the point of concentration selected for the army at the foot of the Shabluka Cataract. The embarkation commenced immediately, specially prepared bonfires being lit upon the river bank as soon as darkness set in. Several unaccountable delays, however, took place in connection with the steamers, and eventually it was announced that the battalion would bivouac alongside the barges for the night, and that an early start would be made the next day.

The *Dal* and *Akashah*, with their attendant barges and gyassas, finally got under way at 10.30 A.M. on the 14th, and sailed for the Atbara river. On board the *Dal* were Brigadier-General Wauchope and the Brigade Staff, the right half battalion of the Camerons, under Major Watson-Kennedy, and one company of the Seaforths, under Major Campbell. Aboard the *Akashah* were the headquarters and left half battalion of the Camerons, under Colonel Money, one company of the Seaforths, and the men of the Maxim Battery, under Captain Smeaton, R.A. Slow progress was made past Kenur,

owing to the strength of the current, but both steamers reached Dakhila, the mouth of the Atbara river, the same evening. After taking in wood the steamers left the Atbara at 5 P.M., and steamed throughout the whole night.

El Aliab, Mahmoud's old camp before the battle of the Atbara, was passed about noon on the following day. Here the steamers drew alongside and took in wood from one of the numerous piles, which had been cut along the bank by the Egyptian troops and local inhabitants for the use of the steamers.

Having steamed unceasingly all through the night, at 5 P.M. on the 16th a well-wooded district, said to be Suffar, upon the left bank, was reached, and shortly afterwards a halt was made to take in fuel. The process of "wooding" the steamers was carried out by the companies in rotation.

Metemmeh and its dervish fortifications were passed at daylight on the 17th, and the khor down which in 1885 Sir Herbert Stewart's exhausted force succeeded in reaching the long-sought Nile could be clearly seen. Inside the town of Metemmeh, which appeared to be an extensive maze of deserted huts and "tukuls," lay the whitening bones of 7000 Jaalins, the result of Mahmoud's massacre of the previous year. Nasri Island—the commissariat depot for the expedition—was reached in the evening. As it had commenced to blow very hard, a halt was called for the night.

Early the following morning the voyage was continued, and by 2 P.M. on the 18th the two vessels which had conveyed the Cameron Highlanders from Darmali reached the Anglo-Egyptian camp at Wad-Hamed. Portions of the Seaforths and of the Lincolnshire and Warwickshire Regiments had already arrived, in addition to the whole of the Soudanese and Egyptians. The space allotted to the Cameron Highlanders was much overgrown with mimosa and halfa grass, and the men suffered greatly from the heat whilst clearing the ground, pitching the tents, and unloading the barges. The following day the remainder of the Seaforths, the Warwickshire, and the Lincolnshire Regiments arrived, the 1st Brigade being thus completed.

Heavy fatigue work filled the days of the 19th and 20th, the troops being visited on the night of the 20th by heavy rain, and one of those dust storms which make life in the Soudan for the time being utterly intolerable.

The Grenadier Guards and Lancashire Fusiliers arrived on the 21st, and on the following day the Northumberland Fusiliers and 21st Lancers reached Wad Hamed, the cavalry having accomplished the journey from the Atbara by march route along the western bank.

On the 23rd August the Sirdar inspected the whole army (less the Rifle Brigade, which had not yet arrived), two miles out in the desert, to the west of the zeriba. It was stated that there were 23,000 men on parade. In the afternoon the first half of the Rifle Brigade arrived. That night the camp was visited by more heavy rain, preceded by dust, which, lasting into the early hours of the morning, necessarily cancelled a Divisional parade ordered for réveillé by General Gatacre.

While at Wad Hamed, Captain J. D. M'Lachlan and 2nd Lieutenant P. W. N. Fraser joined the battalion.

At daylight on the 24th the bulk of the Egyptian army started, under Major-General Hunter, in heavy rain, for Wad Bishara, and later on in the day the cavalry and artillery were all on the move southwards.

The 2nd Brigade, consisting of the Grenadier Guards, Northumberland Fusiliers, and Lancashire Fusiliers, under Major-General the Honourable N. G. Lyttelton, started the following morning upon the march round the Shabluka Cataract, and at 4.15 P.M. the 1st Brigade, under General Wauchope (Warwickshires, Lincolnshires, Seaforths, and Camerons), accompanied by half the 2nd Rifle Brigade, marched out of camp into the desert, and followed in the same direction. After going about six miles, the 1st Brigade halted and bivouacked for the night.

At 5.45 A.M. the next day the brigade made a fresh start, having six miles to cover to reach Wad Bishara—the “half-way house” of the Shabluka Cataract. It was a very hot morning, and several men in the brigade fell out. Wad Bishara was reached about 8 A.M., where a junction with General Lyttelton's men was effected.

While resting at Wad Bishara during the heat of the day, General Gatacre and his Staff pushed on to reconnoitre the desert road to the Shabluka Pass, and to search for 180 fantasses of water, which had been left behind in the desert by Major-General Hunter for the benefit of the British division.

The General returned at 3 P.M., and at 4 the whole division, with the 2nd Brigade leading, started in lines of columns of route to march seven miles over the rocky, ascending road, which winds up to the high ground above the cataract known as the Shabluka Pass.

Just as the sun set, the 2nd Brigade reached the open plain selected by General Gatacre for the night's bivouac, and it was quite dark before the whole division was formed into one great colossal square, with all the transport and impedimenta inside. This camp was at least five miles from the river, and the troops were wholly dependent that night for their supply of water upon the camel fantasses.

The division pushed on early the next morning to Jebel Royan, an easy march of five miles, and were again united to the Egyptian and Soudanese brigades. The zeriba for the British division, which lay to the South of the Egyptians, had already been marked out by Major-General Hunter, and by 9 A.M. the men were all busily engaged erecting a city of blanket shelters.

The whole army was now concentrated again under the personal command of the Sirdar.

On the 28th of August church parades were held for the various denominations at 5.30 A.M., the Presbyterian service for the Camerons and Seaforths being conducted by the Rev. J. M. Simms. During the course of the day the division was subjected to a severe weeding out, and it was pointed out to officers commanding companies that all men whose marching capacity was in any way a matter of doubt must be left behind, as it would be impossible for the medical and transport authorities to pick up and carry many stragglers in the future.

Over 500 men were thus rejected, and sent over by steamer to the advanced base upon Royan Island; but it is a subject of gratification to be able to record that the party only included 36 Camerons, many of whom got on afterwards to the front as "Marines" on the gunboat flotilla.

While at Royan Island, 2nd Lieutenant P. W. N. Fraser was compelled to go to hospital, suffering from a severe attack of dysentery.

During the early hours of the morning the Egyptian army, under

Major-General Hunter, advanced a further stage of seven miles, to a spot called Mushra-el-Kharki, opposite to Seyal, whither the British division followed in the afternoon, leaving Royan at 5.30 P.M. Prior to moving off, General Lyttelton's 2nd Brigade was reinforced by the 32nd Field Battery, whilst Stewart's Egyptian Battery was henceforth attached to the 1st Brigade.

The division reached Mushra-el-Kharki about 8 P.M., and again prolonged the already constructed Egyptian zeriba from its southern extremity, General Lyttelton's brigade being the furthest advanced, with its flank battalion, the Rifle Brigade, turned back and resting on the river.

During the night a dervish horseman, who had been lurking about in the bushes, deliberately rode up to the zeriba and threw his spear over at a sentry of the Lancashire Fusiliers. The horseman was seen by several officers and men of that regiment, who retained the spear as a trophy.

The army remained quietly the whole day of the 29th at Mushra-el-Kharki, as the concentration of stores by the steamers was hardly completed. The remainder of the Rifle Brigade, under Major Cockburn, joined the army by river. During the night there was a steady downpour of rain, with much brilliant lightning as an accompaniment.

On the 30th, in still drizzling but gradually clearing weather, the whole army moved forward at 5.30 A.M., being drawn up for the first time in "fighting formation" under the Sirdar's immediate personal control. The British division, under General Gatacre, was next to the river, with the 1st Brigade leading; further to the right were the two Soudanese brigades of Brigadiers Maxwell and Macdonald, followed immediately by the two Egyptian brigades under Generals Lewis and Collinson. In rear of the fighting portion of the army came the respective transports of the two forces, whilst last of all followed the Grenadiers, under Colonel V. Hatton, detailed to act for the day as rear-guard. Each battalion marched "as a column moving to a flank in fours," so that at any moment the whole army could "front form" into two lines to repel any sudden attack.

The characteristic of the country through which the army marched was thick, stunted mimosa growth, here and there inter-

sected with awkward and often flooded khors, running inland across the line of march from the Nile. It was ideal ground for the action of an enterprising enemy bent on constantly harassing and delaying progress; but, happily, the dervishes were not of the same turn of mind as the crafty Afridi or Pathan.

On leaving Mushra-el-Kharki the Sirdar only intended to advance a distance of some six miles or so, but the coolness of the temperature, consequent on the night's rainfall, induced him to force the pace a little, and to cover in one day what he had intended to do in two.

The army therefore pushed on, and, leaving thirteen miles behind from its last bivouac, eventually halted about 11.30 A.M. at a point about three miles to the North of Sheikh-el-Taib Hill, near Tamanait. Here it bivouacked for the night, whilst the cavalry, pushing on to reconnoitre, descried a dervish patrol of forty horsemen watering their horses on the slopes of Sheikh-el-Taib.

In zeriba the British filled the river face and half the southern face, the Soudanese occupying the remainder of the southern and the whole of the western faces. The northern face was held by the Egyptian brigades. The interior of the square contained a well-packed medley of cavalry, artillery, transport, and hospitals.

The following day a start was made at 6 A.M., the force marching *viâ* Sheikh-el-Taib Hill, which rests upon the Nile, in the direction of the now visible peaks of Kerreri. At 8.30 A.M., after passing Sheikh-el-Taib, the whole army halted to water, whilst a cavalry reconnaissance was pushed on to feel for the dervishes in the direction of Kerreri. Two dervishes were killed by the 21st Lancers during the course of the day, whilst several prisoners brought in by them confirmed the general belief that no considerable body of dervishes had as yet advanced out of Omdurman. This point established, the army moved forward again to a halting-place about three miles South of Sheikh-el-Taib and seven miles North of Kerreri, where a zeriba, some three quarters of a mile from the river, was constructed for the night. The brigades occupied the same relative positions in square as they did on the previous day.

On the 1st of September, soon after *réveillé*, the advance was resumed upon Kerreri, and there were many with the army who thought that the day could hardly pass without a decisive engagement of some kind. Our cavalry pushed rapidly to the front, and the

smoke of burning "tukuls" towards the hills in front led one to hope that ere long close touch with the enemy would be gained.

But this was not to be yet. Kerreri Hill was deserted; but those who rode forward with the Staff to reconnoitre were rewarded with a fine view from the high ground of the bombardment of the dervish forts at Omdurman and Tuti Island by the gunboat flotilla. It was a very pretty spectacle as the ten little war-vessels steamed along in line ahead, briskly shelling the enemy to the right and left.

Their fire was being hotly returned, but the configuration of the ground prevented, as yet, any view of the Mahdi's tomb and the actual city of Omdurman.

As the infantry brigades reached the position whence the Sirdar was viewing the operations, orders were given to advance two miles farther on to the village of El Egeiga, just to the South of the Kerreri Hills, where he intended to make a halt for the night.

The march was at once resumed, El Egeiga was occupied, the usual zeriba was commenced, and our cavalry vedettes, cresting Jebel Surgham, otherwise, and thereafter, known as Heliograph Hill, 2000 yards to the South-West of the village, were able at last to look down upon Omdurman and the dome of the Mahdi's far-famed tomb.

Hardly had our infantry settled in the village than news was flashed from Heliograph Hill that the dervish army, headed by the black flag of the Khalifa, was issuing from Omdurman and advancing across the valley of Shambat in five huge columns, with the apparent intention of attacking. Those who rode forward to the crest to behold for themselves saw a sight that will not easily be forgotten. There were 50,000 men on the move. No time was lost in preparing to meet the coming storm. To remain in the village was out of the question, as the space only admitted of one double company per battalion being in front line, and the ground inside was much encumbered with transport animals and field-hospitals.

The troops were therefore deployed into line round the village, until ten or twelve times the original space of the first zeriba was occupied. On the left, and facing Omdurman, was the Rifle Brigade, with the 32nd Battery on an eminence behind it; then, in a wide semicircle, extending round the western side of the village, back to the river on the North again, units were disposed in the following order from the left:—Lancashire Fusiliers, Northumberland Fusiliers,

Grenadier Guards, Warwicks, Seaforths, Camerons, Lincolns, Maxwell's Soudanese Brigade, Macdonald's Soudanese Brigade, and Lewis's Egyptian Brigade. Maxims were placed at suitable intervals in the line, the flanks were secured by gunboats, and Collinson's Egyptian Brigade was disposed as a reserve immediately in rear of the centre.

These movements of preparation were all completed by 2 P.M., an hour which also brought news that the great dervish host had called a halt in the Khor Shambat, and apparently did not contemplate any further advance for the present.

Later on in the evening it was understood that an attack might be expected towards dawn, and that every preparation for such an eventuality was to be made. The British line was strengthened by a zeriba dragged out from the environs of the village behind, whilst the Soudanese and Egyptians, being short of mimosa, contented themselves with a substantial but effective shelter-trench, which stood them in good stead the following morning. With a bright moon, a clear field of fire, and the best troops in the world, there was, however, little to fear; and nobody in the zeriba that night had an anxious thought about the result of the battle, which was now inevitable.

The following officers were with the battalion as it stood drawn up in battle array, with six companies manning the zeriba and two in support:—

Colonel Money, D.S.O., A.D.C.; Majors Watson-Kennedy and F. Hacket-Thompson; Captains J. S. Ewart (attached to General Gatacre's Staff), Hon. A. D. Murray, F. A. MacFarlan, A. F. Egerton, S. S. Clarke, A. C. M'Lean, and J. D. M'Lachlan; Lieutenants A. Chancellor, H. R. Brown, N. J. G. Cameron, G. Sorel-Cameron, A. D. Nicholson, R. L. Adlercron, Hon. A. H. Maitland, St. C. M. G. MacEwen; 2nd Lieutenants Hon. R. A. Campbell, J. W. Sandilands, A. Horne, A. J. C. Murdoch, and G. I. Fraser; Captain and Adjutant J. Campbell; Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. P. Yeadon; Rev. J. M. Simms; Captain H. B. Mathias (A.M.S.); and Sergeant-Major D. M'Leod.¹

¹ *Colour-Sergeants*: W. Blues, A. Fisher, T. E. Mackenzie, J. Nicolson, D. Taylor, and E. J. Wilkins.

Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants: P. Anderson, S. Axten, A. Carmichael, A. Cameron, D. Cameron, G. Cameron, W. Dawson, E. Farquharson, D. Farmer, A. Fraser, H. Garner, D. Grant (sergeant piper), P. Griffiths (band sergeant), J. Gunn, A. Hay, W.

Hunt, H. Kennedy, A. Leitch, A. Lloyd, J. M'Beth, R. M'David, D. Mackenzie, (No. 2541) A. M'Kinnon, (No. 2860) A. M'Kinnon, H. Mackintosh, D. M'Lean, J. M'Leod, W. M'Pherson, D. Muir, S. Munro, E. Pears, J. Pollock, J. Power, J. Robertson, J. Ross, P. Scotland, J. Thom, W. Templeton, W. Thompson, J. Waggrell, W. Walsh, R. Williams, and E. Whinnett.

The army stood to arms at 3.30 A.M. on the 2nd of September in anticipation of possible attack. A few sniping shots only had been fired in the night. Daylight soon broke, and our cavalry vedettes, advancing once again to the slopes of Jebel Surgham, were quickly able to send back the amazing but glorious tidings that the dervish army, with its five vast columns, was once again on the move, and bearing down, with the evident intention of committing suicide, in an attempt to close with our army over the open, glacis-like ground. It seemed too good to be true—but nevertheless it was the case.

The roar of their voices, as they advanced chanting and praying, could be heard before the dervishes actually appeared in sight, and at 6.45 A.M. their columns, headed by countless banners, came into full view. One of these columns advanced across the South-Eastern shoulder of Jebel Surgham, direct against the army's left, whilst the other four, bearing away to the West of that hill, across its front, were apparently bent on reaching the Kerreri Hills and cutting us off from Cairo.

The 21st Lancers retired before this advance into the left-hand corner of the zeriba, whilst Colonel Broadwood, with the Egyptian Cavalry, Camel Corps, and Horse Artillery, fell back in the direction of Kerreri, drawing after him a considerable portion of the dervish left wing.

The first shot came from the 32nd Battery, which plunged a shell into the advancing columns at 2000 yards range. It was answered by a loud shout of defiance, and led to an immediate change of direction by the dervishes. Although their two left columns still continued heading round after Broadwood, the two centre ones changed front suddenly to their right and bore down upon the Seaforths, Camerons, and Lincolns, pouring in a heavy but innocuous fire, which fell short and ploughed up the sand in front.

The dervish right column met with a terrible fate. Pounding on over the shoulder of Jebel Surgham, it came under the full fire of the 32nd Battery, Churcher's¹ maxims, and the 2nd British Brigade, and within ten minutes had ceased to exist, a few riderless horses and hundreds of white-clad corpses being all that remained to mark the scene of its rash exploit.

¹ Captain D. W. Churcher of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The centre columns were more difficult to deal with. Here the dervishes came on under the most crushing fire with the greatest bravery and determination. Some of them even succeeded in getting within 350 yards of the Lincolns, whilst opposite to the Camerons and the Seaforths a party ensconced in the folds of the ground took a great deal of killing and dislodging before they were finally disposed of.

Bullets began to hum past in an unpleasant fashion, and for some minutes the call of "stretcher" was too painfully frequent. It was at this time that most of our casualties occurred, including Captain Clarke and Lieutenant Nicholson, who were wounded, the latter twice.

General Gatacre and the senior officers were quick to see that all the loss was being caused by a resolute body of dervishes established in some broken ground about 700 or 800 yards in front of the Camerons, and an order was sent to bring up Stewart's Egyptian Battery, to aid the infantry in effecting their dislodgment. The practice of the battery was admirable: bouquets of shrapnel and constant volleys from the Camerons and Seaforths soon effected the withdrawal of these dervishes, who rose up and retired amidst a perfect hail of bullets from all parts of the British line.

Over 1000 dead were subsequently counted in front of the 1st Brigade,—an eloquent testimony to the steadiness of our men and the fierce fire of the battalion.

The first phase of the battle was practically over, and the 21st Lancers were ordered out by the Sirdar, with instructions to endeavour to head the routed enemy off from Omdurman and the South. Away on our right the two left dervish columns, following Colonel Broadwood into the Kerreri Hills, had been very severely punished by the Egyptian faces of the zeriba and a gunboat, which, making excellent practice, placed some 140 shells into their midst.

Orders were now given to replenish ammunition pouches, fill water fantasses, and load up the transport preparatory to a forward movement upon Omdurman. The casualty return of the Cameron Highlanders at this stage showed 1 corporal mortally wounded, 2 officers, 2 sergeants, and 20 rank and file wounded; whilst the Seaforth Highlanders reported 1 man mortally wounded and 17 other casualties. Colonel Money's spare horse had been hit.

At 9.30 A.M. orders were received from the Sirdar to leave the

zeriba and to march upon Omdurman in echelon of brigades from the left,—General Lyttelton's 2nd Brigade, with its flank upon the river, leading. The British division was soon in motion, and, as it crossed the brow of the spur running from Jebel Surgham, many must have felt like the great Napoleon's veterans when they got their first glimpse of Moscow in 1812. In front lay Omdurman and Khartoum. Conspicuous in the centre of the vast city of mud houses rose the dome of the Mahdi's tomb, its weathercock, or whatever may have stood for one, gone, and a huge gap caused by a lyddite shell gaping in its white roof.

Just as the division reached the spur referred to, news came to General Gatacre that the 21st Lancers, now in front of the army towards Omdurman, had charged the enemy, and that many of their wounded were coming in. Help was at once sent out, and several stretcher-parties went forward from the 2nd Brigade.

Heavy firing, ever increasing in intensity, was making itself heard in the direction of the right rear, where General Macdonald's brigade upon that flank was evidently hotly engaged. The events that were passing were for the moment shrouded from view by the shoulder of Jebel Surgham; but orders reached the 1st Brigade in rapid succession. Brigadier Maxwell's brigade, the third from the left, changed front to its right and advanced promptly to occupy Jebel Surgham, which was already in the hands of the dervishes; General Lyttelton's brigade was directed to change front, and push forward on the South side of Jebel Surgham until he effected a junction with the left of Brigadier Maxwell's men. General Wauchope's brigade, including the Cameron Highlanders, was hurried to the right rear, behind General Lewis's command, to support General Macdonald's hardly pressed battalions, which had changed front and refused a flank in face of determined attacks in a manner which gained the admiration of the whole army.

The meaning of this movement was that the right of our echeloned army had again been suddenly assailed by 30,000 men under the Khalifa in person, and a very difficult change of front to the right by the whole army had been made to meet this fresh development.

The 1st Brigade came under a sharp fire as it moved round Heliograph Hill to the assistance of the Soudanese. Colonel Money

again had a horse shot under him, and the battalion had to deplore the loss of a corporal (mortally) and three men wounded.

The battalion was not called upon to open fire, but remained as a close support to the Soudanese, who superbly defeated the numerous fanatical rushes made upon them by the dervishes. How severe had been the fighting may be instanced by the fact that 140 casualties occurred in a very short space of time in Macdonald's brigade alone. The men of the Lincolnshire Regiment alone of the 1st Brigade were placed in a position to use their rifles, being ordered up as a prolongation to the right of the Soudanese—a point at which, from all accounts, they made good use of their opportunity.

To the South of Jebel Surgham, the 2nd British Brigade, Churcher's maxims, and the 32nd Field Battery were not long in joining hands with Brigadier Maxwell, and the whole then pressed forward in one long line on to the plain, destroying as they advanced what was presumably the dervish column which had lately been charged by the Lancers.

Victory was everywhere declaring for the Sirdar. The Khalifa's black flag, surrounded by a thousand dead, was in the hands of the 15th Egyptians. Yacoub (the Khalifa's brother) and Osman Azrak, the scourge of Upper Egypt, lay dead, Wad Helu was wounded, and Osman Digna and the Khalifa himself were in full flight from the field.

The long-range volleys of the Grenadiers and 14th Soudanese, the maxims of the 2nd Brigade, and the shrapnel of our artillery were making terrible havoc in flank amongst the thousands of fugitives flying before Macdonald's and Wauchope's brigades and Broadwood's cavalry in the direction of the hills to the North-West of Omdurman. The battle was over, and farther pursuit seemed unnecessary. A glance across the plain told every one that Mahdism was a thing of the past.

The 2nd Brigade and Maxwell's brigade were ordered to move at once to the water at Khor Shambat, whither the transport was already being directed along the river bank. The remainder of the army was to follow as soon as the men had rested and the wounded had been collected.

By 1 P.M. the whole force was concentrated upon the Nile again, and the waters of Khor Shambat, though a trifle dirty,

were found extremely refreshing. Here an army casualty return was prepared, and it was ascertained that the Lancers had lost 1 officer and 21 men killed, 4 officers and 41 men wounded. The casualties of the British Infantry Division amounted to 91, whilst the Egyptian army loss was 327 of all ranks—the greatest sufferers being the Camel Corps (75) and Macdonald's brigade (140). It was distressingly hot during the halt at Khor Shambat, and the regiment had the misfortune to lose Corporal Peebles, who died of heat apoplexy.

About 2 P.M. Brigadier Maxwell's troops and the cavalry pushed on into Omdurman, meeting with little opposition, and about 4.30 P.M. the remainder of the army advanced to occupy the Khalifa's capital. As the Sirdar entered the town the fugitive ruler quitted it, making good his escape for the time being to the northern confines of Kordofan. He was unavailingly pursued for about thirty miles by Slatin Pasha and the Egyptian cavalry, who returned to Omdurman on the morning of the 4th September.

It was getting dark as the Cameron Highlanders marched into the town, which was crowded with troops of all kinds, and as no one quite knew where he was, General Wauchope wisely decided to halt his brigade for the night in the main central road. Every one sank exhausted to the ground; and when it is remembered that the troops had been on their legs from 3.30 A.M. to 7 P.M., in the most oppressive heat, and economising water, few will be found to deny that the day's work represented one of the finest feats ever performed by British infantry.

The 2nd Brigade bivouacked in the desert to the West, clear of the insanitary surroundings of the town. It appears that a few days before the arrival of the army at Khartoum the Khalifa had slaughtered all the animals he could find, to prevent any wholesale exodus of his devoted people; the smell, therefore, when the Anglo-Egyptian army arrived was appalling.

The following day, owing to the condition of the city, the whole army—less necessary Egyptian guards and picquets—moved out of Omdurman and returned to Khor Shambat, where it bivouacked for some days under blankets.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon all who were able, attended the funeral of those who had fallen in the action. The latter included

Captain Caldecott, of the Warwicks, Corporals Allan and Miller, of the Cameron Highlanders, a man of the Seaforth's, a Rifleman, and several Lancers. The majority, however, of the cavalrymen who fell were buried upon the field. The funeral was attended by Generals Gatacre and Wauchope, and most of the Staff officers of the division.

On the 4th of September Colonel Money, those officers who could be spared, the pipers under Pipe-Major Grant, Sergeant-Major M'Leod, and 36 non-commissioned officers and men proceeded, as a party representative of the regiment, to Khartoum in the stern wheeler *Tamarii*, to be present at the memorial service for General Gordon and the ceremony of hoisting the British and Egyptian flags.

The following was the official programme of the service:—

1. Hoisting the British and Egyptian flags on the walls of Government House. "God Save the Queen" and the "Khedivial Hymn" by the band of the 11th Soudanese. Three cheers for the Queen and Khedive, led by the Sirdar.

2. "Dead March" in Saul, by the drums and fifes of the Grenadier Guards.

3. Funeral March by the 11th Soudanese band.

4. Prayers by the Rev. J. M. Simms, Rev. Father Brindle, Rev. Mr Watson, and Rev. Mr Watkins.

5. "Lochaber no More," by the pipers of the Seaforth and Cameron Highlanders.

6. "Abide with me" (General Gordon's favourite hymn), by the band of the 11th Soudanese.

After the ceremony and service, Slatin Pasha kindly showed the officers the ruined staircase where General Gordon was murdered, and other objects of interest in the vicinity.

On the 5th of September there was a divisional route march round Omdurman, to give every one an opportunity of seeing the Mahdi's tomb and the great mosque. The latter was crowded with dervish prisoners, many of them wounded, under Egyptian guards. In the afternoon the withdrawal of the British troops from Omdurman commenced, the first departures being the Howitzer Battery, the 32nd Field Battery, and the Warwickshire Regiment.

On the 6th of September General Wauchope, his Brigade Staff, the Lincolnshire Regiment, and half the Seaforths left for the Atbara in steamers and gyassas.

On the 7th of September the Cameron Highlanders, under Major

Watson-Kennedy, and the second half of the Seaforths, under Major G. Egerton, left Omdurman for the Atbara in gyassas. Colonel Money also started for Cairo with despatches in the ex-dervish steamer *El Tahra*.

On September the 8th the small dervish steamer *Tewfikiyeh* arrived at Omdurman from Fashoda and surrendered, reporting the presence there of Europeans, believed to be Frenchmen.

On September the 9th the Sirdar started for Fashoda, taking with him "E" Company of the Cameron Highlanders (under Captain Hon. A. D. Murray, Lieutenants N. J. G. Cameron and Adlercron, 2nd Lieutenant Horne, and Colour-Sergeant Nicolson), the 11th Soudanese, under Major Jackson, the 13th Soudanese, under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith-Dorrien, and a battery of Egyptian artillery. The men of the Cameron Highlanders and the 13th Soudanese were on board the armed stern wheeler *Fatteh* and barges; the 11th Soudanese were similarly accommodated in the *Nasseir*; and the Sirdar, his Staff, and the artillery were on board the *Dal*. The screw gunboat *Sultan* (under Commander Keppel) completed the flotilla.

On the 14th the force was overtaken by the stern wheeler *Abu Klea* with supplies. News was now received that a dervish force, which had been despatched by the Khalifa, before the battle of Omdurman, to deal with the Europeans at Fashoda, was established in a "Dem" on the river at a place called Hellet-er-Renk, a little farther to the South. Preparations to attack were at once made.

On the following morning, the 15th, the flotilla got under way at daybreak in the following order:—*Sultan*, *Dal*, *Nasseir*, *Fatteh*, and *Abu Klea*, and at 7 o'clock the dervish "Dem" was sighted. Occupying a tongue of land almost surrounded by marsh and water, it was enclosed by a zeriba upon all sides except the river's edge. A steamer and several nuggars were moored to the bank, upon which many dervish banners could be seen. As the *Sultan* approached fire was opened by a small gun, which sent six shots pretty close to the "flagship." Our quickfirers and maxims were, however, soon at work, the hostile gunboat, which turned out to be the *Safia*, of 1885 fame, was riddled with shot, and the dervishes took to their heels and fled rapidly inland. On reaching the "Dem" an armed party was at once landed, when the Emir, a man named

Said, and a number of his followers surrendered quietly. It was found that about 100 dervishes, out of their total strength of 700, had been killed and wounded by the fire of the steamers. At noon the expedition resumed its course.

Kaka, one of the chief towns of the Shilluks, was reached on the 17th. Here a number of war dances were performed by the natives before the Sirdar, to the accompaniment of the bands of the 11th and 13th Soudanese.

At 9.30 A.M. on the 19th, as Fashoda was approached, the French tricolor flag could be seen flying near a clump of palm-trees to the North of the village. A quarter of an hour later two French officers came alongside the *Dal* in a steel canoe manned by Senegalese. On arrival opposite to the French post, it could be seen that about 8 Europeans and 100 Senegalese were manning the parapet of a small mud fort. A guard had been placed over the French flag.

After an inspection of the place and an interview with the French Commandant, Major Marchand, the Sirdar moved his flotilla on to a point about a quarter of a mile to the South of the French post. Here a landing was effected, and the troops having been formed up facing the river, with the Cameron Highlanders on the right, the Egyptian flag was hoisted upon a knoll, and a salute fired by the artillery. The Frenchmen, standing upon the parapet of their mud stronghold, were interested spectators of this ceremony.

The 11th Soudanese, with two guns and two maxims, were now detailed to remain ashore as a garrison of Fashoda, whilst "E" Company and the 13th returned to the steamers, the band of the latter regiment playing "The March of the Cameron Men." At 5.30 P.M. the flotilla again got under way, as the Sirdar had resolved to extend his effective occupation still further to the South.

The point of junction of the Sobat river with the White Nile was reached the following day. Here the Egyptian flag was hoisted, and three companies of the 13th Soudanese were landed to remain as a garrison. The stern wheeler *Abu Klea* was despatched to patrol the Bahr-el-Ghazal river.

On September the 21st the return journey was commenced. Fashoda was passed without stopping, but at Hellet-er-Renk a halt was made to take the captured *Safia* in tow. Four days later Omdurman was reached, and on the 27th of the month "E"

Company entrained at the Atbara for Cairo to rejoin the headquarters of the battalion.

It will ever be a subject of satisfaction to the Cameron Highlanders that the Sirdar should have selected a company of the regiment to accompany him on his important mission to the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Our representatives, it is true, suffered much from the stifling heat, the damp malarial climate, and the venomous assaults of mosquitoes and other poisonous insects; yet to officers and men alike it was an interesting and unique experience. They had been permitted to witness, in the heart of Africa, an incident which nearly plunged Great Britain and France into war.

In the meantime, Colonel Money, D.S.O., A.D.C., had arrived at Cairo on the 15th of September with despatches from the Sirdar, and he had left for England with them on the 18th.

An advanced party, consisting of "D" Company under Captain M'Lachlan, had also reached Cairo from the front on the 17th of the month, the remainder of the battalion, with the exception of "E" Company, arriving the following morning under Major Watson-Kennedy: total strength, 14 officers and 585 non-commissioned officers and men.

On the 3rd of October "E" Company rejoined headquarters from Fashoda, under Captain the Hon. A. D. Murray, Lieutenants N. J. G. Cameron and R. L. Adlercron, and 2nd Lieutenant A. Horne.

The Sirdar himself arrived in Cairo on the morning of the 6th, having accomplished a record journey from Omdurman in seventy-four hours. All the troops in garrison turned out to meet him, the streets being lined from the station to within a short distance of the Sirdarieh. The Cameron Highlanders upon this occasion extended from the Opera Square, past Sir Francis Grenfell's house, to a point beyond the Continental Hotel.

Before leaving Egypt General Wauchope issued the following farewell address to the regiments of the 1st Brigade:—

"Brigadier-General Wauchope, before leaving Egyptian soil, wishes to congratulate the several battalions, which he has had the great honour so lately to command, on their safe return to Cairo and Alexandria, and to point out that, although the 1st Brigade, of Atbara and Khartoum fame, has ceased to exist, its noble deeds, as done in 1898 in the Dark Soudan, will live for ever, giving history one more bright example of British courage and fortitude under the most trying circumstances."

The following were the casualties sustained by the Cameron Highlanders at the battle of Khartoum, as it is now officially known: Captain S. S. Clarke, Lieutenant A. D. Nicholson, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 21 men wounded. Of these, Lance-Corporals A. Allan and A. Millar died of their wounds the day of the battle, and Private E. Hughes succumbed to the effects of a gunshot in the chest three weeks later.

For its conduct during the battle of the 2nd of September, the regiment subsequently received authority to inscribe the word "*Khartoum*" on its Colours and appointments.

In one or both of his despatches of the 30th of September and the 8th of December, the Sirdar made favourable mention of the following officers, warrant officer, non-commissioned officers, and man of the Cameron Highlanders:—

Colonel Money, D.S.O., A.D.C.; Major F. Watson-Kennedy; Captains J. S. Ewart, Hon. A. D. Murray, F. A. MacFarlan, and S. S. Clarke; Captain and Adjutant J. Campbell; Lieutenants N. J. G. Cameron, A. D. Nicholson, and R. L. Adlercron; 2d Lieutenant J. W. Sandilands; Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. P. Yeadon; Sergeant-Major D. M'Leod; Colour-Sergeants T. E. Mackenzie and A. Fisher; and Private Finlay Cameron.

The 'London Gazette' of November the 15th contained the honours awarded for the campaign, the following being conferred upon members of the regiment:—

Colonel G. L. C. Money, D.S.O., A.D.C.—Companionship of the Order of the Bath.

Major T. Watson-Kennedy—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major J. S. Ewart¹—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Hon. A. D. Murray—Brevet Major.

Captain J. Campbell—Brevet Major.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. P. Yeadon—Honorary rank of Captain.

Lieutenant T. H. Healey—To be noted for consideration for extra regimental promotion.

Sergeant-Major D. M'Leod—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Colour-Sergeant A. Fisher

” ” ”

Colour-Sergeant T. E. Mackenzie

” ” ”

Private F. Cameron

” ” ”

Private J. Chalmers

” ” ”

Private T. Cross

” ” ”

¹ Promoted Major on the 2nd of November.

His Highness the Khedive also conferred the 4th class of the Osmanieh upon Major F. Hacket-Thompson, and the 4th class of the Medjidie upon Captain F. A. MacFarlan.

Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., inspected the troops in the Kasr-el-Nil barracks, Cairo, on the 8th of October. The Cameron Highlanders, who were drawn up in line on the South Square, were first inspected. After the inspection the General addressed the battalion in the following words:—

“Major Kennedy, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Cameron Highlanders,—It is now more than eight months since I inspected you, when you were about to entrain for the Soudan. During that time you have crossed an enormous tract of country, principally desert. You have endured many hardships, and fought two battles with a very stubborn enemy. Your losses have been comparatively heavy, and I sincerely sympathise with you in that respect, but the advantage to the country of the Khedive and to our own Empire is inestimable. The inhabitants of the Soudan will again know the blessings of civilisation, and we hope that the future progress of that land will be unbounded. You have served with me in former years in the Soudan, and I am proud to be here to-day in Cairo addressing you as your own General Officer once more. The reports that have reached me about you throughout the expedition have shown that your work was all that could be desired, and I thank you, officers and men, for the thoroughness of your labours and the keenness with which they have been carried out.”

On the 15th of October Colonel G. L. C. Money, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., who commanded the 1st Battalion at the battles of the Atbara and Khartoum, was presented with an address of welcome in the Town Hall of Inverness, in presence of a large and influential gathering. The address was couched in the following terms:—

“To Colonel GORDON LORN CAMPBELL MONEY, D.S.O., A.D.C., commanding
1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders.

“SIR,—The Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Royal Burgh of Inverness, for themselves and on behalf of the whole community of the burgh, desire to accord you a hearty welcome to the Capital of the Highlands upon your return from Egypt.

“The people of Inverness, the headquarters of your battalion, have watched with peculiar interest the operations and the noble achievements of our army in the Soudan, and in particular of the gallant regiment under your command. We feel that the laurels won by the Cameron Highlanders at the Atbara and Omdurman have not only added a new lustre to the already glorious record of

our county regiment, but are a legitimate source of pride to the community from which the regiment is drawn, and in which it has its centre.

“ We now welcome you on your return home not only on account of the gallant part you played in the battles of your country, but as representing our territorial regiment, and we trust you may be long spared to serve your country and to earn fresh distinction for yourself.

“ Signed in name and on behalf of the Provost, Magistrates, Town Council, and community of the Royal Burgh of Inverness by

“ WILLIAM MACBEAN, *Provost*, and

“ KENNETH MACDONALD, *Town Clerk*.

“ Dated INVERNESS, the 15th October 1898.”

On the 19th of October all the British troops in Cairo and Abbassiyeh were presented on parade with the Egyptian medal for the Soudan campaign, about 1200 officers and men receiving the decoration upon this occasion from the hands of the Sirdar. At the conclusion of the distribution of medals Sir Herbert Kitchener addressed the troops as follows:—

“ I am very glad to have been able to present you with your medals to-day; they will be a memorial to you of the campaign we have had together, and a token of the gratitude of His Highness the Khedive and the Egyptian people for your services in the Soudan. It is a great satisfaction to me to have this opportunity of thanking you all for your excellent services during the recent campaign, and I am particularly glad to be able to express to the men of the 1st Brigade, the Cameron men, the Seaforth men, as well as the Lincolns and Warwicks, who are not present, how highly I appreciate their services. I do not allude to their fighting at Atbara and Omdurman. British soldiers want no thanks for that sort of service. But I allude to the cheerful, soldier-like spirit with which you bore the long and trying wait at Darmali, through the heat of a Soudan summer. That was a test of endurance out of which you came triumphantly, and when the advance sounded were ready to start as fit and fine a brigade as ever I wish to command.”

On the 28th of October the battalion received back its Colours from Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., in whose custody they had remained during the late campaign. A Guard of Honour, under Captain the Hon. E. O. Murray, Lieutenants N. J. G. Cameron and D. N. C. C. Miers, with the band and pipers, proceeded to the General's house, where Lady Grenfell handed the Colours to Lieutenants Cameron and Miers. Major Watson-Kennedy,

in a few appropriate words, thanked her ladyship and Sir Francis for their great kindness in keeping the Colours for the battalion during its absence on active service in the Soudan.

On the 30th of November (St Andrew's night) the officers of the Cameron and Seaforth Highlanders had a combined dinner at the Ghesireh Hotel, Cairo, to which every available Scotsman was invited. Colonel R. Murray (Seaforth Highlanders), in his speech at the dinner, said that he hoped that this campaign of 1898 would result in a lasting—he would even say an everlasting—friendship between the Seaforth and Cameron Highlanders, a hope that was most heartily endorsed by every officer present.

On the 10th of December, at Kincaig, near Kingussie, Major G. R. Cavaye unveiled a monument erected to the memory of Piper James Stewart and his comrades, who fell at the battle of the Atbara. The memorial, which is in the form of an Ionic cross, has been erected on a commanding site within the grounds of the Public Hall at Kincaig; the cross is made of Aberdeen granite, and on the upper part of it the following words from Revelation ii. 10 are cut: "*Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life,*" and on a panel below there is an inscription in the following words:—

"THIS CROSS HAS BEEN ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
PIPER PETER¹ STEWART AND HIS BRAVE COMRADES
OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS,
WHO FOR QUEEN AND COUNTRY FELL IN THE BATTLE OF ATBARA
ON THE NILE, APRIL VIII. M·D·C·C·C·XC·VIII."

The names of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who lost their lives in the campaigns of the Atbara and Khartoum (*vide* Appendix) were also placed upon the monument in Inverness which was erected in memory of those who fell in the early days of the occupation of Egypt.

In addition to the losses sustained this year by the regiment on active service, the Cameron Highlanders had also to mourn the loss of Major T. A. Mackenzie and Lieutenant J. C. O. Blair, both of whom died in Scotland while serving at the depot.

¹ Piper Stewart's Christian name was James; it is incorrectly stated on the monument.

On the 31st of December Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., left Cairo to take up his new duties as Governor of Malta; all the officers of the battalion were present at the railway station to say good-bye and to wish him "God-speed."

1898.—2nd Battalion.

On the 31st of March a draft of 75 recruits joined from the depot. On the same day, in order to make room for the 3rd Seaforth Highlanders, who were assembling at Fort George for training, two companies were sent on detachment,— "A" Company, under Major Malcolm, proceeding to Aberdeen, and "B" Company, under Captain D. L. MacEwen, to Inverness.

On the 1st of April the fourth company, "D," was formed, its first captain being Captain W. D. Ewart.

After being a month in Aberdeen, "A" Company received orders to march back to Fort George by road. As Major Malcolm was away, Captain Hon. W. Forbes (Gordon Highlanders) was placed in command, the other officers with the company being Lieutenant Baird and Surgeon-Major Mitchell, R.A.M.C. The following was the route taken :—

Kintore to Inch	13	miles.
Inch to Huntley	14	"
Huntley to Keith	12	"
Keith to Elgin	18½	"
Elgin to Forres	12½	"
Forres to Fort George	19	"

The march took one week, Sunday being spent in Elgin. In some of the districts traversed regular troops had not been seen in a body for very many years (not indeed since the rising of 1745), and the appearance of the detachment evoked much interest, the company being entertained at all the different towns and villages. The greatest kindness was experienced on all sides, the local pipe bands often assisting to play the company along the roads in the vicinity of their stations.

After the completion of the march, the commanding officer ex-

pressed his recognition of the friendly civilities received in the following terms:—

“The Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders thanks the Provosts, and officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Volunteers, for the cordial reception given to the detachment on its march from Aberdeen. The march was greatly enjoyed, and the hospitality received was much appreciated by all ranks.

“(Signed) J. M. HUNT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
“ *Commanding 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders.*

“FORT GEORGE, 11th of May 1898.”

On the 7th of July General Chapman, C.B., commanding the Scottish District, inspected the battalion. The result of this first annual inspection was most satisfactory, General Chapman stating, at its conclusion, that he was much gratified at the promise shown by such a young battalion. The parade state gave the following numbers:—10 officers, 1 warrant officer, 21 sergeants, 10 drummers, and 339 rank and file.

On the 31st of August a Guard of Honour, consisting of 56 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Major D. F. Davidson and 2nd Lieutenants S. Hay and H. T. Lumsden, proceeded to Ballater for duty during the stay of Her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral.

On the 1st of September the establishment of the battalion was increased by a fifth company, Captain Chancellor being its first commander.

On the 29th of October the Queen presented Colours to the battalion at Balmoral. On this date a detachment of 9 officers and 150 non-commissioned officers and men proceeded to Ballater, where, prior to marching to Balmoral, they were joined by the Guard of Honour under Major D. F. Davidson. At 12.45 P.M. the detachment, divided into four companies, was drawn up in line on the lawn facing the main entrance to the Castle.

The following officers of the regiment were present on parade:—

2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunt; Majors H. Malcolm, D. F. Davidson, and A. Scott-Elliot; Captain D. L. MacEwen; Lieutenant and Adjutant L. O. Græme; Lieutenant P. T. C. Baird; and 2nd Lieutenants S. Hay, H. T. Lumsden, G. D. S. Dunbar, A. D. Macpherson, and D. E. M. Crichton.

1st Battalion.—Major G. R. Cavaye and Lieutenant the Hon. A. H. Maitland.

1st Volunteer Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Munro and Captains J. Leslie Fraser and Alexander Fraser.

Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Empress Frederick and Princess Henry of Battenberg, was received on arrival with a Royal salute, after which the line advanced to within twenty paces of the Royal carriage, when three sides of a square were formed round the piled drums.

The Colours were in charge of Colour-Sergeants P. Binnie and R. M'David.

The consecration service was then conducted by the Rev. Mr Sibbald, chaplain to Her Majesty, at the conclusion of which the two Colours were handed to the Queen by Majors Malcolm and Davidson.

On receiving them from the regimental majors, Her Majesty presented the Colours to Lieutenants Baird and the Hon. A. H. Maitland with these words:—

“It gives me great pleasure to present these Colours to the new battalion of my own Cameron Highlanders. I feel sure that they will always be safe in your keeping, and that you will ever maintain the high reputation of your gallant regiment and emulate the noble example of those comrades who so recently laid down their lives in the Soudan at duty's call.”

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunt then made the following reply:—

“On behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, I beg to tender to your Majesty our most respectful thanks for the honour which you have done us in presenting us with our first Colours. The special favour which has been shown to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders to-day by the gracious presence of your Majesty on this occasion will never be forgotten by the regiment. It will be our earnest endeavour, as it will be henceforth our proud duty, to deserve this honour and to defend these Colours with the last drop of our blood, and it is our hope to be allowed, should occasion offer, to add fresh victories to those already emblazoned on the Colours of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.”

The battalion subsequently marched past, the ceremony concluding, when line had been re-formed, with three cheers for the Queen.

The men were afterwards entertained to dinner in the iron ball-room, lunch being served for the officers in the Castle.

The battalion commenced its return march to Ballater shortly after 3 P.M., and entrained for Fort George.

On the 1st of November the establishment of the battalion was increased by a sixth company, which was placed under Captain C. Mitchell-Innes.

Towards the end of this month the 2nd Cameron Highlanders were placed under orders to proceed to Aldershot, and on the 3rd of December the following order was promulgated from the Head-quarter Office, Scottish District:—

“On the departure of the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders from this command, the G.O.C. desires to place on record the facts regarding its recruitment. The raising of this corps was ordered on the 20th of February 1897 with an establishment of three companies; increased to four companies on the 21st of March 1898, with a strength, all ranks, of 449; increased by one company of 109, all ranks, on the 15th of August 1898, and further increased to six companies on the 1st October 1898, with a total strength of 668 all ranks, and the present strength of the battalion has reached the full number authorised. The G.O.C. has great pleasure in stating that the recruits who have joined this battalion are nearly all of them Scotchmen, and that very many of them have their homes in Highland districts. They have taken advantage of the educational facilities which the service affords, and have secured an unusual number of school certificates; in physical training, too, they have been successful; in musketry they have gained approbation. In the training of this battalion, during the early period of its military life, Colonel Hunt and all the officers and non-commissioned officers who have assisted him deserve the highest credit. The G.O.C. has been greatly interested in their progress from the first, and is confident that in every stage of its career the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders will add to the high reputation which, with the 1st Battalion, it inherits from a long line of fighting soldiers, and that in whatever country it may be called upon to serve it will maintain the high character which it has secured in its early days, and will always prove a credit to Scotland.”

On the 6th of December the battalion, with a strength of 17 officers and 601 other ranks, entrained for Aldershot, which was reached the following day. On arrival the Cameron Highlanders were played to their new quarters in Blenheim barracks, North Camp, by the band of the Scottish Rifles. The battalion was to form part of the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

On the 14th of December Sergeant David Charles Edward French Comyn obtained his commission in the East Surrey Regiment; he afterwards was transferred to the Royal Highlanders on the 17th of March 1900.

1898.—3rd Battalion.

Information was received on January the 31st that the 3rd Cameron Highlanders had been selected, as one of four battalions of Scottish Militia, to take part in the autumn manœuvres which were to be held this year in the South of England. In consequence of this the annual training was to be extended to thirty-four days.

On August 11th the battalion assembled at Inverness and proceeded by rail to Barry Links camp, under command of Colonel The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, the strength being 19 officers, 34 permanent staff, and 876 Militia non-commissioned officers and men.

On arrival at Barry the battalion was exercised in musketry, and on the 20th of the month it was inspected by Colonel W. Gordon, who expressed himself highly pleased with it in every respect and confident that it would do well at the manœuvres.

On the 25th of August the 3rd Cameron Highlanders left Barry camp for Salisbury Plain, arriving on the following evening at Hominton, where they detrained and joined the 3rd Brigade of the 2nd Division of the Northern Army. They were met at the railway station on arrival by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who complimented The Mackintosh on the fine appearance of his battalion.

During the operations which ensued the work of the battalion received much praise, the Commander-in-Chief and the Commander of the Northern Army both expressing their marked approval of its appearance and steadiness. The Secretary of State for War also congratulated the commanding officer upon being at the head of such a fine body of Highlanders. During the whole manœuvres, although the average daily march was about seventeen miles, only three or four men fell out. The battalion always stepped out well, the men singing Gaelic songs as they went along, much to the interest and amusement of the local inhabitants and the members of other regiments.

1899.—1st Battalion.

During the interval between the departure of Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Grenfell and the arrival of his successor—Major-General the Honourable R. Talbot, C.B.—the command of the British troops in Egypt devolved upon Major-General Lane, commanding at Alexandria. Captain the Honourable E. O. Murray acted as aide-de-camp to General Lane while the latter was in command.

Major-General the Honourable R. Talbot on arrival in Cairo was received at the railway station by a Guard of Honour from the battalion, with the band and pipers, under the command of Captain Angus Cameron, with Lieutenant W. M. Stewart carrying the regimental Colour.

After church parade on Sunday the 12th of February an interesting ceremony took place, when the medals for “Distinguished Conduct in the Field” for the Soudan campaign were presented to the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men stationed in Kasr-el-Nil barracks. The troops on parade consisted of the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, the 2nd Company Royal Engineers, and detachments of the Army Service Corps and Army Ordnance Department. Major-General Talbot, C.B., in presenting the medals, congratulated the recipients on having been awarded by Her Majesty one of the most honourable distinctions that a soldier can secure. The following members of the battalion were decorated upon this occasion:—Sergeant-Major Donald M'Leod, Colour-Sergeant Thomas E. Mackenzie, and Colour-Sergeant Andrew Fisher.

On the 22nd of April Colonel G. L. C. Money, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., to the regret of all ranks, took farewell of the battalion, and proceeded on leave of absence, pending the completion of his tenure of command. The following was published in battalion orders of this date:—

“Colonel Money on bidding farewell to the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders desires to thank all ranks under his command for their loyal support during his tenure of command, and also his appreciation of their behaviour under trying circumstances during last year's campaign in the Soudan. In bidding good-bye to all ranks, Colonel Money wishes them all success and good fortune during their careers as soldiers.”

On the 17th of May Captain the Honourable A. G. A. Hore-Ruthven, V.C., from the 3rd Battalion Highland Light Infantry (Militia) (attached to the Egyptian army), was gazetted to the regiment. He had been awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry at the battle of Gedaref on the 22nd of September 1898.

On the 21st of May Colonel G. L. C. Money, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., was placed on half-pay on completion of his period in command of the battalion, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. A. Watson-Kennedy was promoted lieutenant-colonel and appointed to the command of the battalion.

On the 22nd of May Major A. de S. M'Kerrell was promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel, in recognition of his services at the battle of Gedaref while employed with the Egyptian army.

On the 24th of May, after the ceremony of trooping the Colours, No. 281 Private Finlay Cameron was presented by Lord Cromer with the medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field."

On the 22nd of September the annual inspection of the depot, by General E. F. Chapman, C.B., commanding the Scottish District, took place. The state of the weather necessitated the abandonment of the usual parade, the General making his inspection of the recruits in the barrack-rooms. He expressed himself pleased with all he had seen.

1899.—2nd Battalion.

On the 1st of April the establishment of the battalion was increased by a seventh company, "G," Captain Hon. E. O. Murray being its first captain. On the 1st of May the eighth and last company, "H," was formed under Captain Douglas-Hamilton.

On the 26th of June the battalion took part in a review held by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on Laffan's Plain. There were 14,700 men on parade.

During the same month Her Majesty presented to the sergeants' mess of the battalion a signed portrait of herself and copies of her two books—'Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands,' and 'More Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands.'

In October, on the outbreak of the South African War, the battalion was ordered to Gibraltar to relieve a battalion of the Guards

which was sent to the front. On the 22nd of the month, therefore, the Cameron Highlanders entrained at Aldershot for Southampton, where they embarked for the Rock in the s.s. *Malta*. On arrival at Gibraltar on the 28th of October, the battalion was quartered at Buena Vista barracks. Its strength on landing was 21 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 661 non-commissioned officers and men. The following officers embarked with the battalion on its first tour of foreign service:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunt; Majors F. Hacket-Thompson and A. Scott-Elliot; Captains A. F. Douglas-Hamilton, W. D. Ewart, J. D. M'Lachlan, Hon. E. O. Murray, A. Chancellor, and C. Mitchell-Innes; Captain and Adjutant L. O. Græme; Lieutenants H. T. Lumsden, Sir G. D. Dunbar, and D. E. M. M. Crichton; 2nd Lieutenants P. Mitford, H. W. M'Cowan, R. Campbell, C. H. Campbell, J. R. C. Heathcote, R. B. Trotter, and A. G. Cameron; Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. Cameron; Sergeant-Major J. C. Austin; and Bandmaster H. Fisher.

On the embarkation of the battalion the details left behind at Aldershot were attached to the 3rd Battalion, which was then embodied, both the 1st and 2nd Battalions being abroad.

During the month of December two drafts arrived at Gibraltar, one of 50 non-commissioned officers and men from the details at Aldershot, the other, of the same strength, from the depot at Inverness.

1899.—3rd Battalion.

The battalion assembled for training at Inverness on June the 9th and proceeded by rail to Fort George, under Colonel The Mackintosh of Mackintosh.

On July the 3rd it was inspected by Colonel R. H. Murray, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., commanding 72nd/79th Regimental District, who expressed himself well satisfied with its state of efficiency. The strength present at training was 19 officers, 34 permanent staff, and 806 Militia non-commissioned officers and men.

On July the 5th the battalion returned by rail to Inverness, when the men were dismissed.

In consequence of the South African War, the 3rd Cameron Highlanders, on the 26th of October, were ordered by Royal

Proclamation to be embodied, and on the 25th of November definite instructions were received that the battalion would assemble at Inverness on December 6th. At 2.30 P.M. on that date, all the men having been clothed and equipped, the Cameron Highlanders left Inverness for Aldershot, an enormous crowd being gathered in the streets to give them a hearty send-off. The strength on entrainment was 746 of all ranks. There were very few absentees, but leave was given to a certain number of married men to remain at home.

On arrival at Aldershot the battalion was quartered in the Royal Engineer barracks, Stanhope lines.

1900.—1st Battalion.

At the outbreak of the South African War there seemed but little likelihood of the 1st Battalion being sent from Cairo to take part in the fighting, and it was not until the 20th of January 1900 that a telegram was received from the War Office ordering the Cameron Highlanders to be held in readiness to embark at an early date.

On the night of the 20th of February the officers were entertained by the residents of Cairo at a farewell dinner, which was presided over by Sir Rennell Rodd.

On the morning of March the 2nd, Lord Cromer presented each man of the battalion with a pipe and some tobacco, the gift of the inhabitants of Cairo. The same evening, amidst a scene of great enthusiasm at the railway station, the Cameron Highlanders left for Suez in two trains.

At Suez next morning they embarked on board the hired transport *Simla*, which had brought out 394 reservists for the battalion from home. The strength on embarkation was 27 officers and 1064 other ranks, the names of the officers being as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Watson-Kennedy; Majors Malcolm and Cavaye; Captains Egerton, M'Lean, H. R. Brown, N. J. G. Cameron, Nicholson, and Adlercron; Lieutenants Craig-Brown, Stewart, Miers, Sandilands, Hay, Horne, Murdoch, P. W. N. Fraser, Macpherson, Collins, and A. B. Robertson; 2nd Lieutenants Shand, Orr, Lord James Stewart-Murray, and Antrobus; Brevet-Major and Adjutant J. Campbell; Captain and Quartermaster Yeadon; and Sergeant-Major D. M'Leod.

The only break in the voyage to South Africa was at Zanzibar, which was reached on March 14th. Here three days were spent in coaling in the most overpowering heat. During the stay of the ship in port much hospitality was shown to the battalion by the British residents; and state carriages, driven by natives in red coats and gold-braided hats, were placed at the disposal of the officers by the Sultan, who also made a handsome present to the men of a hundred dozen bottles of beer and several boat-loads of fruit. To give the men some exercise they were landed unarmed and marched through the town, their dress and the music of the pipes exciting great admiration amongst the natives. A draft of the Seaforth Highlanders which was on board the *Simla* also took part in this march.

During the voyage a certain portion of each day was set aside for gymnastic drill, to keep the men fit, and the reservists, many for the first time, were instructed in using the Lee-Metford rifle.

When off Durban, a ship's boy fell overboard, and Private J. Gordon, of "G" Company, bravely dived after him, although it was getting dark at the time and a very choppy sea was running. Private Gordon was picked up all right by the boat which was at once lowered, but the unfortunate boy was never seen again.

The *Simla* arrived off East London on March 23rd, but owing to the heavy swell it was not possible to effect a landing until the 25th, when orders were received for the battalion to proceed direct to Bloemfontein in three trains. The capital of the Free State had just been occupied by Lord Roberts after his victories at Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, and Dreifontein, and the army was now awaiting the completion of the necessary arrangements for a further advance upon Pretoria.

The Cameron Highlanders were not, however, destined to go straight through to Bloemfontein. A vexatious delay occurred at Bethulie bridge over the Orange River, where the battalion was ordered to detrain and go under canvas. The Boers had recently demolished the large iron-girder bridge here, and consequently railway trucks had to be pushed by hand over the ordinary road bridge, which was not strong enough to bear the weight of an engine or to carry more than one truck at a time. Several days were spent in

this wearisome task of getting supplies and rolling-stock across the river.

On the 29th of March, however, orders were received for the battalion to move on to Bloemfontein, and the following day "C," "E," and "H" Companies, under Major Malcolm, marched to Bethulie village to entrain. These companies reached their destination the same evening. Headquarters, "D," and "G" Companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Watson-Kennedy, followed on April 2nd, but "A," "B," and the M.I. Companies were detrained *en route* to guard the bridge at Kaffir River Station.

On the 31st of March the disaster at Sannah's Post occurred, some twenty-five miles to the East of Bloemfontein, and the 9th Division (including the Highland Brigade) marched out to General Broadwood's support. The Cameron Highlanders were not, however, called upon to take part in these operations.

On the 3rd of April the five companies at Bloemfontein were ordered to entrain as quickly as possible for Bethanie Station to join a force, under Major-General Sir W. Gatacre, which was to march to the relief of a detachment of the Royal Irish Rifles, cut off and surrounded in the village of Reddersburg. These companies, under Colonel Kennedy, left Bloemfontein at 3.30 A.M. on the 4th, and detrained three hours later at Bethanie, where they were joined by M'Neill's Scouts, one company of the Berkshire M.I., and three field batteries. A splendid march, to Reddersburg and back, of twenty-eight miles in twenty-two hours followed, but unfortunately it was undertaken in vain. The detachment had surrendered before the arrival of help.

On their return to Bethanie the five companies of the Cameron Highlanders marched eight miles up the line to Kaffir River Bridge to join the remainder of the battalion; "C," "H," and the M.I. Companies going on to Bloemfontein to take charge there of the regimental camp. "A," "B," "D," "E," and "G" Companies remained at Kaffir river until April the 25th, when they also returned to Bloemfontein.

On April the 27th, prior to leaving Bloemfontein for Glen, the battalion was inspected by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, who referred to the fact that he had met the 79th for the first time at Cawnpore,

as far as he knew before any one then on parade had been born. He remembered thinking what a fine body of men they looked, and he thought they seemed to be very much the same now.

“Before,” he said, “we have brought this war to what I hope we shall by the grace of God bring it to—viz., a successful issue,—you will have many miles to march, but I feel sure that in all your hardships and privations you will acquit yourselves worthy of our Queen, our country, and the regiment to which you belong.”

At Glen, which is a few miles to the North of Bloemfontein, the Cameron Highlanders joined the 21st Infantry Brigade, a new brigade which was to be formed under the orders of Major-General Bruce Hamilton, and which was to consist of the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, the 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, and the City Imperial Volunteers. This brigade, when formed, was allotted to General Ian Hamilton's column, which was also to include Brigadier-General Broadwood's Cavalry Brigade, some mounted infantry and artillery, and the 19th Infantry Brigade under Major-General Smith-Dorrien. It was Lord Roberts' intention that, whilst he himself with the main body of the army moved North upon Pretoria along the railway by Kroonstad and Vereeniging, General Ian Hamilton's troops, supported by the 9th Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir H. Colvile, should advance to the Vaal to the East of the railway upon a general line marked by the towns of Winburg, Ventersburg, Lindley, and Heilbron.

On May the 1st the 21st Brigade effected a junction at Jacob's Rust, near Mount Thaba, with the remainder of General Ian Hamilton's column, which had been fighting for several days in the vicinity of Thabanchu and Houtnek.

On May the 3rd the whole force marched sixteen miles northward to Isobellafontein, and the following day, after a further march of twelve miles, engaged the enemy near Welkom Farm, just to the South of the Vet river. Upon this occasion the Cameron Highlanders experienced no loss, although the battalion was extended to attack, but some casualties occurred amongst the mounted troops and in the Highland Brigade, which occupied a high hill, called the Baviaansberg, on General Hamilton's right.

On the morning of the 5th the Vet river was crossed without further opposition, and the same evening Winburg was occupied.

The march was resumed on May the 9th, and on the 10th the Zand river was forded after some fighting, in which, amongst other casualties, the Cameron Highlanders had one man wounded. By nightfall the town of Ventersburg was in our hands. From here the 21st Brigade marched to Kroonstad, where it arrived on May the 12th.

General Ian Hamilton's force, "the Winburg Column" as it was termed, was now ordered to move upon Lindley, President Steyn's headquarters for the moment, in order to make a wide turning movement to the East and take in flank any Boer forces which might oppose the main advance along the Kroonstad-Vereeniging railway. The column left Kroonstad on May the 15th, reached Lindley in three marches, and then in three more occupied Heilbron, where it arrived on May the 23rd. The march was uneventful for the infantry, as the enemy confined his attentions to the mounted flank and rear guards.

From Heilbron the column marched, *viâ* Spitzkop and Wonderheuvel, to the Vaal river: at the latter place the name of the "Winburg Column" was changed to that of "Hamilton's Force."

On May the 26th the battalion crossed the Vaal river at Wonderwater just to the West of Vereeniging, and for the first time set foot on Transvaal soil, the Camerons following the Gordons across the drift to the tune of "All the blue bonnets are over the Border." About this time the cold became intense: there were hard frosts every night, and until the sun was well up the dams and spruits were coated with ice. Anything that would burn was picked up and carried for miles by the men. It was no uncommon thing, in these days of big columns, for the waggons with the blankets not to reach the bivouacs until hours after the troops had halted, and sometimes, owing to a bad breakdown at a drift, the men had to pass the whole night without any blankets at all.

On the 28th of May, General French's mounted force came in contact with the enemy and drove the Boers back upon Johannesburg. General Ian Hamilton's column, which had now moved to the West of the railway and was marching in General French's rear, reached Cypherfontein, twenty-five miles South-West of Johannesburg, the same afternoon. On the evening of the 28th the position of the opposing forces was as follows:—Lord Roberts, with two divisions, was at Meyerton on the railway; General Ian Hamilton at Cypherfontein;

and General French, with the cavalry, a few miles further to the North-West. The Boers were holding the Klip River Berg range, a position of considerable strength ten miles South of the Rand.

The Field-Marshal decided that on the following day General French should work round the Boer position to the West and come upon Johannesburg from the rear, and that General Hamilton should attack the West end of the Klip River Berg, whilst he himself advanced up the railway and threatened the eastern flank of the Boer position.

At daybreak on the 29th a thick mist enveloped the hills, affording an excellent opportunity for a concealed advance; in fact, General Hamilton's column actually passed the right flank of the Boers unobserved, and thereby forced them to retire to a second position near Doornkop, the closing scene of the Jameson Raid. At 1.15 P.M., after marching sixteen miles, our infantry found themselves facing a chain of low rocky kopjes which were strongly held by the Boers. The 19th Brigade, under Major-General Smith-Dorrien, at once opened the attack, but as it was seen that a determined resistance was likely to be encountered, the 21st Brigade was ordered to co-operate on its left. The Cameron Highlanders were at first left in support of the remainder of their brigade, in which situation, however, they came under artillery fire, one shell unfortunately killing Lance-Sergeant E. North and wounding two other men of "B" Company.

In a determined advance, which drove the enemy from his position, the brunt of the fighting fell on the 19th Brigade, which had a heavy casualty list, the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders alone losing 8 officers and 100 non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded. In the 21st Brigade the casualties amounted to 1 sergeant and 2 men killed, 1 officer and 30 men wounded, the loss of the Cameron Highlanders being 1 sergeant killed and 3 men wounded.

The troops encamped, under anything but favourable conditions, upon the ground which had been won from the enemy. There were gruesome traces of the fight to be seen, the Boer loss being estimated at 70 killed; the veldt, set on fire by design or shell fire, had been reduced to sooty powder, there was neither water nor fuel to cook with, little enough to cook, and the waggons did not arrive until well on into the night.

On the following morning, May the 30th, the brigade marched to Florida, a suburb of Johannesburg, where it remained for two days;

it then moved to Bramfontein, a picturesque camp eight miles from Florida and four miles North-West of Johannesburg.

On June the 3rd the army resumed its advance upon Pretoria, covering fifteen miles, and on the following day, after some desultory fighting, came within close reach of the Boer capital, the mounted infantry being in possession of ground which completely dominated the town. Not a single shot was fired by those much vaunted forts which had been constructed and armed at such enormous cost.

On the morning of the 5th, after a long pause, in which it was popularly supposed that General Louis Botha was coming out to surrender formally to Lord Roberts, orders were issued for the troops to enter and march through the town. As the Cameron Highlanders came in from the South-West great interest was taken in the racecourse and grand stand, where the British prisoners of war had at one time been lodged, whilst the marble lions outside President Kruger's house also were the subject of much comment. Passing the Dopper Church and traversing the main square, the battalion marched past Lord Roberts, who, with his staff, had taken up a position close to the old Dutch Kirk. As the regiment strode past to the strains of "Pibroch o' Donuil Dubh" the greatest possible enthusiasm was displayed by the crowd, which evidently included a large number of British sympathisers.

The battalion bivouacked just outside the town for the night, and every one now hoped to enjoy a brief period of rest. In this they were disappointed. Not only had the Boer forces succeeded in withdrawing from Pretoria to the East under cover of pretended negotiations, a withdrawal which was ultimately to lead to the organisation of a vast guerilla campaign, but the most vigorous and sustained attacks were being delivered against our communications in the Orange River Colony.

The 19th Brigade was at once sent down the line again across the Vaal, and at 2 P.M. on the 6th the Cameron Highlanders, with the remainder of their brigade, started to march to Irene Junction, a station about twelve miles South of Pretoria. Two days later the brigade marched to Garsfontein, and on the 11th and 12th of June it took part in the fighting, to the East of the railway, in the vicinity of Diamond Hill. In this engagement, in which that gallant soldier the Earl of Airlie lost his life, the Cameron Highlanders, who were on

rear-guard, had no casualties. At the conclusion of these operations the battalion returned to Pretoria.

On June the 19th General Ian Hamilton's column (less the 19th Brigade) started to march *viâ* Springs, Heidelberg, and Frankfort to operate against the Boers who were causing so much trouble in the Orange River Colony. At Heidelberg, however, General Hamilton had the misfortune to break his collar-bone, and he was compelled to relinquish his command into the hands of Major-General Sir Archibald Hunter, an old and tried friend of the Cameron Highlanders.

At Frankfort, where the force arrived on July the 1st, a junction was effected with the Highland Brigade, which was under the command of Major-General Hector Macdonald. Captain Craig-Brown also rejoined at the same time from Bloemfontein, bringing with him a quantity of warm clothing,—which was badly needed, as the men were still clad in khaki drill,—a large consignment of mails, and a number of comforts sent out by Lady Elibank and other kind friends of the regiment.

From Frankfort the march was directed upon Bethlehem, as the Free State Army, under General Prinsloo, was reported to be retiring into the mountainous district of the Wittebergen. At the town of Reitz, where the battalion spent several days, two companies on outpost had the misfortune to lose all their kits in a veldt fire. These fires were a feature of the campaign, originating, as often as not, from a man carelessly dropping a match in the dry grass. In the twinkling of an eye the whole camp would be swept by a crackling sheet of flame, leaving a man just time to seize a rifle, cut a horse's picketing rope, or strike a bivouac and make off. At night the veldt fires could be seen stretching for miles, and producing the most strange and weird effects.

On July the 14th the battalion reached Bethlehem. The situation at this moment was as follows:—The Boer forces, under Generals Prinsloo, C. De Wet, Olivier, and Roux, had retired into the Brandwater basin, an area of country hemmed in between the Wittebergen mountains on the North and the Caledon river on the South. This basin, as the Basutos beyond the Caledon prevented any passage of that river in their direction, could only be entered by our troops, or quitted by the enemy, by five passes, known respectively as Commando Nek, Slabbert's Nek, Retief's Nek, Naauwpoort

Nek, and Golden Gate. Commando Nek was being approached by a portion of the 8th Division under Lieutenant-General Sir Leslie Rundle, Slabbert's Nek by columns under Major-Generals Paget and Clements, and Retief's and Naauwpoort Neks by Sir Archibald Hunter's troops. Golden Gate, an almost impassable defile, remained for the present altogether unguarded.

Unfortunately, however, at this juncture, and before Sir Archibald Hunter, who was waiting for supplies, could close in upon the mountains, block the passes, and hem in the Boer forces, a certain number of the enemy, under the redoubtable Christian De Wet, were successful in escaping through Slabbert's Nek and in passing, pursued by Broadwood's Cavalry Brigade to the North, between the columns under Generals Paget and Clements and the troops in Bethlehem.

On July 19th the much needed supplies reached Sir Archibald's headquarters. On this day a convoy of 400 waggons, under a strong escort, arrived at Bethlehem from Heilbron under Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Ewart, Cameron Highlanders, who had narrowly escaped an encounter with De Wet near Sterkfontein Drift. He brought with him the Volunteer Service Company of the regiment under Lieutenant John Campbell.

A large number of troops had by this time been collected in Bethlehem, the force including Colonel Bainbridge's M.I., Lovat's Scouts under Major Hon. A. D. Murray, Rimington's Guides, the Highland Brigade, the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex, the 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, and several batteries of artillery. Everything was ready for a forward move.

On July the 20th a column, consisting of 500 Mounted Infantry, the 81st Field Battery, and the Cameron Highlanders, moved out of Bethlehem, under Major-General Bruce Hamilton, with the object of making a reconnaissance toward Spitzkop, and forcing any Boers who might be met in that direction back into Naauwpoort Nek. Some fighting took place in the course of the afternoon, in which Captain A. C. M'Lean and two men of the regiment were wounded besides other casualties in the Mounted Infantry. On the following morning the advance upon Spitzkop was resumed, the hill being captured in the course of the day after a very sharp engagement, in which Lance-Corporal M. Marshall, Private H. Cameron, and Private J. M'Kenzie were killed; Captain H. R. Brown, Lieutenant W. M. Stewart, and

13 men wounded. The enemy retired in the direction of Naauwpoort.

During the 22nd, and up to midday on the 23rd, the troops remained in bivouac at the foot of Spitzkop, which was held by our outposts. The weather was bitterly cold, and on the night of the 22nd a severe snowstorm, accompanied by high wind, swept over the country. At midday on the 23rd General Bruce Hamilton took part of his force out of camp to dislodge some Boers from another hill called Little Spitzkop, but nothing of importance was accomplished, and the troops returned to camp under cover of darkness.

On the 24th of July, after two days' fighting, Retief's Nek was captured by the Highland Brigade and the Royal Sussex Regiment, and Slabbert's Nek by the columns under Major-Generals Paget and Clements. Almost simultaneously Sir Leslie Rundle made himself master of Commando Nek. Directly these passes were in his hands, Sir Archibald Hunter ordered General Macdonald to retrace his steps with the Highland Brigade and support General Hamilton, to the North of the mountains, in his efforts to close the defiles at Naauwpoort Nek and Golden Gate.

At midday on this eventful day the force under General Bruce Hamilton received orders to evacuate Spitzkop and continue its movement to the East. The road taken was extremely steep and difficult, so much so that in one place it was found necessary to treble-span the oxen in order to get the waggons along at all. This caused much delay, and the rear-guard was unable to reach the bivouac until the following morning.

On the 25th the advance was continued in the direction of Naauwpoort Nek, the force being joined on the way by the Highland Brigade with two heavy guns. Naauwpoort Nek was found to be strongly held, but on the 26th an attempt was made to force it. The point of attack allotted to the battalion was a rocky kopje some distance in front of the pass, the approach to which it blocked. The hill was at once attacked by three companies of the battalion, under Major Malcolm, and was taken almost without loss, only one man being wounded. The enemy now concentrated upon the ridges directly guarding the entrance to the Nek, and, as night was rapidly coming on, no further operations were considered possible. The day ended with a gallant but unsuccessful attempt by Lovat's Scouts to

capture a disabled gun—a bold effort which cost them 2 killed and 6 wounded, amongst the latter being Brodie of Brodie. Every one, however, had good reason to be satisfied with the result of the day's work, for, if we could not get in at the pass, the Boers could not come out.

Leaving part of the Highland Brigade to blockade Naauwpoort, the remainder of the force continued its march eastward on the following morning, with the object, if possible, of anticipating the Boers at Golden Gate, and closing this, the only remaining exit now left open to them. On the 28th, however, progress was arrested by a hostile force under General Olivier, which, abandoning all its wag-gons, had already been successful in passing Golden Gate. It had taken up a strong position at Stephanus Draai at right angles to General Hamilton's line of advance. As at this moment the portion of the Highland Brigade attached to the column was for some reason recalled to Naauwpoort Nek, the General suddenly found his force reduced to Lovat's Scouts, a battery of artillery, and the Cameron Highlanders. Realising that serious opposition was intended, and that delay would be fatal to the success of the whole operations, he at once detached "D" Company as a support to Lovat's Scouts, who were already engaged with the enemy's right, whilst with the remainder of the battalion, supported by the artillery, he moved against the Boer centre and left. The position was soon taken, though not without loss, and it was then discovered that Olivier had retired to a second ridge covering the one he had just evacuated. A further advance against this second position was equally successful; but with it the operations terminated for the day. Leaving two companies upon outpost to hold the ground won, the remainder of the troops went into bivouac for the night. In this brilliant little affair the Cameron Highlanders had 10 men wounded.

At dawn on the 29th the Boers, with three guns, were again found in position facing the ground which had been captured by us on the previous evening. "B" and "H" Companies were therefore sent forward to dislodge them, a mission which was successfully accomplished after a difficult advance over steep and rocky ground. In this attack 3 non-commissioned officers of the regiment, Sergeant A. Cameron, Lance-Sergeant G. Rennie, and Lance-Corporal D. Fraser, were wounded, of whom the first named died of his wounds.

General Olivier and his commando then made off in the direction of Harrismith, and on the 31st of July our men gained possession of Golden Gate. Here, on August the 1st, 1600 Boers surrendered to General Bruce Hamilton, with a large quantity of horses, rifles, and ammunition, and a gun, which had previously been captured from "U" Battery R.H.A.

In the meantime Sir Archibald Hunter, pressing on with his troops from the three captured passes into the Brandwater basin, had occupied Fouriesburg on July the 27th, and had defeated General Prinsloo at Slaapkranz on the 28th, driving his men up the valley in the direction of Naauwpoort and Golden Gate. Reduced in consequence to the most desperate straits, the Boer leader on the 29th opened negotiations for the surrender of his army. The unconditional terms demanded by Sir Archibald were acceded to on the following morning, when 4000 of the enemy, including the 1600 who surrendered at Golden Gate, laid down their arms and became prisoners of war. The behaviour of General Olivier, whose surrender was included in the articles of capitulation, in ignoring the obligation entered into by his own commander, was the subject of severe comment at the time.

The operations in the Wittebergen, for which a special clasp was conferred, were amongst the most arduous of the campaign, not only on account of the difficult nature of the country, but also by reason of the intense cold and the severity of the weather. The results, however, were so important that Wittebergen is well entitled to rank with Paardeberg as one of the two greatest achievements of the war.

On August the 3rd the battalion started, in charge of prisoners of war, to march back to Bethlehem, where it arrived on the 5th. As it entered the town it was met by Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter with the welcome greeting, "Well done, Camerons!"

On arrival at Bethlehem it was found that Private A. M'Intosh, "B" Company, who had been wounded at Spitzkop on July the 21st, had succumbed in hospital to his injuries.

On August the 7th a column, consisting of the 5th Mounted Infantry, the 79th Battery R.F.A., the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, and the Cameron Highlanders, left Bethlehem, *via* Senekal, for Winburg in charge of 1700 prisoners of war. It arrived at Winburg on August the 12th, when the captive burghers were entrained for Cape Town.

From Winburg the Cameron Highlanders marched to Kroonstad, where they were met by a draft of 2 sergeants and 100 rank and file under Captain A. D. Mackinnon and Lieutenant J. Burn. They then proceeded to Ventersburg, where they were joined by another draft of 3 sergeants and 97 rank and file under Lieutenant C. L. Patton-Bethune. This latter draft, together with the Volunteer Company before it proceeded to Bethlehem, had had many adventures, having been engaged with the enemy at Vredefort road, when Lieutenant J. Campbell, Lance-Sergeant D. Cameron, Dr T. Mitchell, and Private A. Cameron of the Service Company, and Lance-Corporal M. Morrison, 3rd Battalion, were wounded. It had also shared in other troublesome operations upon the lines of communication, and it had been present, together with the Volunteer Company under Lieutenant J. Campbell, at the ceremony of the proclamation, at Bloemfontein, of the annexation of the Free State.

While the battalion was engaged in the operations round Bethlehem, the Mounted Infantry Company had taken part in General Broadwood's pursuit of De Wet to the North. The men rode continuously from Bethlehem, through Vredefort and Parys, to Olivant's Nek in the Transvaal, where, but for the withdrawal of the garrison of the Nek through some misunderstanding, the Boer general must have been captured. During this long march, seldom a day passed without the column being engaged; in fact, as it neared its conclusion only a mile or two separated the pursuing and retreating forces. The extreme cold and the hardships inseparable from such forced marching resulted in the company, which had originally been 135 strong, returning to Pretoria with only 3 officers and 10 men still mounted.

At Vredefort, while returning to the line with some captured Boer waggons, the company was hotly engaged with the enemy, Captain Adlercron, Lieutenant Murdoch, and 5 men being wounded. Captain Adlercron, whose wound was a very dangerous one, was invalided home, and was unable to return to South Africa again. He had originally trained and organised the company, and had led it with great gallantry; his loss, therefore, was very seriously felt for the remainder of the campaign.

At 4 A.M. on the 25th of August, orders were received for the Cameron Highlanders to entrain at once for Winburg. On arrival at the latter town at 10.30 the same night, it was found that the

battalion, together with half the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, four guns, and some mounted troops, was to march at 4.15 A.M. on the following day to the relief of 250 Colonials who were surrounded by the enemy at Helpmakaar farm, nine miles distant. Fortunately assistance arrived in time, the Boers withdrawing as soon as our advanced guard appeared in sight. The Colonials were safe, but they had had an unpleasant experience, having lost 100 horses and having had 5 men killed and 25 wounded.

In spite of the tired condition of relieved and relieving forces, General Bruce Hamilton determined to return to Winburg at once. As matters turned out, this was a most fortunate decision, as the troops there were awakened the next morning at dawn by the sound of firing all round the town. An attack was being made by General Olivier, who believed that he had only the ordinary garrison to deal with. Every one turned out rapidly, and reinforcements were hurried up to the outpost line. The attack of the Boers, however, miscarried, and General Olivier (who mistook one of our picquets for his own men), his three sons, and twenty of his followers were captured.

These were stirring times, and there was little rest for any one. On August 31st General Bruce Hamilton's force was ordered to entrain without delay for Bloemfontein, whence, on the following morning, it started to make a forced march for the relief of the garrison of Ladybrand, which was reported to be surrounded by the enemy. The column moved by Sannah's Post and Thabanchu, arriving at its destination on September 5th, when the Boer commandoes dispersed. On the following morning General Hamilton paraded the Royal Sussex Regiment and Cameron Highlanders, and addressed them as follows:—

“Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Sussex and Cameron Highlanders: I wish to thank you for the way in which you have done this march; we have had an uncomfortable time of it lately, and have covered eighty miles in four days and a half. I hope before long, anyhow before any more rain comes on, to get you into tents, but if I do not, and if we have to go on, I feel sure you will all continue doing as well as you have done, on this occasion particularly, when you have borne all the hard marching without grumbling, every man of you determined to get in at the finish and up to time. I have known you now a long time, for we have done a thousand miles together, and I feel proud to command such a force.”

After a halt of five days at Leuw River Mills, in the vicinity of Ladybrand, the column moved to Lindley, where a half battalion of the Cameron Highlanders took up an outpost line for the defence of the town, whilst the other half, under Major Malcolm, marched out to meet a convoy of supplies which was on its way from Kroonstad under escort of the Highland Brigade. This latter half battalion returned to Lindley on the 4th of October, when it took over the picquet duties. On the following day a small force, which included the headquarters of the battalion, "C," "D," "E," "F," "H," and the Volunteer Companies, started off, under Major-General Bruce Hamilton, for the purpose of clearing the adjacent country. The column was employed in this manner until the 9th of October, when General Hamilton received orders to move to Kroonstad. He arrived at this town on the 11th, and remained there for five days.

On October the 16th General Hamilton's troops, forming part of a large force under Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hunter, again left Kroonstad for the western portion of the Free State. The village of Bothaville was reached on the 22nd, and four days later, after a circuitous march of some 100 miles, Kroonstad was re-entered.

On the 29th of October the six companies of the Cameron Highlanders entrained for Ventersburg road station, where a force of all arms was being assembled. On arriving at their destination it was found that preparations were in progress for a night march to dislodge some of the enemy from the town of Ventersburg, ten miles distant.

At 4.30 A.M. on the 30th, the hills overlooking Ventersburg were occupied, but it was found that the Boers had already evacuated the place. The night, however, did not pass without a skirmish, for during the march the rear portion of the column was fired into by a party of Boers ensconced upon a hill overlooking the road, Major Hanwell of the 39th Battery R.F.A. being killed, and one man of the Cameron Highlanders (Private Turnbull) being wounded.

On the 3rd of November the column left Ventersburg for Kroonstad, where it arrived on the 5th. On the 10th Major-General Hamilton was ordered to march back to Lindley, where, on the 13th, the whole battalion was again united. During the absence of the column, "A," "B," and "G" Companies, under Major Malcolm, together with half battalions of the Sussex and Bedfordshire Regiments, had passed a quiet time in Lindley, the Boers being very little in evidence.

On the 17th of November the Cameron Highlanders finally left Lindley with a column under Major-General Hamilton. They visited Heilbron and Frankfort, and were then split up into detachments and posted along the drifts of the Vaal river between Vereeniging and Parys, with the object of preventing the passage of Boers from the Transvaal into the Free State. While employed upon this duty, Lieutenant-Colonel Watson-Kennedy was invalided from the front, and proceeded home to the United Kingdom, leaving the command of the battalion in the hands of Major Malcolm.

On December the 16th the regiment was again concentrated for a long march through the western portion of the Orange Free State in company with Rimington's Guides, the Cape Mounted Rifles, Brabant's Horse, the 39th Battery R.F.A., and detachments of various other units. Vredefort, Hoopstadt, and Bultfontein were visited in turn; and on January 12th, 1901, the battalion arrived once more at Ventersburg road station, 250 miles having been covered within a month.

On December the 21st the battalion received news of the serious losses sustained by the Mounted Infantry Company in the disastrous action at Nooitgedacht. After spending three months in trekking about with Major-General Clement's column in the Magaliesberg district, during which period it was in constant touch with the determined men of General Delarey's commando, the company was involved in the serious reverse which overtook the force at dawn on December 13th.

In the first moments of the Boer attack Lieutenant Murdoch was killed. He had previously been wounded at Vredefort, and throughout the campaign had displayed singular courage and devotion to duty. Lieutenant Sandilands was also dangerously wounded. In this helpless condition he was assisted off the field by Sergeant Donald Farmer, who, displaying the greatest bravery under a heavy fire at close range, earned for himself the distinction of being the first Cameron Highlander to win the Victoria Cross.

In addition to these casualties, Sergeant W. Hamilton and Privates D. Campbell, T. M'Intosh, J. Doig, A. Davie, and R. Dow were killed, and 11 other men of the Cameron Highlanders were wounded.¹

¹ Of the wounded, Privates W. Duncan and J. Sutherland succumbed to their wounds.



COLOUR-SERGEANT DONALD FARMER, V.C.



The gallant stand made by the Mounted Infantry gave General Clements time to withdraw his guns, but everything else in camp, including the wounded, remained in the enemy's hands.¹

1900.—2nd Battalion.

In the early part of the year the strength of the battalion, exclusive of officers, was 2 warrant officers, 47 sergeants, 40 corporals, and 728 privates.

On the 12th of May it was joined by a draft of 120 non-commissioned officers and men, who arrived from the depot in the hired transport *Purnea*.

His Excellency Don Alonzo Bouza, Governor of Algeçiras, paid an official visit to His Excellency Sir George White, V.C., on the 27th of July, upon which occasion the Cameron Highlanders furnished a Guard of Honour, at the Ragged Staff, under Captain the Hon. E. O. Murray and 2nd Lieutenant Heathcote, the latter officer carrying the regimental Colour.

On the 9th of September the s.s. *Hawarden Castle* arrived at Gibraltar with a draft for the battalion, from the depot, of 160 non-commissioned officers and men. The same ship took on 100 non-commissioned officers and men to South Africa for transfer from the 2nd to the 1st Battalion.

On the 4th of October Private Herbert Hilton was presented on parade by Sir George White with the Royal Humane Society's medal for conspicuous bravery, in having, with the assistance of Private M'Guire, saved three of his comrades from drowning. Private M'Guire, who had left to join the 1st Battalion with a draft, was also awarded the medal for his gallant conduct.

On the 21st and 23rd of November Major-General Sir Henry

¹ During 1900 a party of 24 non-commissioned officers and men proceeded from the depot to Australia, under 2nd Lieutenant J. Dougall, with the representative contingent selected to attend the ceremony of Inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth. The party consisted of 2nd Lieutenant J. Dougall; Colour-Sergeant A. Hay; Lance-Sergeants J.

MacNeill, R. MacNeil, K. Cameron, and W. Jackson; Piper J. M'Phee; Drummer J. M'Garry; Lance-Corporals D. Orr, J. Logan, and C. Gibb; Privates W. Perrie, H. Rose, J. Winks, J. Anderson, J. M'Ivor, W. Mackay, J. Liddell, J. Stevenson, J. M'Kenzie, H. Bentley, W. Watt, P. Macnamara, W. Newton, and J. Beavan.

Colville, K.C.M.G., commanding the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar, made his annual inspection of the battalion, which had a strength present of 1021 of all ranks. The General and his Staff dined with the officers on the evening of the 23rd.

On the occasion of the visit of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., K.G., to Gibraltar on his way home from South Africa, the Cameron Highlanders were employed in lining the route from the bottom of Scud Hill to the South end of Southport Street.

1900.—3rd Battalion.

On the 30th of April the battalion left Aldershot for Holyhead, where it embarked for Ireland. On landing it proceeded to Mullingar, where it relieved the 3rd Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers, "F" and "H" Companies being detached, under Lieutenant-Colonel N. MacLeod, to Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin. Two drafts of Militia reservists were sent this year to join the 1st Battalion in South Africa, the first draft, 50 strong, leaving on the 25th of April, and the second, 91 strong, on the 28th of June.¹

¹ *Roll of draft of 3rd Battalion which left Aldershot and embarked for South Africa on the 25th of April to join the 1st Battalion.*

1203	Sergeant John M'Innes.	1507	Private Alexander M'Leod.
2009	Corporal Neil MacCormick.	1333	" Donald Morrison.
1182	Private Edward Ferguson.	1254	" Duncan Morrison.
1099	" Neil M'Sween.	1521	" Alex. M'Aulay.
1822	" Malcolm Morrison.	658	" John M'Lean.
1262	" Archibald M'Lennan.	1554	" Colin M'Leod.
1375	" Neil M'Millan.	1024	" Ewen Walker.
275	" Archibald M'Donald.	1281	" Roderick M'Leod.
2175	" Donald M'Donald.	1939	" Angus M'Vicar.
2184	" Angus M'Iver.	1369	" Angus M'Donald.
1590	" Duncan M'Queen.	1750	" Norman M'Killop.
1731	" Archibald M'Donald.	2108	" Norman M'Donald.
838	" Lachlan M'Donald.	2524	" Murdo M'Kenzie.
2310	" Ludovick M'Kenzie.	1987	" Angus M'Lean.
1694	" Donald M'Lean.	1726	" John M'Leod.
1481	" John Robertson.	1089	" Alex. M'Donald.
1773	" Angus M'Donald.	1821	" Allan M'Lean.
1624	" Hector M'Donald.	1595	" John M'Kenzie.
1738	" Angus M'Lellan.	2180	" John M'Donald.
		1886	" William Morrison.
		2048	" Donald M'Kay.
		1752	" Malcolm M'Donald.
		517	" Donald M'Kenzie.
		2392	" John M'Lellan.

On the 7th of June the 3rd Cameron Highlanders sustained a great loss in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Baird Douglas,

776 Private Kenneth M'Leod.	1319 Private John M'Donald.
1053 " John Morrison.	1638 " Norman M'Kinnon.
1575 " Farquhar M'Donald.	1604 " Duncan Morrison.
2121 " John M'Donald.	1609 " John Morrison.
1952 " Alex. Matheson.	565 " Roderick Robertson.
2173 " Donald M'Innes.	2567 " Duncan Urquhart.
1324 " Donald Murray.	2249 " Angus M'Iver.
	417 " Donald M'Lennan.
	2160 " David M'Donald.
	1633 " Murdo M'Kenzie.
	2238 " Malcolm M'Kinnon.
	2179 " Norman M'Donald.
	1178 " John M'Donald.
	117 " Alex. M'Leod.
	182 " Donald M'Leod.
	1421 " Donald Robertson.
	1764 " Donald M'Askill.
	1593 " Ewen M'Kellaig.
	2256 " John M'Leod.
	1913 " John Gillies.
	247 " John M'Lellan.
	1587 " Daniel M'Lennan.
	423 " Donald M'Lennan.
	2330 " Kenneth M'Dermid.
	1574 " Angus M'Lennan.
	1926 " Donald M'Lean.
	2017 " Angus M'Arthur.
	1620 " Donald M'Donald.
	1923 " Roderick M'Leod.
	2210 " Donald Campbell.
	2372 " Donald M'Innes.
	1208 " John M'Aulay.
	1618 " Neil Robertson.
	2189 " John Ferguson.
	1642 " Henry M'Leod.
	2291 " Neil Morrison.
	1767 " Alex. M'Aulay.
	1150 " Archibald M'Aulay.
	1817 " Donald M'Donald.
	1662 " Malcolm M'Donald.
	1796 " William M'Leod.
	1062 " Alex. M'Phee.
	1503 " John M'Pherson.
	2538 " Murdo M'Pherson.
	2059 " Archibald M'Donald.
	1032 " Alex. Ferguson.
	1514 " Angus M'Aulay.
	1234 " Donald M'Donald.
	1046 " Alex. M'Innes.
	1927 " John Campbell.
	1725 " Francis M'Kinnon.

Roll of draft of 3rd Battalion which embarked for South Africa on the 28th of June to join the 1st Battalion.

1830 Lance-Sergeant Norman Laing.
2191 Corporal Angus M'Donald.
2450 " Donald M'Sween.
2152 " Daniel M'Leod.
1666 " Murdo M'Arthur.
1675 " Alex. M'Donald.
2527 Lance-Corporal Malcolm Buchanan.
164 " Archd. M'Donald.
1349 Private Roderick M'Intyre.
2549 " Kenneth M'Kay.
1994 " Donald M'Killop.
1464 " Farquhar M'Leod.
1086 " Archibald M'Lean.
803 " Malcolm M'Cormick.
2154 " Angus Gillies.
1291 " Archibald M'Donald.
1417 " John M'Donald.
2396 " John M'Donald.
1252 " Duncan M'Isaac.
1515 " Angus M'Kenzie.
2495 " Kenneth M'Lean.
941 " Archibald M'Leod.
2293 " Donald M'Leod.
220 " John M'Leod.
2511 " John M'Millan.
1740 " John Shaw.
2073 " John M'Leod.
2564 " Malcolm M'Iver.
1339 " Kenneth Morrison.
899 " Malcolm M'Kay.
1468 " Alex. M'Kenzie.
231 " Donald M'Killop.
2457 " Finlay M'Arthur.
1732 " Donald M'Leod.
1667 " Ludovick M'Millan.
1841 " Donald M'Leod.
1677 " Norman M'Phee.
2106 " Archibald M'Corquodale.
2322 " John M'Leod.
1314 " John M'Donald.

who was killed in action at Roodeval, Orange River Colony, whilst attached to the 4th Battalion Sherwood Foresters.

On the 26th of June "F" and "H" Companies rejoined headquarters at Mullingar.

On the 3rd of December, orders for disembodiment having been received, the battalion entrained for Larne, where it embarked for Stranraer. From Stranraer it proceeded by rail to Inverness, where the men were dismissed.

After the departure of the Cameron Highlanders, the Town Commissioners of Mullingar forwarded to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, a resolution placing on record their sense of the splendid conduct of the battalion during its stay in the town. His Royal Highness replied that it gave him much pleasure to learn that its conduct had been of a nature to earn the high appreciation of the inhabitants of Mullingar.

In addition to Lieutenant-Colonel Baird Douglas, several other officers of the battalion proceeded to South Africa during the course of the campaign—Captains A. W. M'Donald, E. B. Mackenzie-Gillanders, J. Brander-Dunbar, and D. E. Mackintosh, and Lieutenant K. L. Macdonald joining Lovat's Scouts, Lieutenant C. N. Antrobus being attached to the 1st Battalion, Lieutenant N. J. M. Archdall to the Imperial Yeomanry, and 2nd Lieutenant the Hon. H. Robertson with the Army Remount Department.

1901.—1st Battalion.

At Ventersburg road, on the 13th of January, the remains of the 21st Brigade were dissolved, and General Bruce Hamilton, to every one's regret, was obliged to say farewell to the battalion, which he did in the following words:—

"Major Malcolm, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Cameron Highlanders, you are ordered to Pretoria and are leaving my command. But I feel I cannot let you go without telling you how sorry I am to lose you. You have had a hard time, but I feel sure there is no regiment in South Africa in which discipline has been better maintained or a better spirit shown. You have not had much fighting lately, and I think one reason for

that may be that De Wet is a very clever man, and has been careful to keep out of your way. I started with four regiments, but having had you so much longer with me I feel I know you so much better. You are now going up to the Transvaal, and I can only express a hope that the war will be over before you have had an opportunity of knowing the Transvaal as well as you do the Orange River Colony."

Major Malcolm briefly replied, and then called for three cheers for the General, which were enthusiastically given.

On January the 15th the battalion reached Pretoria. On the following day orders were received for it to entrain on the 21st for Wonderfontein, a station on the Delagoa Bay line, to join a force which was assembling there, under Major-General Smith-Dorrien, with a view to extensive operations in the Eastern Transvaal.

The battalion reached the place of rendezvous on January 22nd, and was brigaded, with the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, and 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, under the command of Brigadier-General Spens. The force under Major-General Smith-Dorrien was completed by the 5th Lancers, 2nd Imperial Light Horse, 3rd Battalion Mounted Infantry, 9 guns, and 3 pom-poms. Six other columns were to operate simultaneously in this part of the country.

On January the 25th the column left the railway to escort supplies into Carolina, and after an engagement at Twyfelaar, in which the Cameron Highlanders had no casualties, reached that town on the following day. From Carolina it returned to Wonderfontein, harassed all the way by the enemy, having lost 2 officers and 4 men killed and 2 officers and 31 men wounded in this brief journey.

On January the 31st the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment left the force and proceeded to Pretoria.

On February the 1st the battalion heard with great sorrow of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. There was not a man in the ranks who failed to realise the nature of the loss which the Cameron Highlanders had sustained in the death of a Sovereign who had ever been such a true friend to the regiment. The kindly interest taken by Her Majesty in the 79th Cameron Highlanders, the only regiment in the service to be granted the title of "Queen's Own" during her long reign, will ever be one of their most cherished memories. The regiment was represented at Her Majesty's funeral by a small party of

men from the depot, under Captain F. L. Scott-Kerr, who were the only mourners upon that sad occasion who wore the feather bonnet and kilt of the Highland soldier.

On February 3rd General Smith-Dorrien again marched from Wonderfontein, and on the 5th his force was encamped by Lake Chrissie, the largest piece of water in the Transvaal. The West Yorkshire Regiment occupied the western face of the camp, the Suffolks the northern, and the Camerons the eastern, both flanks of the outpost line resting upon the shores of the lake. At 2 A.M. a force of 3000 Boers was approaching stealthily from Ermelo in three attacking columns, under Generals Botha, Beyers, and Smuts. At 3.20 A.M. the camp was alarmed by firing on the western side of the camp, and almost immediately afterwards an attack was delivered on the North by a party of the enemy who succeeded in penetrating the outpost line. At the outbreak of the firing the Cameron Highlanders received orders to lie down, and most of the bullets therefore passed over them, but Quartermaster-Sergeant D. Macdonald and one or two men were hit while in their bivouacs. Three companies were then ordered to advance and clear the ground up to the outpost line, a task which was successfully accomplished. Owing to the Boers having penetrated our defences the greatest possible confusion prevailed inside the lines, which was augmented by the cavalry horses stampeding and the excitement of the camp-followers. Various detachments and picquets fired into each other in the darkness, one party of the Cameron Highlanders being forced to take cover on the reverse side of its own entrenchment. The West Yorkshire Regiment were the chief sufferers, having 20 men killed and 30 wounded. However, all is well that ends well; order was restored, the camp cleared of the enemy, and the Boers forced to beat a retreat.

As might have been expected, the outposts of the regiment displayed much self-possession and *sang-froid*,—one picquet, under Lieutenant W. J. Shand and Sergeant J. Gunn, who were invited to put their “hands up,” giving their visitors a very warm reception.

In this engagement the Cameron Highlanders had 1 man (Private J. Sneddon) killed; Captain W. M. Stewart, Quartermaster-Sergeant D. Macdonald, and 4 men wounded.

After the fight at Lake Chrissie the Cameron Highlanders were employed in most arduous if desultory operations in the Eastern

Transvaal and along the frontier of Swaziland, until, on March the 29th, an order was received from Lord Kitchener that they were to proceed to Pretoria for rest.

On April the 12th, at the town of Piet Retief, Major-General Smith-Dorrien took leave of the battalion in the following words :—

“I did not expect to find you formed up on parade, but I wanted to ride out and let you know my appreciation of the work you have done for me. I am sorry Major Malcolm, and the others absent on duty, are not here to hear the words of appreciation and thanks I wish to say to you.

“This, of course, is not the first time I have known the Cameron Highlanders. Up the Nile, and in Cairo, I knew the regiment well, and many of my best friends I made in the regiment. On the “General Advance,” too, I had the honour to have you under me when you were in Bruce Hamilton’s brigade, and, when I heard I was to have this fine regiment under my own immediate command in these operations, it was a matter of very great satisfaction to me, and I also consider it a very great honour.

“At such times as these you do not see very much of your General, but I wish to assure you that I have had a very great deal of anxious thought about the scarcity of food and the hardships which you have had to endure. It was a matter of constant thought to me, and I fully appreciated the splendid work you did for me.

“I think the hardships you have had to endure for the last three months have been as great as, if not greater than, any endured in this war. You had wet days, wet nights, long marches, great scarcity of food, and if ever soldiers had reason to complain you had. You have done more marching than any other regiment in South Africa, but I have never met a more uncomplaining regiment, and, again and again, when we were met by almost impassable drifts, you were always there cheery, laughing, joking, working splendidly, and pulled the convoy through. From the bottom of my heart I thank you, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. I hope I may again have the honour of having the regiment under my orders.”

On April the 21st the battalion arrived at Pretoria, and on the 25th, the anniversary of the day upon which it left Kaffir River Bridge to join General Bruce Hamilton’s brigade, it marched into the Artillery Barracks, having, so far, covered 2247 miles. While quartered in the capital half a battalion occupied the old States Artillery Barracks, the other half being detached to hold the different forts round the town. One company of 100 rank and file, under Captain Hon. A. H. Maitland, was detailed to act as escort to Lord Kitchener, and proceeded to headquarters. It was the duty of this escort to accompany the Commander-in-Chief in his special train upon his many tours of inspection.

On June the 2nd Lieutenant-Colonel F. Hacket-Thompson arrived from home and took over command from Major Malcolm in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Watson-Kennedy.

On June the 10th the battalion, with other troops, was ordered to escort a convoy to Rustenburg, sixty-one miles North-West of Pretoria. This work had been successfully accomplished, and Colonel Hacket-Thompson was on his way back when he received orders to turn South, traverse the Kalkheuvel Pass to Roodeval, and co-operate with Colonel Fry, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, in clearing the district West of Pretoria known as the Schurweberg. In passing through the difficult defile at Kalkheuvel and debouching beyond it, Colonel Hacket-Thompson's column, which included some Imperial Yeomanry and guns, was sharply engaged with the enemy on June the 24th, the Cameron Highlanders having 2 men (Privates W. Bruce and D. M'Leod) killed, and 4 rank and file wounded. The Imperial Yeomanry had 1 officer and 7 men wounded.

The next three months were spent in clearing the Magaliesberg—troublesome work which involved incessant skirmishes with the enemy and the laborious construction of blockhouses for detached posts.

On September the 10th Lieutenant A. H. Mackintosh was severely wounded at Vooruitzicht, Orange River Colony, while acting as Intelligence officer to Colonel Rochfort's column.

On September the 14th the battalion once more returned to Pretoria. During its absence 2 officers (Lieutenant A. B. Robertson and 2nd Lieutenant Lord James Stewart-Murray) and 50 men of the Commander-in-Chief's escort had accompanied Lord Kitchener in his journey to Natal to meet Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, who were visiting South Africa. This detachment was present on parade at Pietermaritzburg on August the 15th, when the Duke of York presented 50 V.C.'s and D.S.O.'s to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who had distinguished themselves during the war. Amongst the recipients of the V.C. upon this occasion was Sergeant Donald Farmer.

On September the 20th sudden orders were received for three companies ("A," "B," and "G"), under Major Malcolm, to proceed to Natal, which was in danger of being again invaded, this time through Zululand, by a Boer force under General Louis Botha. On arrival at Dundee, Major Malcolm was directed to join a column,



COLONEL F. HACKET-THOMPSON, C.B.

under Brigadier-General Spens, which left the same night for Helpmakaar, the men having to swim the Buffalo river, then in flood, at Rorke's drift. "G" Company was left to hold this historic spot.

The remainder of the force pushed on rapidly over the forty-two miles which intervened between the river and the British post at Itala, which was being attacked by the enemy.

The Boers, however, having failed in this enterprise, withdrew to the North, being followed by the various British columns which had been rapidly assembled for the protection of the Colony. In this pursuit Major Malcolm and his men had some terribly hard work in the rough and mountainous country which skirts the White Umvelosi river. The heat was very trying, and heavy rains made trekking with a large convoy a work of the utmost difficulty.

On October the 19th Vryheid was reached. From here a force of 800 picked mounted men, 4 guns, and the two companies of the Cameron Highlanders moved rapidly to Paul-Pietersburg to co-operate with Major-General W. Kitchener, who was trying to surround General Botha in the Slangapiesberg. As the Boer commander, however, again made good his escape, General Spens returned to Newcastle, whence, on the 27th of October, the three companies of the Cameron Highlanders returned to Pretoria. Major Malcolm's detachment had covered 335 miles.

In the meantime, in a different part of the theatre of operations, a grievous blow had fallen upon the regiment. On September the 21st the Secretary of State for War received the following message from Lord Kitchener:—

"Kritzinger, while endeavouring to force the passage of the Orange river, near the Herschell Border, rushed the camp of a party of Lovat's Scouts about 1 A.M. yesterday. Kritzinger failed to cross the river, but the casualties among Lovat's Scouts were heavy, and include Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Andrew Murray, and Captain Hon. E. O. Murray, his Adjutant, both killed. I deeply regret the loss of Colonel Murray, who, throughout the war, has led Lovat's Scouts with great gallantry."

This lamentable news was received by all ranks with the greatest possible sorrow. Both officers were extremely popular, and certainly no finer soldier than Andrew Murray ever wore the uniform of the Cameron Highlanders. Amongst the wounded was Captain Hon. J. Forbes-Sempill, who formerly served in the regiment.

At a subsequent presentation of medals at Inverness to the Volunteer Service Company, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter thus referred to the death of these two officers:—

“ I wish to say a few words with regard to the grave loss which we and the Cameron Highlanders have lately sustained in the death of Colonel Andrew Murray and Captain E. O. Murray. I have known Andrew Murray for many years. Captain E. O. Murray I did not know so well, but I know the estimation in which he was held and the regard felt for him in the regiment, and I know him to have been a brave, gallant, true-hearted, loyal officer and gentleman. Andrew Murray was a great friend of mine. I can only say the service at large, the King and country, and particularly the Cameron Highlanders, have suffered by their death an irreparable loss.”

When Lord Lovat raised his corps of Scouts in 1900, Major Andrew Murray, who was serving at the depot, was selected to command, and, after a month's training at Beaufort Castle, he went to South Africa, with Lord Lovat as his second in command.

Of this corps, in his despatch relating to the Wittebergen operations, Sir Archibald Hunter wrote:—

“ Major Hon. A. D. Murray who commands them, Lord Lovat who raised them, and each officer and man in the corps, is a specialist and picked man. As scouts, spies, guides, on foot or pony, as individual marksmen or as a collective body in the fighting line, they are a splendid band of Scotsmen, which is the highest compliment I can pay them.”

On November the 1st the battalion suffered another sad loss in the death of Pipe-Major D. Grant, who was buried with military honours in the Pretoria Cemetery.

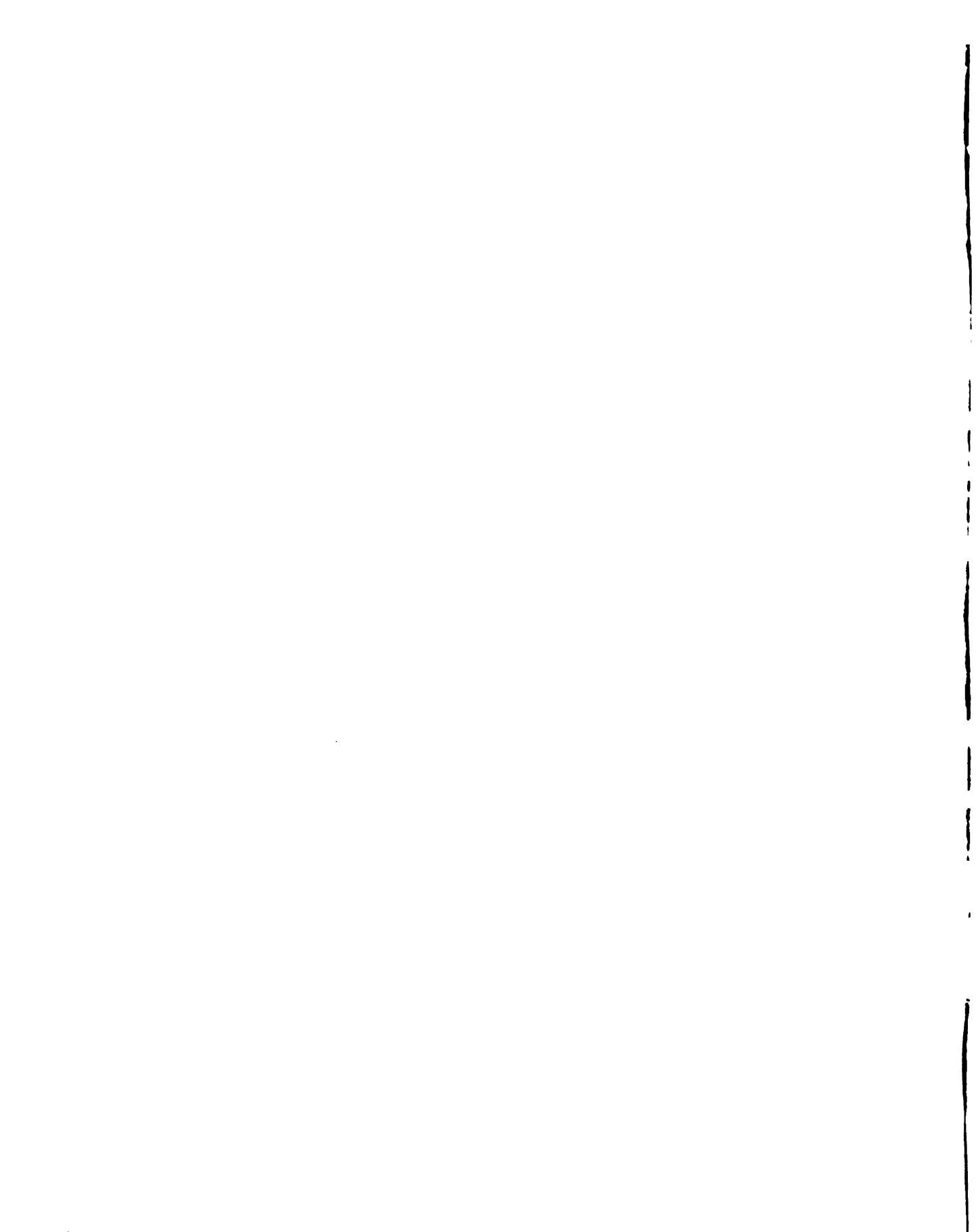
On the 22nd of December Lieutenant W. J. Shand died of wounds received in action with the Boers. He had been attached since the previous April to Damant's Horse, in which corps, by his pluck in action, his powers of endurance, and his never-failing cheeriness in all circumstances, he had won the respect and admiration of all ranks.

On December the 5th Major Neville Cameron was appointed Adjutant *vice* Major J. Campbell, who was ordered home to join the Staff College.

On the 28th, “ D ” Company, made up to a strength of 101 non-commissioned officers and men, under Captain Craig-Brown



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. A. D. MURRAY.
KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1901, WHILE IN COMMAND OF LOVAT'S SCOUTS.



and 2nd Lieutenant G. J. S. Scovell, proceeded from Pretoria to Johannesburg to act as escort to the Commander-in-Chief, who temporarily transferred his headquarters to the Rand. This escort accompanied Lord Kitchener upon several of his railway journeys, and finally rejoined headquarters on March the 15th, 1902.

1901.—2nd Battalion.

On the 6th of January the s.s. *Hawarden Castle* arrived at Gibraltar, bringing a draft of 120 non-commissioned officers and men from the depot at Inverness.

On the 23rd of January all ranks of the 2nd Cameron Highlanders were greatly grieved to hear of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, which took place at 6.30 P.M. on Tuesday the 22nd of January 1901. The 2nd of February, the day appointed for the funeral in England, was observed by all the troops in garrison at Gibraltar as a day of mourning. At a State memorial service held in the Cathedral upon that day, the battalion was represented by 6 officers and 75 non-commissioned officers and men. It is not too much to say that every officer and man in the Cameron Highlanders felt a sense of personal loss at the death of a Sovereign who had always evinced so much interest in the welfare and history of the regiment.

On the 1st of March Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunt took over command of the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed.

On the 10th of March the hired transport *Wakool* arrived with a draft, from the depot, of 91 non-commissioned officers and men.

On the 20th and 21st of March Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York visited Gibraltar on their way to India. Upon this occasion the battalion erected a triumphal arch at the foot of Scud Hill, along which the procession passed. Upon the South side of this arch, which was draped with tartan and adorned with arum lilies, was written in white letters upon a blue ground—"Camerons welcome the Earl of Inverness," whilst on the North side were the words "Mille Failte." The battalion lined the route from Scud Hill to Grand Stores, Southport Street, both by day and night, the men carrying lighted torches after dark.

On the 4th of April the hired transport *City of Cambridge* arrived with a draft of 62 non-commissioned officers and men from the depot. Its arrival brought the strength of the battalion up to 1264 of all ranks. The regiment was then closed for recruiting in all districts of Scotland except the Highland ones.

On the 20th of May Captain L. O. Græme resigned the adjutancy of the battalion upon being selected for special service in South Africa. He was succeeded in the appointment by Captain the Hon. A. H. Maitland.

On the 11th of August the s.s. *Manchester Merchant* brought out a draft from the depot of 1 sergeant, 3 corporals, and 131 recruits. She took on to South Africa 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 75 men to join the 1st Battalion in the field.

The hired transport *Ortona* arrived on the 20th of November with a draft of 1 corporal and 51 men from the depot: 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 100 men embarked in her at Gibraltar for passage to join the 1st Battalion.

1901.—3rd Battalion.

In consequence of the recent embodiment the annual training was dispensed with. The recruits raised were attached for training to the depot at Cameron barracks, Inverness.

1902.—1st Battalion.

On the 15th of March, after garrisoning Pretoria for six months, the battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hacket-Thompson, left for Klerksdorp to join in those final "driving" operations under Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton, in the Western Transvaal, which did much to terminate the long guerilla war. To describe these "drives" in detail within the limits of a regimental history is impossible; it is sufficient to say that the operation consisted in the advance of a number of almost contiguous columns, largely composed of mounted men, across one of the many areas into which the country was now divided by lines of infantry blockhouses. The

Boers were adepts in the art of breaking past the columns or through these lines under cover of darkness, and escaping into an adjoining and more comfortable area. The patience and perseverance of our troops was, however, within measurable distance of meeting with its reward. Slowly and surely the systematic clearance of the country of all waggons, supplies, cattle, and horses was overcoming the last flickering efforts at resistance.

Between March the 15th and the close of hostilities the Cameron Highlanders were busily employed in holding blockhouses, constructing entrenchments, escorting convoys, and assisting in "drives."

On the 1st of April, to every one's regret, Sergeant W. Thompson died in hospital at Elandsfontein. He had served for seventeen years in the regiment, for the greater portion of the time as sergeant in the officers' mess, where his devotion to duty, unceasing energy, and faithfulness to trust had earned for him the respect of all who knew him.

At Knopfontein, on April the 12th, a most unfortunate accident occurred, Private J. M'Dougall, who had only joined with a draft on the previous day, being shot dead on picket during a bewildering storm of lightning.

On April the 15th the commanding officer received the following wire:—

"Pretoria, 15th April: A 10078. Following War Office for your information. Assure Highland regiments that kilt will continue to be service dress.—A. G."

This telegram was received with great relief by all, for disquieting rumours had been afloat for some time to the effect that the authorities wished to substitute knickerbockers and putties for the kilt as the service dress of the Highland regiments.

On May the 5th a great "drive" was commenced from East to West, which was to terminate, on May the 10th, upon the line of blockhouses along the Kimberley-Mafeking railway. In this operation the right half battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hacket-Thompson, was attached to Colonel Von Donop's column, and the left half, under Major Souter, to Colonel Grenfell's. The "drive" was most successful, 363 Boers being captured, together with a large number of horses, oxen, waggons, rifles, and ammunition. At the close of the

movement Sir Ian Hamilton, who was in chief command, received the following wire from Lord Kitchener:—

“Capital result. Tell troops I highly appreciate their exertions, and consider result satisfactory. We have now, since Methuen’s mishap, taken 860 out of Delarey’s force.”

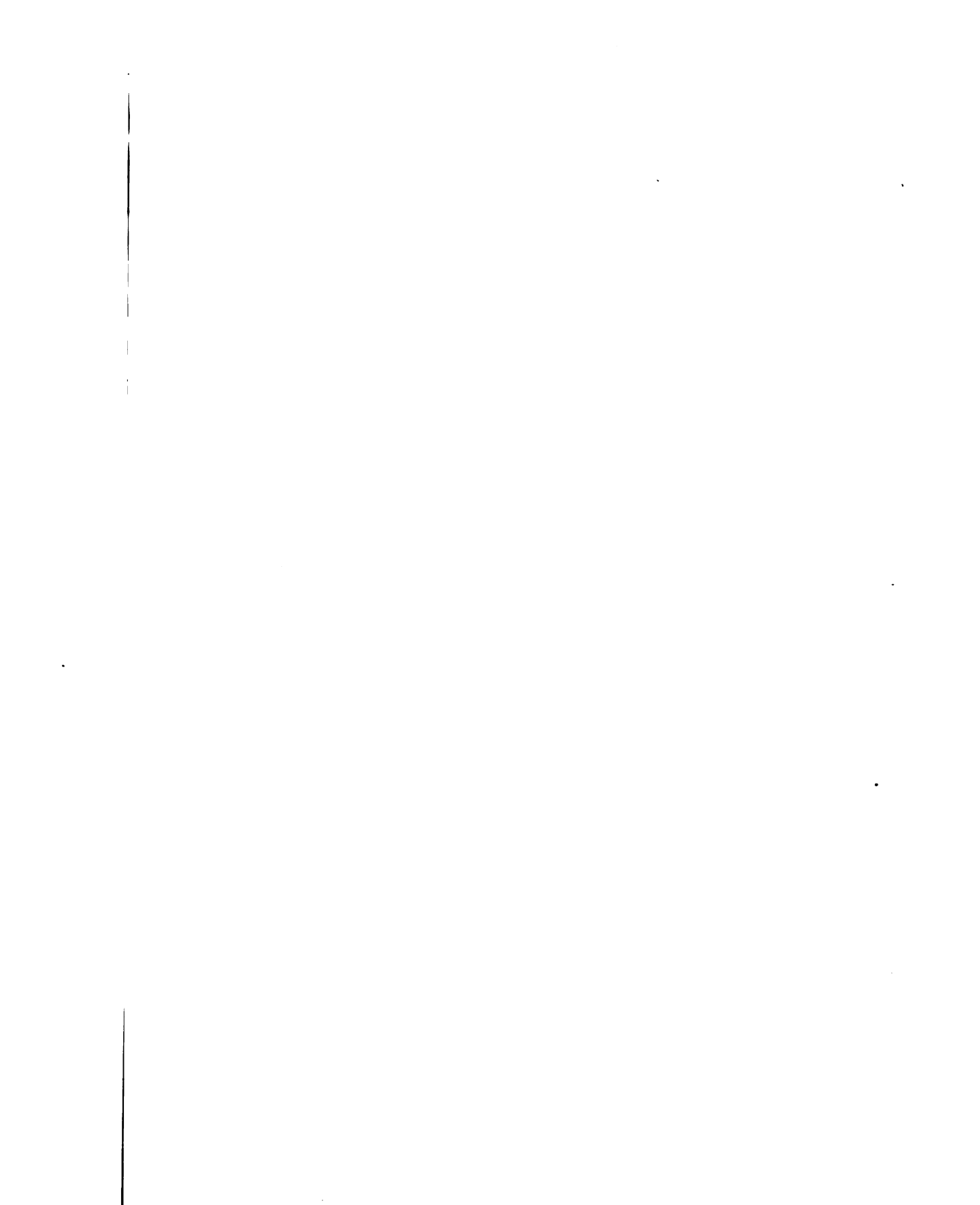
On May the 10th the battalion halted for two days at Thornleigh in British Bechuanaland. It then returned to Kaal-Kraal, to the west of Klerksdorp, to await the issue of the peace negotiations which had been opened at Pretoria.

On June the 1st the news that peace had been concluded was received in camp with a great outburst of cheering. The long struggle for British supremacy in South Africa had at last been brought to a successful issue. Although the Cameron Highlanders had not been permitted to share in the earlier and more important actions of the campaign, the battalion had arrived in ample time to add to the reputation of the regiment and to take a worthy part in bringing the war to a satisfactory conclusion. No infantry had been over more ground, or had worked with greater courage, patience, and zeal. As a complete unit the battalion had marched no less than 2980 miles, whilst some of the companies had covered as much as 3308. It is a record of which the Cameron Highlanders have every reason to be proud.

On the 3rd of June the following party left for England to represent the battalion at the Coronation of King Edward, a ceremony which was unfortunately postponed, before its arrival at home, in consequence of His Majesty’s illness:—Lieutenant C. L. Patton-Bethune; Sergeants J. Templeton and T. G. Scott; Lance-Sergeant W. Heanes; and Privates A. Beith, J. Cameron, J. M’Kenzie, F. Ross, J. Smith, J. Turnbull, and M. Welsh.

On June the 4th a party consisting of the pipers and 40 non-commissioned officers and men, under Captain Craig-Brown, left for Pretoria to take part in the thanksgiving service there in celebration of peace.

On June the 16th the battalion marched into Klerksdorp, whence a number of the reservists proceeded home under Captain Hon. R. A. Campbell, Lieutenant A. B. Robertson, and 2nd Lieutenant G. J. S. Scovell, and on the 20th it entrained for Elandsfontein, a suburb of Johannesburg.



On June the 23rd Lord Kitchener issued the following farewell order to his troops prior to leaving South Africa:—

" ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH AFRICA,
" 23rd June 1902.

"Before leaving South Africa, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief wishes to express his best thanks to all general officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for the excellent service which they have rendered since he first took over command some eighteen months ago. The period in question has offered few opportunities for those decisive engagements which keep up the spirits of an army, and add brilliance and interest to its operations. On the other hand, officers and men have been called upon for increasing and ever increasing exertions, in face of great hardships and difficulties, against a dangerous and elusive antagonist. The conduct of the troops under these trying circumstances has been beyond all praise. Never has there been the smallest sign of slackness or impatience, and it seems to Lord Kitchener that the qualities of endurance and resolution thus displayed are much more valuable to a commander than any dashing or short-lived effort by which some hard-fought actions may be won in a campaign of ordinary duration.

"The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief has also special pleasure in congratulating the army on the kindly and humane spirit by which all ranks have been animated during this long struggle. Fortunately for the future of South Africa, the truth in this matter is known to our late enemy as well as to ourselves, and no misrepresentations from outside can prevail in the long-run against the actual fact that no war has ever yet been waged in which combatants and non-combatants on either side have shown so much kindness and consideration to one another.

"This message would be incomplete if reference were not made to the soldierly qualities displayed through the campaign by our quondam enemies, and to the admirable spirit displayed by them in carrying out the surrender of their arms.

"Many of the Boer leaders, who at an early date recognised the futility of carrying on a devastating conflict beyond a certain point, have already for some time served with us in the field, and the help which they have rendered us will not be forgotten. Many also of those who continued the struggle to the end have expressed a hope that on some future occasion they may have an opportunity of serving side by side with His Majesty's forces, from whom Lord Kitchener can assure them they will receive a very hearty welcome.

"In bidding the Army of South Africa farewell, it only remains for Lord Kitchener to wish every individual serving therein all happiness and prosperity for the future. By order.

"(Signed) I. S. M. HAMILTON, *Lieutenant-General,*
" *Chief of the Staff.*"

On the 5th of July another large party of reservists left for home under Captain A. C. M'Lean, and other detachments

followed, on August 4th, under Captain Horne and Lieutenant Orr, and, on August the 15th, under Captain Craig-Brown and Lieutenant P. W. N. Fraser.

On September the 2nd orders were received for the battalion to proceed to the United Kingdom, and on the 8th it entrained for Port Elizabeth, where, on the 15th, it embarked on board the hired transport *Dunera*. The voyage home was calm and uneventful, the only ports touched at being Las Palmas and Gibraltar, where a draft of 50 men was dropped for the 2nd Battalion.

On the 9th October Southampton was reached, and on the 10th the battalion disembarked and entrained for Fort George, where it arrived on the afternoon of the next day.

For its services in the campaign the regiment was authorised to bear the words "*South Africa, 1900-2*" on its colours and appointments, and the Queen's and King's war medals with clasps for various operations and engagements were issued to all those who were qualified for them. The clasps upon the two medals which could be won by members of the regiment serving with the battalion were as follows:—"Johannesburg," "*Diamond Hill*," "*Wittebergen*," "*Cape Colony*," "*Orange Free State*," "*Transvaal*," "*South Africa, 1901*," and "*South Africa, 1902*."

The following casualties were incurred during the course of the campaign:—Killed or died of wounds, 5 officers, 3 sergeants, 20 rank and file; wounded, 7 officers, 1 staff-sergeant, and 67 rank and file; died of disease or as the result of accident, 4 sergeants, 41 rank and file. A nominal list of these casualties is given in the Appendix.

The following officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment who were mentioned in despatches were granted rewards as under:—

Victoria Cross.

Sergeant Donald Farmer.

C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hacket-Thompson.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Ewart (on Staff).
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Lovat.

D.S.O.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Lovat.
Major H. H. L. Malcolm.
Captain A. F. Egerton.
Brevet-Major J. Campbell.
Captain J. W. Sandilands.
Captain A. W. Macdonald (3rd Battalion).
Lieutenant P. W. N. Fraser.

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Colour-Sergeant W. Walsh.
" J. Nicolson.
Sergeant A. Mackinnon.
" A. Carmichael.
" P. Anderson.
" S. Axten.
" P. Stuart.
" A. Fraser.
Corporal J. Milne.
" G. Burt.
Lance-Corporal T. Wilson.

Promoted Brevet-Colonel.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Ewart.

Promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Hon. A. D. Murray.

Promoted Brevet-Major.

Captain H. R. Brown.
" N. J. G. Cameron.
" Hon. R. A. Campbell.

Promoted Honorary Major.

Hon. Captain A. P. Yeadon.

Promoted Corporal.

Private A. Cameron.
" T. M'Cue.

The following were also mentioned in despatches:—

Captains R. L. Adlercron, W. M. Stewart, D. N. C. C. Miers, and J. Brander-Dunbar (3rd Battalion); Lieutenants C. G. Collins, A. B. Robertson, W. J. Shand, J. A. Orr, R. B. Trotter, A. H. Mackintosh, and E. G. Fraser-Tytler (1st V.B., attached to Lovat's Scouts); Sergeant-Major D. Macleod; Colour-Sergeant T. E. Mackenzie; Sergeants D. Muir, W. Templeton, W. Clapperton, D. Mackenzie, and W. Whyte; Corporals W. Aitken and J. Stewart; Lance-Corporals D. M'Intyre, J. Blake, and W. Baylie; Privates R. M'Askill, A. Anderson, J. Scott, H. W. Wright, and W. Flinn; Drummer G. A. Scotland.

The following officers, warrant officer, staff-sergeants and sergeants of the Cameron Highlanders served in the South African War:—

With 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonels Watson-Kennedy and Hacket-Thompson; Majors Malcolm, Cavaye, and Souter; Captains Egerton, Scott-Kerr, M'Lean, H. R. Brown, N. J. G. Cameron,¹ Nicholson, Adlercron, Hon. A. H. Maitland, Craig-Brown, Stewart, Miers, Hon. R. A. Campbell, Sandilands, Hay, Horne, P. W. N. Fraser, and Mackinnon (1st V.B.); Lieutenants Murdoch, Macpherson, Collins, A. B. Robertson, Shand, Orr, Trotter, A. H. Mackintosh, Lord J. Stewart-Murray, Dougall, Patton-Bethune, Mitchell, D. M'Leod, C. H. Antrobus (3rd Bn.), Burn (1st V.B.), and J. Campbell (1st V.B.); 2nd Lieutenants Scovell, Matheson, Ramsay, Dudgeon, Robertson, L. R. C. Douglas-Hamilton, Anderson, and Shaw; Brevet-Major and Adjutant J. Campbell; Hon. Major and Quartermaster Yeadon; Rev. R. M'Clelland and Rev. J. J. MacP. Cowper (Chaplains); and Sergeant-Major D. M'Leod.

Quartermaster-Sergeant D. Macdonald; Armourer-Sergeant J. Russell; Sergeant-Drummer P. Scotland; Sergeant-Piper D. Grant; Sergeant-Master Tailor J. Robertson; Colour-Sergeants D. Taylor, R. Williams, W. Macdonald (1st V.B.), T. E. Mackenzie, J. M. Dunbar (3rd Bn.), A. Fisher, J. Duff, J. Nicolson, A. J. M'Lean, W. Blues, E. J. Wilkins, W. Macpherson, and W. Walsh; Sergeants R. Hepburn, P. Anderson, D. Robson, A. M'Donald, H. Smellie, A. Lloyd, A. Cameron, A. Fraser, J. Garrow, T. G. Scott, A. H. Sneddon, D. Mackenzie, J. M'Kay, A. Mackinnon, J. Fitzpatrick, J. Waggrell, D. Doughty, A. Abbott, G. Attewell, R. Clark, D. M'Kenzie, A. M'Killop, J. Thom, E. Whinnett, J. Gunn, J. Campbell, P. Stuart (1st V.B.), W. Templeton, J. Templeton, A. M'Kinnon, S. Axten, W. Hunt, L. Arthur, A. Carmichael, H. Flint, G. Macpherson (1st V.B.), P. Griffiths, W. Lawson, A. Leitch, S. Munro, W. Thompson, D. Cameron (1st V.B.), J. Ross, D. Muir, F. Bunn, H. Horsefield, J. Melville (1st V.B.), A. Russell, W. Clapperton, H.

¹ Adjutant during latter part of the war.

DECREASE.

Date.	Cause.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Lance-Sergeants & Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.	
End of War. During War.	Killed and died of wounds . . .	2	...	3	2	...	18	23	
	Accidental deaths . . .	...	...	1	...	...	7	8	
	Died from disease . . .	...	...	2 ¹	1	...	33	36	
	Sent Home.	Invalided (wounds) . . .	3	...	1	3	1	22	27
		Do. (disease) . . .	2	...	7	7	1	256	271
		Volunteer Company . . .	3	...	3	3	1	47	54
		For trans. to A Reserve and discharge . . .	...	...	5	7	...	458	470
		For trans. to A Reserve and discharge . . .	...	...	1	4	...	185	190
		Prisoners . . .	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
		To Per. Staff 3rd C. Highlanders, &c. . .	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
		To Coronation . . .	1	...	2	1	...	8	11
		Conducting Reservists . . .	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		To Army Reserve and discharged in S.A. . . .	...	1	5	8	2	76	92
		Transfers given to other Corps . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
		Deserted after the war . . .	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
		To 2nd Battalion . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		To Chinese Regiment . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	To S.A.C. . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Left in South Africa (on strength) . . .	...	...	3	2	...	37	42	
	Preceded Battalion home (on leave) . . .	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
18-9-02 Sailed from Cape Town . . .	18	...	45	38	15	695	793		
	Total . . .	48	1	81	77	20	1858	2037	

¹ Sergeant Richard Douglas of the 2nd Battalion is not included in this total; his name was not on the roll of the 1st Battalion.

On the 12th of November General His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (Earl of Inverness) was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment. The announcement of this appointment was received with the greatest possible satisfaction by all ranks, and a telegram was despatched by the officer commanding to the Equerry to His Royal Highness expressing the gratification of the Cameron Highlanders at the honour conferred upon the regiment.

1902.—2nd Battalion.

On the 6th of March a draft of 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 201 men embarked at Gibraltar for South Africa in the s.s. *Montrose* to join the 1st Battalion.

On the 2nd of April Colonel J. M. Hunt left Gibraltar on relinquishing command of the battalion. He had for many years worked for the good of the regiment with singular devotion, and all ranks said "Good-bye" to their first colonel with the greatest regret. Colonel Hunt, during his period of command, had raised the 2nd Cameron Highlanders from a nucleus of 100 men to a splendid and efficient battalion, 1200 strong. The regiment will ever owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the manner in which he laid the foundations of a second 79th.

The following farewell order was published by Colonel Hunt on April the 1st:—

"In relinquishing command of the battalion, Colonel J. M. Hunt desires to thank all ranks for the great assistance and invariable support he has received during the period of his command, and for the cheerful and willing way in which all ranks have carried out their duties.

"The task of raising and forming the 2nd Battalion of the 'Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders' has been a pleasant and agreeable one, owing to the loyal assistance that has been given to him during his tenure of command. He bids 'Good-bye' with regret, and wishes all 'God-speed.'"

In March the battalion had received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for Crete on the 30th of April.

On that date a draft consisting of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 81 privates joined the battalion from the depot in the s.s. *Wakool*. The same ship embarked a draft of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 97 privates for passage to South Africa to join the 1st Battalion.

Before they marched off from the parade-ground at Buena Vista, His Excellency the Governor, General Sir George White, V.C., inspected the Cameron Highlanders, and addressed the battalion as follows:—

"Major Scott-Elliot, officers, and men of the Cameron Highlanders, I had hoped to have had an earlier opportunity of expressing to you my appreciation of the soldierlike bearing of the battalion since it has been under my command. The duties entrusted to you have been carried out efficiently and also in

harmony with other Corps and Departments, which shows that officers and men have a true appreciation of what the interests of the service demand and how those interests can best be served. For my part, I shall miss you much. All my happiest professional memories have been connected with a sister Highland regiment, and your march out relegates one more pleasant memory to the past. I shall miss your national music as one who has experienced and made use of its inspiring power in more than one tight place. I shall miss your distinguishing dress, for I have seen its value on many occasions when *esprit de corps* has been the influence that has worked our soldiers forward,—an influence that has been felt by those enemies of England who have had the bad luck to meet our kilted soldiers on the mountains of Afghanistan, on the banks of the Atbara, and even more lately on the kopjes of South Africa, and I commend the wisdom of those who are responsible for the efficiency of our Army in their decision to retain it as the distinguishing dress of our Highland regiments. I am glad to see you marching out in such health and strength. Gibraltar has been no sickly stage in your career, but has fitted you for service in other parts of the Empire. In wishing you 'God-speed' on that service, whether it be in the paths of peace or on the more stirring fields of war, I cannot give you a better example than those who have worn your tartan before you, or one better calculated to enable you to write fresh chapters in the already illustrious records of the Cameron Highlanders."

The battalion then marched to the New Mole and embarked on the transport *Carthage*, to which vessel the draft, ex *Wakool*, had already transhipped. The *Carthage* sailed early on the morning of the 1st of May. Orders had been received for the headquarters and four companies to proceed to Kandia in Crete, for one company to go to Cyprus, and for the remainder of the battalion to disembark at Malta.

On the 4th of May the *Carthage* reached Valletta, when three companies, "A," "C," and "H," landed and proceeded to Imtarfa barracks. The following officers disembarked with this detachment:—

Major Douglas-Hamilton (in command); Captain Miers; Lieutenants G. I. Fraser, Duff, Barron, and Trotter (Acting Adjutant); and 2nd Lieutenant Grieve.

On Tuesday the 6th of May the *Carthage* arrived at Kandia, where the headquarters and "D," "E," "F," and "G" Companies disembarked. The officers present with headquarters were:—

Major A. Scott-Elliot (in command); Captains Chancellor, Baird, and the Hon. A. H. Maitland (Adjutant); Lieutenants Lumsden, M'Cowan, A. G. Cameron, and Erskine; 2nd Lieutenants Drew and C. F. Campbell; Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. Cameron; Sergeant-Major Austin; and Bandmaster Fisher.



COLONEL H. H. L. MALCOLM, D.S.O.

The ship then proceeded to Cyprus to disembark "B" Company, under Major Wolrige-Gordon and Lieutenants C. H. Campbell and Brodie.

On the 7th of May Major Scott-Elliot assumed command of the British troops in Crete—Captain Maitland being appointed Staff officer. On the 18th of May Major Scott-Elliot and Captain Maitland proceeded to Canea to pay an official visit to H.R.H. Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner in Crete. They returned to Kandia on the 21st.

On the 24th of June the Rev. J. W. Stewart, Presbyterian chaplain, joined the battalion and took up his duties. He subsequently remained for two years with the Cameron Highlanders, being very popular with all ranks.

On the 9th of August the Coronation of H.M. King Edward was marked by special celebrations in the island. At 10 A.M. all the officers and some selected non-commissioned officers attended a special service at the Greek Cathedral in Kandia, when the Archbishop Emmenius officiated. At noon there was a parade of the headquarter companies, and in the evening a torchlight tattoo. Representatives of the French and Italian troops were present.

On the 28th of September Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. L. Malcolm, D.S.O., joined the battalion from South Africa, in succession to Colonel Hunt, and assumed command of the troops in Crete.

On the 16th of October a draft of 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 70 privates joined the Malta detachment on transfer from the 1st Battalion, which was returning home from South Africa.

On the 13th of November, on receipt of news that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had been gazetted Colonel-in-Chief of the Cameron Highlanders, the following telegram was despatched:—

"Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Marlborough House, London.

"Please convey the congratulations of the 2nd Cameron Highlanders to His Royal Highness on his new appointment, and thank him for the honour conferred on them, which is most gratifying."

The following reply was received:—

"Prince of Wales thanks battalion for kind congratulations, and feels it an honour to be Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment."

1902.—3rd Battalion.

On January the 17th Captain F. L. Scott-Kerr completed his period of service as adjutant: he was succeeded by Captain H. R. Brown.

The battalion assembled for training at Inverness on June the 13th, and proceeded by rail, under command of Colonel The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, to Aldershot, where it was encamped upon Cove Common. On June the 16th it took part in the King's Coronation Review, leaving the same night for Perham Down Camp, Salisbury Plain, where it joined the 6th (Scottish Brigade), commanded by Brigadier-General W. Cavaye.

On the 8th of July, at the conclusion of training, it left Ludgershall Station for Inverness, where the men were dismissed to their homes. The strength of the battalion present at Perham Down was 16 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 409 non-commissioned officers and men.

On the 9th of July the following battalion order was published:—

“The Commanding Officer wishes to thank all ranks for their co-operation and good work in an exceptionally hard training. Not a man in confinement nor a single man admitted to hospital is a record to be proud of.”

On the 24th of December Colonel The Mackintosh of Mackintosh retired after twenty-five years' service in the battalion, five of which had been spent in command. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod of Dalvey.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.