



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 3433 04467 5381

D 11-7425

History of the Scottish Borderers Militi



13972 ✓

A HISTORY
OF THE
SCOTTISH BORDERERS
MILITIA.

Compiled from Authentic Sources.

BY

THE REV. ROBERT W. WEIR, M.A.,
MINISTER OF GREYFRIARS' PARISH, DUMFRIES, AND ACTING CHAPLAIN
TO THE SCOTTISH BORDERERS MILITIA.

DUMFRIES:
PRINTED AT THE HERALD OFFICE.
1877.

The hearty thanks of all now serving, or who have previously served, in the Scottish Borderers, are due to our Acting Chaplain, the Rev. Mr WEIR, for his labours in collecting and publishing our records.

The general reader will, indeed, find little to attract him in the uneventful annals of a Militia Regiment: the faithful performance of routine duties, the state of steady preparedness for the evil day which happily has never yet come upon our land, have nothing in them to stir the hearts of men.

But it is well that those to whom the old Regiment is dear should know something of its history, and of those who in their day strove hard to maintain its good name, and to build up that regimental spirit now happily so strong and living among us.

Let us, like them, while holding ourselves in readiness for any service that our Sovereign may require of us, be content to do with our might meantime our allotted duties, remembering that

“ They also serve who only stand and wait.”

GEORGE G. WALKER, Colonel,
Commanding Scottish Borderers.

October 18, 1877.

P R E F A C E.

IN July last six articles on the History of the Scottish Borderers Militia, written by me, were printed in the *Dumfries and Galloway Herald*. Since then, much additional information has been obtained, and the greater part of the narrative has therefore been entirely re-written. The History is now published with the hope that it may in some measure, both justify and increase the interest and pride which the people of the Scottish Borders take in the Regiment.

The principal sources of information from which the narrative, as it now stands, has been compiled are as follows:— Chapter I. was compiled from documents in the Public Record Office, London, to which access was allowed by the War Office and Home Office, from notices of the Regiment found in the *Dumfries Weekly Journal*, the *Scots Magazine*, and the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, and from the minutes of the Court of Lieutenancy and the Commissioners of Supply of Dumfriesshire. The papers in the Public Record Office from which information for this chapter was obtained were the pay-lists from 1798 to 1802, and a volume entitled “Miscellaneous Papers, Scottish and Irish Militia, 1798-1802.” Chapters II. and III. were compiled from Regimental Records, the oldest of which is dated 27th Nov., 1803, supplemented by material obtained from the pay-lists of 1803, in the Public Record Office, from two volumes of “Miscellaneous Papers-connected with the Militia, 1802-1814,” in the same office, and from the minutes of the Court of Lieutenancy and of the Commissioners of Supply for Dumfriesshire. Chapter IV. was compiled from Regimental Records, from notices of the Regiment in the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, and from information given by Colonel Walker. By the permission of Colonel Walker,

the narrative in Chapters V. and VI., and in the concluding Chapter, is given, with the exception of a few paragraphs, in the words of memoranda which he was kind enough to prepare for my guidance. The reader may thus have the satisfaction of knowing that the History of the Regiment during these latter years has virtually been written by the one who of all others is best qualified and best entitled to record its events. The Succession List of Officers was prepared from the Pay-Lists, from the *London Gazette*, from Regimental Records, and from Army Lists. The Notes regarding the family connexions of the officers of former days were obtained from answers to enquiries made among their descendants or other relatives, and from the recollections of several old inhabitants of the Border Counties. I am indebted to Colonel Walker for the words of preface to the List. The other parts of the Appendix are taken from Regimental Records. The Notes contain references to the authorities for the statements made therein, and it is therefore unnecessary to specify them here.

I have to acknowledge with thanks the courtesy and attention shown to me by the officials of the Public Record Office, and by many others who gave me access to books or answered letters of enquiry. I have especially to acknowledge my great obligation to Colonel Walker. Without his permission the work could not have been undertaken; and without his assistance it would have been very inferior to what it now is.

R. W. W.

GREYFRIARS' MANSE,
DUMFRIES, 17th October, 1877.

HISTORY

OF THE

SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

CHAPTER I.

1798-1802.

SCOTCH MILITIA ACT OF 1797—DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTRY CONSEQUENT THEREON—RIOTS IN THE BORDER DISTRICT—LETTERS FROM THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, SIR GILBERT ELLIOT, AND MR STAIG—EXECUTION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT IN 1798—THE DUMFRIES REGIMENT—APPOINTMENT OF COLONEL—NUMBER OF REGIMENT—MEANS TAKEN TO ESCAPE SERVICE—DATE OF APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGIMENT—HALF THE NUMBER OF THE QUOTAS CALLED OUT—ASSEMBLY OF REGIMENT—ORDER TO MARCH TO DALKEITH—THE REMAINDER OF THE QUOTAS CALLED OUT—ENCAMPED AT WEST BARN—STATIONED AT KIRKCALDY AND DYSART—REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS—ARREST OF UNITED SCOTSMEN—DISAVOWAL OF DISLOYALTY—TRIAL OF SERGEANT MAXWELL—STATIONED AT EDINBURGH CASTLE, AT MUSSELBURGH CAMP, AT DALKEITH—DISEMBODIMENT.

At the close of the last century the nation was threatened with an invasion by the army of the French Republic. The magnitude of that army, and the success which had attended it, gave cause for the apprehension that the existing defences of the country might be insufficient to resist such an attack. The patriotism and courage of the people were then put to a severe test, and they were not found wanting. Even when left without an ally, and embarrassed with a war in India and a rebellion in Ireland, the nation was quite undaunted. The French were their hereditary enemies, and the story of the Revolution had added new strength to the old dislike. Accordingly, many efforts were made to strengthen the national defences. The army

was increased, regiments of Fencibles were raised, volunteers were everywhere enrolled, and a voluntary subscription poured two millions into the Treasury to help to defray the expenses of the war. Among other measures then taken for the defence of the country was an Act passed in July, 1797 (37 George III., cap. 103), authorising the raising by ballot of 6000 militia in Scotland. The Act ordered the Lieutenants of Counties to cause lists to be made by the schoolmasters of all men in their respective parishes between the ages of 18 and 23. These lists were afterwards to be affixed to the church doors, with an intimation of the days on which the Deputy-Lieutenants would meet to hear the claims for exemption. It was provided that when the lists were adjusted, the King in Council should determine the quotas for the different counties, and the regiments into which these were to be distributed. When the details were arranged a ballot for the required number of men was to take place. Those exempted from service were those serving in the regular army, or on half-pay, Professors of the Universities, clergymen, schoolmasters, articulated clerks, apprentices, seafaring men, and all who had two children born in lawful wedlock. Anyone whose name was chosen at the ballot was allowed to provide a substitute. He could also escape from serving by paying a penalty of £10, but in this case he was liable to have his name placed on the list at the next ballot. Those enrolled were to serve during the war and till a month after the conclusion of a general peace. As inducements to render the service more popular it was provided that this militia could not be ordered out of Scotland, and that no militiaman could, on any pretext, be transferred to the regular army. It was also provided that a militiaman might engage in any trade in any town without paying the dues then exacted—a privilege which was sometimes worth as much as fifty pounds. The appointment of the field officers was vested in the Crown, and that of the company officers in the Lieutenants of the Counties.

The Act appointed the Lieutenants and their deputies to begin to carry out the provisions therein contained in August, 1797. When that time came it was found impossible to carry the Act into

execution. A militia had existed in England from ancient times, and during the Seven Years' War, in 1757, when many regiments of the regular army were absent on foreign service, it was reorganised and it was appointed that it should be raised by ballot. In Scotland no such force had ever existed, and its introduction was most unpopular. Some raised the old cry that the Act was a violation of the Act of Union. It was said that persons of revolutionary principles and disaffected to the Government, took the opportunity of spreading false reports regarding the intention of Government. It was at least rumoured that this was only the first of a series of measures for enforcing military service; and it was alleged that the Government would certainly break faith with the people and seize some pretext to order the militia on foreign service. Many also said that as the people of Scotland had already raised 20,000 volunteers, and given promises of help of various kinds in case of an invasion, the demand on the part of Government of a compulsory service was ungenerous. The discontent showed itself openly in many parts of the country. The inhabitants of the western border counties gave most marked signs of their dislike to the Act. The following letters, which are preserved among the Home Office papers in the Public Record Office, give a curious picture of this disaffection. On the 27th August, 1797, the Duke of Buccleuch wrote from Langholm, to the Home Secretary, as follows :—

“I came here on Friday the 18th, hoping to have some repose after many months' attention to my duty as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Mid-Lothian. When I left Dalkeith I had no idea the execution of the Militia Act would cause any disturbance in our county. If I could have foreseen it, I would have remained at my post. On Sunday the 20th, I was informed that some persons had pulled down the lists from the church doors in the parish of Canonbie, and that the parish registers were to be burned the next day. I immediately on Monday got together about thirty of the heads of families in the School-house to endeavour, if possible, to prevent any further violence. I was informed that about 300 young men had, on the night of Sunday or early on Monday, taken by force the books from the Schoolmaster's house. I said everything I could to bring them back to a sense of their duty. At the same time I told them I was resolved to bring to justice the rioters. Those present were certainly not concerned, being mostly heads of families and well known to me. Everything has been quiet

there since. But in Annandale the mob has been most outrageous, insulted Deputy-Lieutenants, drove them from their meetings, enacted oaths and promises that they will not proceed further in this business—in short, they have been guilty of open rebellion. The constables dare not appear, and the gentlemen of the county dare not show their faces in the towns and villages. God knows how this will end. Thank God all my tenants are quiet well-affected people, and attached to my family. I have this moment received an express from the Advocate wishing I would come to Edinburgh immediately. I shall therefore go to Fleurs on my way to know how matters stand in that county. Rutherford has been almost killed; Mark Pringle and the other Deputies driven out of the town of Selkirk by a mob from Galashiels and Melrose, and some country people with some of the people of the place. You will have heard what has been going on in other places better than I can inform you. I have been too much taken up with what has passed in this neighbourhood to attend to the reports from other quarters. Are such people to be trusted with arms after what has passed? That is for Government to determine. Examples, however, must be made of those who have so openly and outrageously broken the law of the country, insulted and ill-used magistrates in the discharge of their duty, and set at defiance all authority. I leave the Duchess of Buccleuch and daughters in the hands of my tenants. Where can they be better? Certainly not further north, perhaps further south would be better at this moment. They can from this place soon pass over the Borders.”

In a letter written five days later, the Duke says—

“I have left the Duchess and family at Langholm in the safe custody of my tenants, who swear they will spill the last drop of their blood rather than that she or the family should receive insult or injury during their residence among them. This was communicated to the Duchess upon my leaving Langholm.”

The first of the riots referred to as having taken place in Roxburghshire occurred in Jedburgh on the 26th August, when several hundred persons entered the town with the intention of preventing a meeting of Deputy-Lieutenants being held. When they heard that the meeting had been held on the previous day they dispersed. In the evening the western troop of Roxburghshire Yeomanry entered the town. The rioters then assembled and attacked the Yeomanry. Major Rutherford of Edgerston, who commanded the troop, was knocked from his horse by a stone and afterwards received a severe blow with a

stick. The rioters were dispersed by the Yeomanry, and some of them were taken prisoners and lodged in Jedburgh prison. On the 30th August Sir Gilbert Elliot wrote from Minto to the Home Secretary regarding the disturbances in Roxburghshire. He remarked:—

“One great difficulty arises from the intimidation of the schoolmasters, for they are naturally peaceable, timid men, who cannot resist mobs, especially furious mobs, and who have no sufficient inducement to hazard their lives, as they appear to do in this service. Notwithstanding the impression which I think has been made by the troops, and by the prosecution of some of the most guilty, as well as by some attempts on our part to explain and conciliate, I do not imagine that there is more than one parish in which the schoolmasters have hitherto been able to set about the lists in a regular and avowed manner, or to prevent their being burnt by the mob after they have been made.”

On the 1st Sept. Mr David Staig, D.L., then Provost of Dumfries, wrote a letter from Dumfries to the Duke of Queensberry, the Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, which was forwarded by him to the Home Secretary:—

“The opposition to the Militia Bill seems general throughout Scotland, and nowhere more than in this part of the country. There is not a Deputy-Lieutenant that has not been threatened with instant destruction. Sir Wm. Maxwell, Colonel Dirom, and Mr Graham of Mossknowe (Deputies), had a meeting the other day in their districts, and were most grossly insulted by an enraged mob, and before they were allowed to depart were forced to sign an obligation on stamped paper that they would proceed no further with their business. Sir Robert Grierson and Mr Dalziel of Glenae, Deputies, were forced to write similar obligations to save their lives and property. Mr Gray, a Deputy-Lieutenant at Moffat, was deforced, and his papers taken from him; but being supported by a party of dragoons in another parish yesterday, an attack was made upon them by a riotous mob, and a good deal of blood was shed, but I have not heard that any lives were lost.”

The same opposition to the Act was shown in Galloway, and in August a meeting of Deputy-Lieutenants at Wigtown was violently interrupted by a mob. The dissatisfaction with the Act was so strongly expressed throughout the country that the Solicitor-General and others were of opinion that it would be

prudent to suspend the Act. As this yielding to the spirit of rebellion was not approved of by the Lord-Advocate and the majority of the influential persons in Scotland, Lord Adam Gordon, the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, wrote on the 31st August to Lieut.-General Musgrave, commanding the north-east district of England, requesting that without delay he would send into Scotland by Berwick, Coldstream, and Kelso, a reinforcement of 3000 men. In the letter he expressed the hope that Lieut.-General Musgrave would send these forces immediately, however inconvenient to his arrangements this might be, as "not a moment is to be lost." This request appears to have been at once complied with, and the available force was further increased by several volunteer regiments offering their services to aid in preserving order. The authorities took all available means of informing the people of the real nature of the Act, and at the same time appealed to their patriotic spirit, and reminded them that there were 90,000 militiamen in England. These measures were successful, and the disturbances appear to have ceased almost as suddenly as they arose. At the close of 1798, the Earl of Dalkeith was able to say that "he had much pleasure in observing the alacrity with which young men came forward when the first quota of militia was called out." The only trace of later troubles in regard to the Act that we have discovered is a notice in the minutes of the Court of Lieutenancy of Dumfriesshire of a complaint made in Oct., 1799, by the minister of Torthorwald, that a parishioner "had used against him opprobrious names, and called him an old grey-headed scoundrel and liar," because he had shown the register of baptisms to the Deputy-Lieutenant, who was revising the lists. As it had been impossible to hold the meetings for revising the lists at the time appointed by the Act, a new Act was obtained authorising the holding these meetings at any time between the 17th Feb. and the 1st March, 1798. When the meetings had been held and the lists prepared, an order in Council, dated the 25th March, fixed the number from each county who were to serve, and also the regiments into which the quotas were to be divided. The whole force was divided into ten regiments.*

* See Appendix, Note A.

The quotas of five counties were associated with that of Dumfries to form the regiment then, and long afterwards, commonly known as the Dumfries Militia. These were as follows:—

	No. liable to serve.	No. called on to serve.
Peebles	223	51
Selkirk	111	25
Roxburgh	661	150
Kirkcudbright	554	125
Wigtown	397	90
Dumfries	1092	247

The Colonels of the regiments were nominated at this time. The command of the Dumfries regiment was first offered to the Duke of Roxburgh, the Lieutenant of Roxburghshire, who was the one of the six Lieutenants connected with the regiment who had the highest rank. When he declined to accept the command it was offered to the Earl of Dalkeith, who had shortly before been appointed Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, who, in addition to the claims of his rank, had also the claim of representing the county which furnished the largest quota. He accepted the command, and continued to be Colonel of the regiment till his death in 1819. He succeeded as 4th Duke of Buccleuch in 1812, and was the father of the present Duke. In one of the regimental records it is mentioned that the date of his first commission was 1794, and it is therefore probable that he had some military experience previous to his becoming Colonel of the regiment. The regimental records bear witness to his having been much with his regiment, and it is said that he bestowed upon it much attention. On the 30th March a meeting of Lieutenants of Counties who had been nominated to the command of Scotch militia regiments was held at Whitehall, when the precedency of the regiments was determined by ballot. The Dumfries Militia then acquired the designation of the 4th North British Militia, the name by which it is called on the only relic of those days now in the possession of the regiment—a silver-mounted snuff mull presented to the officers of the regiment in 1798 by the Duke of Buccleuch. Shortly after the quotas were determined, the ballot was taken. The people used various expedients to escape what was disagreeable in the carrying out of the Act. Many of the parishes raised subscriptions to

provide funds to pay substitutes for those on whom the lot fell should they be unwilling to serve. An Insurance Society was also established, which had an agent in Dumfries, and in most of the principal towns in Scotland. Anyone liable to be balloted could pay three guineas to this society, and, in the event of his being called on to serve, the society undertook to provide what would procure a substitute. By these and other means many either procured substitutes or paid the penalty which was sufficient to secure exemption from service. The Court of Lieutenancy took charge of this money, and with it they provided bounties to induce men to volunteer to fill the vacancies. The minutes of the Court of Lieutenancy of Dumfriesshire show that by far the largest proportion of the men enrolled at this time were substitutes, and it is likely that it was the same in the other counties. It is plain that the authorities did not object to the enrolment of substitutes. It is probable they anticipated that the volunteer would make a better soldier than the unwilling conscript. On the 23rd April, 1798, the field officers were gazetted. The Lieutenant-Colonel was Alexander, 7th Lord Elibank, the Lieutenant of Peeblesshire. His Lordship had served previously in the 3d Foot Guards, and was therefore no novice in military matters. He served till the disembodiment in 1802. John Rutherford of Mossburnford, previously Captain in the 42d Foot, was appointed Major. He served only one year, and was succeeded by Captain Charles Riddell of Muselee, Roxburghshire, who served till 1809. On the 1st May the staff and company officers were gazetted. The establishment of the regiment was fixed at 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 9 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Surgeon, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quarter-Master Sergeant, 32 Sergeants, 32 Corporals, 18 Drummers, and 622 privates. The Adjutant acted as Captain-Lieutenant, the Quarter-Master as Lieutenant, and the Surgeon as Ensign. As a sort of conciliatory measure, it was enacted that, at first, only half of the quotas should be called up. The full number of officers and of non-commissioned officers was nevertheless appointed, in order that all things might be ready

when it was thought necessary to call up the remainder of the men. The establishment of non-commissioned officers and men of the Dumfries Regiment at the first was therefore 376 instead of 688—the full number required.

The assembly of the Regiment took place at Dumfries in the month of June, 1798. On the 2nd August the paymaster paid £13 17s 6d for the carriage of arms from Edinburgh Castle. On the 17th Oct. Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby issued an order directing the Regiment to march to Dalkeith. The number of non-commissioned officers and men is stated in the order as 320. Complaints having been made that the young men who had been called on to serve and had not been enrolled in the militia were not able to find regular employment on account of the uncertainty of their position, an Order in Council, dated the 25th November, directed that the whole number of militiamen should be enrolled. This order caused the strength of the Regiment to be raised to nearly its full establishment. On June 6th, 1799, the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland ordered the Regiment to march from Dalkeith to West Barns Camp, near Dunbar, on which occasion the strength of the Regiment is given as 624 non-commissioned officers and men. The Regiment remained more than three months in camp, and was then moved into winter cantonments at Kirkcaldy and Dysart. The pay lists of this period give evidence regarding the high price of bread. Government paid the difference between the actual price of the loaf and 5d, and in part of the year 1800 they had to pay the difference between 1s 5d and 5d. In January, 1799, the Regiment volunteered to serve in any part of Great Britain, and agreed to give one day's pay every three months to the service of the State to help to defray the expenses of the war. When stationed at Kirkcaldy suspicions in regard to the loyalty of the Regiment were aroused. At the time of the French Revolution revolutionary principles were spread through many countries, and some in our own country were led to adopt them. Under the leadership of some of these men secret societies for the purpose of promoting reform, if necessary by violent measures, were formed in many parts of the country under the name of United Englishmen, United Scotsmen, United Irishmen, and United Britons.

These societies were considered dangerous by the Government. They were prohibited by Act of Parliament, and those who were discovered to be members were prosecuted and punished. Some members of the society of United Scotsmen had been enrolled in the Dumfries Militia, and one of them of the name of Maxwell obtained the position of a sergeant. These thought fit to try to induce some of their comrades to join their society, but information regarding their attempts having been given to the authorities, Maxwell and a private of the name of M'Morrine were arrested and lodged in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. It was thought necessary to disclaim, on the part of the Regiment, any sympathy with the views held by these men. In the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of May 1, 1800, this paragraph occurs:—

“We are happy to be able to state from authority that the reports that have lately been spread to the discredit of the 4th Regiment of North British Militia, as a body, are perfectly unfounded. A very few individuals (who appear to have entered the regiment for the purpose of doing mischief) attempted to corrupt their comrades, but were most fortunately detected by that honesty and loyalty for which this corps has ever shown itself to be so justly distinguished.”

The following manifesto was also published in the *Dumfries Weekly Journal* of the 3rd June, 1800:—

“H.M. 4TH REGIMENT OF NORTH BRITISH MILITIA.—The non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, holding in the utmost detestation the infamous attempt of a few deluded wretches of the regiment (whose principles had been corrupted long before the existence of the Scotch Militia), to seduce them from that duty they owe to their king and country, flatter themselves that their conduct in taking the earliest opportunity of discovering the guilty, in hopes that they will meet the punishment they so justly deserve, will, in place of bringing any reflection on a regiment which has hitherto conducted itself in an unexceptional manner, entitle it to the good opinion of its officers and countrymen in general, and prove its loyalty is not to be shaken.—God save the King!”

Sergeant Maxwell was tried by the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh, on the 26th June. The general charge in the indictment was that he had endeavoured, “during the years of 1799 and 1800, wickedly and feloniously to promote the purposes of the United Scotsmen’s Society by exciting a spirit of sedition

and disaffection among those soldiers over whom he could obtain any influence, and especially to seduce them, contrary to their duty and allegiance, to become members of the said wicked and seditious association, and to bind themselves to it by coming under the unlawful oaths already mentioned." The particular charges referred to instances of his enrolling men in the society and circulating copies of the constitution of the society, and of a poem called "A Catch." The prisoner pled guilty. Mr James Fergusson and Mr Henry Brougham,* advocates, appeared on his behalf. Both the advocates expressed their sense of the enormity of the crime charged, but urged as reasons which might justify the court in giving a lenient sentence, that the prisoner was deeply penitent, and that he had been seduced by designing men who took advantage of his religious principles, which were hostile to patronage, and inveigled him into the society by showing him some regulations pretending to disclaim all appeals to force. The judges unanimously sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven years. Their Lordships observed that they might have pronounced a much more severe sentence, but in consideration of his acknowledging his guilt and appearing penitent, they pronounced the sentence already named.

On the 4th June the Regiment was ordered to march from Cupar and Kirkcaldy to Edinburgh Castle, and on the 5th August to march to Musselburgh Camp. The latter order gives the number of non-commissioned officers and men as 687. When at Musselburgh the Regiment was brigaded along with the Royal Lanark and Aberdeenshire Regiments of Militia, under the command of Major-General Sir James St. Clair Erskine. On the 10th December an order was given to march to Dalkeith. The peace of Amiens was concluded in March, 1802. A month later the Regiment was disembodied, and the men, according to the terms of their engagement, were discharged. Most of the men appear to have been paid off at Dalkeith. The last marching order is dated the 27th April. It directs 151 men to march to Dumfries,

* There can be little doubt that this was Henry Brougham—afterwards Lord Brougham—who passed advocate 1st June, 1800. If so, the defence of Sergeant Maxwell must have been one of his earliest cases.

11 to Kirkcudbright, and 11 to Wigtown. The arms and accoutrements were returned to Edinburgh Castle. The non-commissioned officers and men received, at their discharge, a clothing allowance and a bounty of 14 days' pay. The subaltern officers received a bounty of 60 days' pay. As it was in contemplation to reorganise the Scotch Militia on a new footing, an Act (41 George III., 67, v.) was passed to facilitate the retaining of non-commissioned officers, who might be useful in the training of the new militia. In virtue of the powers conferred by this Act, 30 sergeants, 1 drum-major, and 11 drummers were retained on 30 days' pay from the 2nd May, 1802. The commissions of the officers, and even the appointment of the Adjutant, ceased with the disembodiment of the Regiment.

CHAPTER II.

1802-1806.

SCOTCH MILITIA ACT OF 1802—APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS—EMBODIMENT OF REGIMENT—ESTABLISHMENT—MODE OF APPOINTING OFFICERS—NUMBER OF SUBSTITUTES—DIFFICULTY OF PROCURING THEM—SERVICES RENDERED BY THE EARL OF DALKEITH IN PROCURING MEN—NUMBER CHANGED—STATIONED AT MUSSELBURGH—PREPARATIONS TO RESIST INVASION—STRENGTH OF REGIMENT IN DECEMBER, 1804—REDUCTION OF 2ND ESTABLISHMENT—VOLUNTEERING FOR THE LINE—DUTY AT GREENLAW—COURT MARTIALS—FAMILIES OF MEN—VACCINATION—DOGS—CHURCH PARADE—ARRANGEMENT OF MEN'S HAIR.

ON the 26th June, 1802, an Act was passed to place the Militia of Scotland on a permanent footing (42 George III. c. 98). Several of its provisions were different from those of the former Act. The lists of men among whom the ballot was to be taken it was directed were to be made up of the names of all between the ages of 18 and 45, with the exception of those able to prove a claim of exemption. The persons exempted from service were the same as those exempted by the former Act, with the exception that men who had two children were no longer exempted.

Those, however, who had more than two lawful children, and were not possessed of an estate of the clear value of £50, and those who had already served in the militia, either personally or by substitute, were exempted. Men were to be enlisted for five years, and, if willing to serve again, they might, at the end of that time, be enlisted for another period of service, at a bounty of one guinea. Substitutes were to be enlisted for five years, but, in the event of the regiment being embodied during that time, they were liable to serve till its disembodiment. These men, in the event of being called on thus to serve, were to receive each a guinea at the end of five years' service, and the same at the end of any additional three years' service. The men were enlisted to serve in Great Britain, and, as under the former Act, the enlisting of militiamen into the regular army—unless under special permission—was declared null and void. The officers were to be appointed by the Lieutenants of the Counties, and regulations were made to determine the relative proportion of appointments to be made by different Lieutenants, in the case of a regiment being composed of the quotas of different Counties. The number of militia for Scotland was fixed at 8000, and the period of annual training at twenty-one days. In this Act it was provided that the quotas of Dumfries, Roxburgh, and Selkirk should form one regiment.* After the passing of the Act, the Lieutenancy proceeded to carry it into execution on the same plan as had been adopted under the former Act. We have not discovered any record of any such disturbances in the country as took place in 1797. The extension of the age necessarily caused the number of persons liable to serve to be much larger than on the former occasion. The lists in Dumfriesshire, when finally adjusted, contained no fewer than 5597 names. In October, 1802, the officers were gazetted. The Earl of Dalkeith, as Lieutenant of the County furnishing the largest quota, had the appointment of the Colonel, and he nominated himself. The most of the former officers were also reappointed. Lieut.-Col. Lord Elbank at this time ceased to serve, probably because his County of Peebles was then associated with another regiment. The Colonel's brother,

* See Appendix, Note B.

Lord Montagu, who had been a Captain in the Regiment from 1798, was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. His Lordship served till 1809, when he was succeeded by Major Archibald M'Murdo.

The peace of Amiens was of short duration. Early in 1803, Bonaparte declared war against Great Britain. Orders were immediately given for the embodiment of the Militia. The Dumfries Militia was embodied on the 5th April, 1803, and it remained embodied till the 13th August, 1814. The establishment of the Regiment on its embodiment in 1803 was—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 8 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Pay-Master, 1 Surgeon, 1 Battalion Clerk, 1 Sergeant-Major, 16 Sergeants, 16 Corporals, 1 Drum-Major, 10 Drummers, and 487 privates, of whom Dumfries was expected to supply 284; Roxburgh, 178; Selkirk, 25. There was an Assistant-Surgeon, who was counted as one of the subalterns. In June, 1803, the counties were called upon to provide their proportion of a force of 4000 supplementary militia, which was ordered to be raised in Scotland. The establishment of the Regiment was then increased by what was called the second establishment, consisting of 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, and 243 privates, of whom Dumfries was to give 142; Roxburgh, 89; and Selkirk, 12. An Act was passed in June, 1803, giving permission to appoint in certain cases an additional Field Officer in militia regiments. An additional Major was appointed to the Regiment that year. The establishment of non-commissioned officers and drummers in the regiment when thus augmented was thirty-eight sergeants, thirty-six corporals, and twenty-three drummers. The total of all ranks, if the regiment had been completed, would have thus been 865. The Colonel, the Major, 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, and 4 Ensigns, on the 1st Establishment; and 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, and 1 Ensign on the 2nd Establishment, served for the County of Dumfries, and were appointed by the Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire. The Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 2 Ensigns on the 1st Establishment; and 1 Captain and 1 Lieutenant on the 2nd Establishment, served for Roxburgh, and were appointed by the Lieutenant of Roxburghshire. One Lieutenant

on the 1st Establishment, and 1 Ensign on the 2nd Establishment, served for Selkirk, and were appointed by the Lieutenant of Selkirkshire. The Description Roll of the Regiment, from 1804 to 1820, is still extant. Of 600 men enrolled in 1803 and 1804, less than 50 were principals; the remainder were substitutes. The Insurance Societies that were formed to protect men against the possibility of being called on to serve did much business about this time, and the number of men required at that time for military service was so great as to cause some scarcity of substitutes. The Deputy-Lieutenants of Dumfriesshire made a respectful remonstrance to Government upon the trouble that they were subjected to in procuring men as substitutes for those who paid the penalty, urging that they were thus placed very much "in the position of recruiting sergeants." In April, 1803, they increased the bounty to nine guineas, with half-a-guinea to the bringer. The price of recruits appears to have risen, and the Government had on various occasions to increase the amount of the penalty for failure to serve. In June, 1803, it was raised to £15; in 1807 it was increased to £20, and shortly afterwards to £25. Notwithstanding this, the proportion of substitutes continued to increase. In December, 1806, and January, 1807, a third quota of 268 men was raised for the regiment, and all of these were substitutes. It would therefore appear that, in these days, the only advantage of the ballot was, that the State could depend with certainty upon the services of a certain number of men. Otherwise, the system was only a clumsy form of our present method of recruiting by the help of bounty money, the payment of the money for that purpose falling on a portion of the community, instead of on the whole body of tax-payers. The Earl of Dalkeith seems to have exerted himself in assisting the county authorities in procuring men for his regiment. On the 29th April, 1808, at a meeting of the Commissioners of Supply for Dumfriesshire, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Earl of Dalkeith, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, "for the part he took in executing the late Militia Act of Parliament, and for the services he rendered the County by procuring the full complement of men upon terms

more reasonable than they could otherwise be procured." It was resolved to transmit a copy of this motion to the Earl of Dalkeith and also to cause it to be printed in the *Dumfries Weekly Journal*. In 1803 the number of the Regiment was changed. As the Scotch Militia had been placed by the Act of 1802 on the same footing as the English Militia, it was no longer expedient to number them separately. On the 11th June, 1803, the numbers for all the Militia Regiments of Great Britain were fixed at a meeting of the Lieutenants of Counties, held at the Horse Guards, when the Dumfriesshire became the 70th Regiment of Militia.

On the 26th May, 1803, the Regiment was ordered by Lieutenant-General Vyse to march in four divisions to Musselburgh. The number of non-commissioned officers and men was then stated as 445. The first entry in the oldest existing regimental order book is a brigade order, dated Head-quarters, Inveresk, 27 Nov., 1803. The Regiment was then in barracks or "huts" at Musselburgh, and formed part of a brigade of militia, under the command of Major-General Sir James St. Clair Erskine, afterwards Earl Rosslyn. The other regiments of the brigade were the Renfrew and the Forfar, both quartered at Musselburgh; the Edinburgh quartered at Dalkeith; and the Berwickshire, quartered at Prestonpans. On the 17th June, 1805, the Renfrew Regiment left for England. The Berwickshire Regiment was then marched to Musselburgh, and the brigade was reduced to four regiments. Two changes in the command of the brigade occurred while the Dumfries Regiment was quartered at Musselburgh. On the 27th Feb., 1805, the Earl of Rosslyn resigned the command on being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. On the 28th September of the same year the Earl of Dalhousie assumed the command, which he held till the 23rd January, 1806. On the 25th February, 1806, Major-General Leslie was appointed to the brigade. In the absence of a General Officer the command devolved on the Senior Colonel, the Duke of Buccleuch, who commanded the Edinburgh Regiment at Dalkeith. The Regimental Order-Book gives us some idea of what was done by the Regimental Brigade: drills were held regularly, in addition to regimental parades, and there were periodical inspections by the General.

id, after which orders, more or less complimentary to the
nt, were always issued. The flank companies of the differ-
ments were frequently drilled together in light infantry
nts under the command of a Field Officer; and in
to these, twelve men afterwards increased to fifteen,
ch battalion company, were enrolled as "sharp-shooters,"
re trained as such. A certain proportion of men were
ointed as "additional gunners," to assist the artillery,
ese were exercised in artillery practice on Fisher-
ks. In 1803 and 1804 Napoleon was gathering together
men at Boulogne, and preparing flat-bottomed boats for
onveyance across the Channel. The French fleet was
epared to assist in the invasion. Prompt measures
erefore taken along the whole coast of Great Britain in
tion of an invasion.* The orders issued to the brigade at
urgh show the state of preparation that was considered
y there. A general order, dated 29th November, 1803,
—"If the landing of an enemy shall occasion the army to
field,"—and on the same day the non-commissioned officers
were ordered to attend the surgeon "to learn the use of
miquet." A month later a circular arrived from the War
egarding the stoppage of pay that was to be made if the
re put on full rations "in case of an invasion." The regi-
at Musselburgh furnished a Magazine Guard, one of the
f which was to watch for signals from the Calton Hill and
r Brae, two of the chain of signal-stations by which an
ould be sent along the whole coast. Each regiment had
quipage; entrenching tool carts, with entrenching tools;
munition carts. Each company had also bat horses to
eir ammunition and camp kettles. Persons in the district
ngaged to provide, in the event of a march, carts and
when each carter was to come provided with "four days'
his horse, and four days' bread for himself." On the 16th
ber, 1805, the troops of the brigade were paraded to fire a
oie in honour of the victory of Trafalgar. That victory for
e allayed the fear of an invasion. Shortly afterwards the

* See Appendix Note B.

bat horses of the brigade were sent to Croydon to the Royal Waggon Train, and some of the ammunition carts and stores were delivered up to the ordnance store.

✓ According to an official return, the establishment of the Scottish Militia on the 10th Dec., 1804, was 11,993, and its actual strength 11,805. The establishment of the Dumfries Militia at that date is stated as 730, and its actual strength 762. It was then determined to reduce the Scotch Militia to its original establishment of 8000. This was done by trying to induce militiamen to the number of the surplus men to enlist in the regular army and in the event of this not being fully accomplished by retaining the number as supernumeraries. It was at the same time provided that the officers of the 2nd Establishment should be, in the meantime, retained as supernumeraries, and appointed to fill such vacancies in their regiments as should occur. The establishment of the Regiment was at this time restored to original establishment of 487 privates, at which it remained till 1854. On the 26th April, 1805, the Dumfries Militia were informed that 250 of their number might enlist in any one of a number of regiments which were specified, and that each volunteer would receive a bounty of two guineas. In the Description Roll the dates at which the men volunteered for the army is not given, but at one time and another 161, out of 600 enlisted in 1803 and 1804, entered the regular army. It is mentioned in one of the regimental books that in the year 1804 131 sets of accoutrements were delivered back from the regiment, and it is possible that this was about the number of men who that year enlisted into the line. After the 27th April, 1805, the brigade had to provide a guard for the French prisoners at Pennycuik, consisting of 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 9 sergeants, 9 corporals, 3 drummers, and 130 privates. At first the regiments furnished the guard in rotation, but afterwards it was composed of detachments from each regiment. Each soldier when on this duty was provided with 30 rounds of ball cartridge. The Regimental Order Book gives few glimpses of the internal economy of the Regiment. During the first year courts-martial were very frequent, but subsequent

they were much more rare. Neither the crimes charged nor the punishments are recorded. Occasionally there is a reference in the regimental orders to the crime of drunkenness, as, for example, on the 15th March, 1804, when "the commanding officer trusts that the death of John Ball, of Captain Ballantyne's company, will serve as a serious warning of the fatal consequences that may ensue from drinking, to the men of the Regiment who are in the habit of drinking to excess. The unfortunate accident which has deprived their comrade of his life can alone be attributed to the state of intoxication he was in at the time it befel him." The commanding officer had on various occasions to express his displeasure at the men trespassing in the fields and plantations, and once at their rioting in the streets. Some of the men appear to have had their wives and families with them. On one occasion the commanding officer had to inform the men that no wives living in huts of their own within the barracks who sold liquor would be allowed to remain there. On several occasions orders were issued regarding the desirableness of vaccinating the children on account of the prevalence of small-pox. Vaccination had only been recently discovered, and was still regarded with suspicion. On the 4th December, 1803, the Major-General issued an order in which he said that he "can with confidence assure the men that the practice is not attended with any danger or confinement, and scarcely with any perceptible illness at any age, and that experience has proved it to be a most complete security against the dangerous infection of the small-pox." This assurance had to be repeated in different forms on several other occasions. There were frequent orders regarding dogs. Of these the most curious is the following, dated 25th December, 1804:—"All dogs found within the barracks after the 1st of January next will be hanged, except such as has (*sic*) the commanding officer's permission." The arrangements for divine service were scanty. There is no mention of a church parade till March 9, 1804, when it is announced that the Rev. Mr Grierson, chaplain to the brigade, will conduct divine service in the Relief Church, Millhill, every Sunday from half-past one to half-past two. As the church could only hold one regiment at a time, the

three regiments at Musselburgh went to church in rotation. Each regiment had thus a church parade once in three weeks. The only other curious matter in the records of the years of this period spent by the Regiment at Musselburgh is one relating to the men's dress. On the 15th September, 1805, it is ordered that "at all times when the regiment parades in marching order, the men will have their queues in their knapsacks, their hair neatly combed, and tied with their hair strings."

CHAPTER III.

1806-1814.

STATIONED AT EDINBURGH CASTLE—TROOPS KEPT IN CASTLE DURING ELECTIONS—FULL DRESS OF OFFICERS—PRESENT TO OFFICERS—STATIONED AT DALKEITH—ORDER REGARDING FRENCH PRISONERS—PRICE CHARGED FOR ARTICLES OF MEN'S UNIFORM—MEN ALLOWED TO ASSIST AT HARVEST—ORDERS REGARDING FAMILIES OF THE MEN—THIRD QUOTA—CHANGE IN THE WAY OF DRESSING THE HAIR—STATIONED AT HADDINGTON—POACHING—STATIONED AT EDINBURGH CASTLE—EMBARKATION FOR ENGLAND—STATIONED AT WOODBRIDGE—REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS FOR IRELAND—NON-VOLUNTEERS—STATIONED AT TULLAMORE, AT BELFAST—PRAISE OF THE DISCIPLINE—STATIONED AT DUBLIN, AT DUMFRIES, AT DALKEITH, AT EDINBURGH CASTLE—DISEMBODIMENT—REPUTATION DURING THEIR PERIOD OF EMBODIMENT.

ON the 12th October, 1806, the Regiment marched from Musselburgh to Edinburgh Castle, where it remained for eight months. The other regiments of the garrison were the 2nd West York Militia and the 9th Veteran Battalion. Shortly before the Dumfriesshire left the Castle, the 2nd West York was relieved by the Royal Lanark Militia. The garrison was expected to furnish eleven guards, viz.:—Main Guard, Barrier Guard, General's Guard, Abbey Guard, Register Office Guard, Custom House Guard, Naval Store Guard, Brigade Hospital Guard, Sir Wm. Forbes' Bank Guard, Bank of Scotland Guard, and Infirmary Guard. Brigade drills were held on the Castle Hill twice a week. During the time

At the Regiment's stay in Edinburgh there appear to have been two general elections. There were three elections locally connected with Edinburgh—the City election, the County election, and the election of Representative Peers. On each of these occasions the troops, according to the then existing law, were strictly confined to the castle for three days preceding and for two days subsequent to the election. All guards in the town during these days were withdrawn, and even orderlies for the Adjutant-General's Office and the Brigade Hospital were directed to wear "coloured clothes," and the officer of the day was instructed to visit them also dressed in plain clothes.

The officers of the Regiment no doubt shared in the gaieties of a Scotch metropolis, and the following general order, which was issued by the Commander of Forces in Scotland on the 12th October, 1806, was therefore probably of considerable interest to them:—"As in time of war the equipment with which an officer would appear on parade must be deemed suitable on any other occasion: boots are to be considered full dress on every occasion. There can, however, be no reason why an officer may not consult his convenience and that of the ladies by wearing shoes at balls or assemblies, either public or private, but as it is avowedly a disgrace of undress he should not then wear the sash. It is to be observed that when officers avail themselves of the permission to wear shoes at balls, they are to wear shoe and knee buckles, and sword belt under the coat, the belt of the Light Infantry excepted. They are always, when in regimentals, to wear hair powder, and to have the hair tied agreeably to His Majesty's regulations."

There is in possession of the Regiment a snuff mull made of a Hock's horn, mounted in silver, with the following inscription:—"George Assiotti to the officers of the Dumfriesshire Militia, 18th March, 1807." The tradition regarding this is, that it was the gift of a French prisoner on parole, who had received kindness from the officers of the Regiment. It is probable, therefore, that M. Assiotti was one of the French officers who had been brought with the other prisoners to Leith. These, for various reasons, would probably reside much in Edinburgh.

On the 5th June, 1807, the Regiment marched to Dalkeith, where it was quartered, partly in barracks and partly in billets, the latter being reserved for the better behaved men. The Regiment remained at Dalkeith for about two years. It then again formed part of the Brigade of Militia Regiments under the command of Major-General Leslie. During the greater part of the two years the brigade consisted of the Dumfriesshire, quartered at Dalkeith; the Edinburgh and the Aberdeen, quartered at Musselburgh; and the Kirkcudbright, quartered at Port-Seaton, near Prestonpans. As on the former occasion, when it formed part of this brigade, the Regiment was called on to furnish, in rotation with the other regiments, a guard for the French prisoners at Penicuik. A general order was communicated to the Regiment forbidding soldiers to assist the French prisoners in selling hats or in procuring straw for the making of any such articles. From a regimental order dated 1st Dec., 1807, we get information regarding the expense at that time of certain parts of the men's uniform. "In future no man need pay more than seven shillings for shoes, seven-and-sixpence may be charged by consent of the men receiving them, but no greater sum. The Grenadiers may, by consent, be charged from seven to eight shillings, as some of them require very large shoes, which necessarily cost more." Shirts were to be charged 8s 6d, stockings not more than 3s 6d per pair. From another order dated 19th Dec., 1807, we learn that a pair of Grenadier's breeches cost 7s 3d; Light Company's, 7s; gaiters, 4s 2d; battalion breeches, 6s 10d; gaiters, 4s. A certain proportion of men were allowed to assist at the hay and grain harvest—a very needful concession at a time when so many were withdrawn from ordinary employments by military service. Some trouble arose at this time about the wives and families of men belonging to the Regiment. The Counties were obliged to support the families of the militiamen when the regiments were embodied. This could only be done at a considerable cost. In Dumfriesshire alone the cost of supporting these families during the six years between the 30th April, 1803, and the 25th March, 1809, was no less than £7,054 18s 9d. This led to some dissatisfaction with the provisions of the Act, and it led also to a strict investigation of the

ns. The families were entitled to allowances if they ained in the counties to which the men belonged, but to no wances if they followed the Regiment. The latter part of this had been evaded, and stringent rules were issued to prevent repetition of the frauds. In Nov., 1807, and Dec., 1808, the d quota of men for the Regiment was raised—intended, it may resumed, to supply the vacancies caused by the discharge of whose period of service had expired. About 200 men must e joined the Regiment about this time. There are various nences to these recruits in the Regimental Order Books. On 12th March, 1809, there are complaints of their irregularity, on the 29th March the Major-General, when fixing the days the exercises of the regiments, remarked that the recruits of Dumfries Regiment would require extra drill. At this period ore sensible method of having the soldiers' hair dressed began revail. On the 31st May the men were ordered to appear on eld day with little or no powder. On the 20th July tho amander-in-Chief directed it to be notified that "in conse- nce of the state of preparation for immediate service, in which whole army is at this moment to be held, His Majesty has n graciously pleased to dispense with the use of queues till her notice. His Royal Highness desires that the command- officers of regiments will take care that the men's hair is cut e to their necks in the shortest and most uniform manner." the 24th August a regimental order directed that "The men's : is to be cut by John Macdonald, of Captain Pringle's pany, between the 24th and 1st of every month, for which the 1 are to pay him one penny each." This emancipation from tyranny of hair powder did not extend to the officers, as on 22nd May, 1809, the Commander of the Forces intimates to m that he has not received any instructions to authorise the earance of officers in uniform without hair powder, except in ial service. On the 20th May, 1809, the Regiment was ched to Musselburgh, and on the 22nd May to Haddington, ore it remained nearly a year. It then formed part of a brigade ich included the Edinburgh Militia stationed at Dunbar, and Forfar Militia stationed in Berwick. A detachment of Royal

Artillery, a squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards, and the 26th Regiment (Cameronians) were also quartered at Haddington. The troops at Haddington appear to have been all quartered in barracks. The Brigadier was Brigadier-General Hope, and afterwards Major-General Peter. Shortly after the arrival of the Regiment at Haddington, the Colonel received the following letter from Major-General Leslie, which was inserted in the Regimental Orders:—

“Musselburgh, 21st May, 1809.

“My Lord,—Not having the honour of meeting your Lordship, I take this method of expressing the great satisfaction which the orderly good conduct, soldier-like appearance, and excellent discipline of your Lordship's Regiment has given me ever since they made a part of my brigade. This testimony can add nothing to the merit of the corps, but I feel grateful in bestowing it.—I have the honour to be, your Lordship's obedient servant,

“D. LESLIE, M.-G.”

Both at Musselburgh and at Haddington frequent complaints were made to the commanding officer in regard to trespasses in pursuit of game on the part of the men, and at Dalkeith on one occasion in regard to some having been “burning the water.” Many orders were issued warning the non-commissioned officers and men against these offences. The following garrison order issued by Major-General Peter on the 30th October, 1809, shows that even the officers of the troops at Haddington were not guiltless in the matter:—“The Major-General has had within these some days past repeated complaints from the noblemen and gentlemen in this county of officers and soldiers acting contrary to repeated orders with regard to game, and he can assure these officers and soldiers that it is determined to prosecute them in future, as far as the law will allow, and he at the same time recommends to them to read with attention the Articles of War on this subject, as he will be under the disagreeable necessity of reporting such officers to the commander of the forces as shall be guilty of following game without leave.” There are frequent references in the regimental order book of this period to volunteering to the Line. Though repeated opportunities were given for this, the number of recruits apparently was always much below

the quota which was allowed to volunteer. The volunteering was allowed only at stated intervals, and during a certain specified number of days. That all interference on the part of the recruiting parties was at other times jealously guarded against is shown by the following general order for the recruiting parties at Musselburgh and Dalkeith, dated 25th January, 1808:—"All improper interference of the recruiting parties with the Militia to be prevented. They are not to go in the barrack-rooms, nor to be in the barrack-yards during parade. If the smallest dispute happens they will be interdicted from approaching the barracks altogether; nor will they be allowed to attempt it at any time without the consent of their commanding officers." On the 27th April, 1810, the Regiment was moved to Edinburgh Castle, where it was quartered along with the Stirlingshire Militia and the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion. The officer in command was Major-General Scott. On the 22nd May the Regiment furnished a guard to escort prisoners of war from Leith to Greenlaw. The strength of the guard seems to indicate that there were a considerable number of prisoners. It consisted of 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, and 135 rank and file. The Regiment about this time was ordered to prepare for service in England. A Scotch Militia regiment proceeding to England in those days appears to have been treated with great consideration. On the 21st May, the commanding officer "gives the men till the 26th to consider whether they will go by sea or land to England, when he hopes the men will consider their true interests and go by sea. Those men who are inclined to go by sea will put down their names when they sign their accounts." There is no mention of any men wishing to make the long march, and on the 3rd July, 1810, the following order was issued:—"The Regiment will embark for England to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock A.M., when the commanding officer requests that every man will be sober and steady on the march to Leith, and on embarking will support the usual regular conduct of the Regiment. The men, when on board the transports, will put on their old clothing, and waistcoat and trousers. The men in each transport will be divided into three watches. One watch will continue on deck at all times during the

night, and will be relieved every four hours. The watch will furnish all sentries that may be required. During the day every man will be on deck when the weather is good. The fires are to be put out at 8 P.M., and no man to be allowed to smoke between decks. The parade will be at 9 o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening, when every man will appear clean. Officers will see that every man has a good flint fixed before embarking, and it is recommended to have the firelocks greased, to keep them from rusting."

The next entry in the Regimental Order-Book is on the 19th July, and is dated at Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk. The Regiment was quartered there along with the Berwickshire Militia, and for a part of the time the Royal Cumberland. The Earl of Dalkeith, as the senior officer, appears generally to have had the command of the garrison, but the headquarters of the division were at Colchester, where a general officer was stationed. One great duty of the regiments in that district appears to have been to furnish working parties for the martello towers and other fortifications on the Suffolk coast. The garrison at Woodbridge furnished working parties for Aldborough, Orford Haven, and Bawdsey.

After the 29th October, 1810, we have only such occasional records of the Regiment as are to be found in the General Order Book. The Regimental Order-Books from that date to the re-embodiment of the Militia in 1855 are missing. An Act was passed on the 1st July, 1811, with the view of allowing an interchange of service between the Irish and British Militia. According to the provisions of this Act, the bounty for each non-commissioned officer or private who chose to volunteer was two guineas, and there was also an additional allowance promised to the field-officers and captains. Nearly the whole of the Regiment appear to have immediately volunteered, and on the 12th July, 1811, a letter was sent from the War Office requesting the commanding officer "to make known to the officers and men of the Regiment who have consented to extend their services the satisfaction which His Royal Highness derives from this additional proof of their regard for the welfare of their country and their attachment to the service of His Majesty." A sergeant and 12 privates, who refused

a volunteer, were attached to a battalion of detachments of Militia composed of the men of the different Militia regiments who declined to accompany their comrades for service in Ireland. This battalion was stationed in Bristol in 1811, and in Sheerness in 1812. It consisted on the 24th October, 1811, of detachments of 1 regiments of Militia, and included 1 major, 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 paymaster, 15 sergeants, 17 corporals, 6 drummers, and 301 privates. The officers and non-commissioned officers were not all non-volunteers, as in many cases they were sent in charge of the men of their respective regiments. Early in September, 1811, the Regiment embarked at Landguard Fort. Large transport ships were not known in those days, and it required our ships to transport the Regiment to Ireland—viz, the *Lady Lamilton*, 338 tons; the *Dawson*, 340 tons; the *Colins*, 278 tons; and the *Ann*, a transport for horses. It is probable that the vessels sailed for Dublin, as the next we hear of the Regiment is, that it was stationed in October, 1811, at Tullamore, a town in King's County, about 50 miles west of that city. The Regiment left Tullamore in three divisions on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of June, 1812, and after a ten days' march arrived at Belfast. Both at Tullamore and at Belfast, the Regiment had to perform a good deal of detachment duty. At the former station it furnished four detachments, and at the latter nine. The average strength of each detachment was 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, and 20 privates. It is probable that these were required to keep order among the inhabitants, and that they performed very much the same duty as now performed by the Irish constabulary. There is mention in the General Orders of the high prices of provisions in Ireland at that time; and at Belfast in July, 1812, the men were allowed extra allowances to the amount of $4\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. of bread, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. of potatoes, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. of oatmeal.

The discipline of the army, as is well known, was in these days enforced with what now seems extraordinary severity.* The attention of the Commander of the Forces in Ireland at this time appears to have been called to the state of matters, in regard to corporal punishment, and on the 7th August, 1812, he issued a

* See Appendix Note D.

general order, founded on the confidential reports of the general officers, in which he says—"Although painful, it appears to him, and is probably necessary to observe, that in many corps where corporal punishment has been most prevalent, the general officers have found most room for disapprobation, thereby proving in some measure that the same want of cautious foresight and cautious superintendence, which punishes rather than prevents crime, has extended itself through other branches of the regimental system. The observations of officers of rank and experience must acquaint them that when the Commanding Officer of a regiment performs his duties with punctuality, precision, firmness, temper, and impartiality, there are very few instances where the due exercise of these high military qualifications have not produced, in all placed under their command, habits of obedience and regularity, and feelings of contentment and confidence. It has afforded much pleasure to the Commander of the Forces to observe that several corps in this establishment have been commanded on principles of this description, and in particularising the regiments named in the margin, he wishes it to be known to the army that the reports respectively made upon them have been satisfactory to him, but especially so as affording instances of the due support of regularity and discipline without severity." Only eight regiments out of the many which must then have been serving in Ireland are thus honourably mentioned, and among these it is pleasant to observe the name of the Dumfries Militia. Some time previous to this, recruiting by "Beat of drum" had been resorted to, in order to fill vacancies in the Regiment. Permission had also been given to enlist a certain proportion of boys of fourteen years of age and upwards. A return of the number of recruits who joined the Regiment from the 25th Dec., 1811, to the 24th Dec., 1812, shows that these numbered 66, of whom 2 were substitutes, and 42 men and 22 boys were volunteers. A return of the strength of the Regiment, dated 4th Jan., 1813, shows that the establishment of the Regiment was complete, and that there were 82 supernumeraries, including 6 sergeants and 3 corporals. The Regiment left Belfast in two divisions on the 7th and 9th April, 1813, and proceeded by a seven days' march to Dublin, where they occupied

barracks. There appear to have been two brigades in Dublin at that time, both of which were assembled for exercise twice a week, the one in the Phoenix Park and the other on St. Stephen's Green. The brigade, of which the Dumfriesshire Militia formed a part, included also the Nottingham Militia and the 6th Garrison Battalion. According to the terms of the Act allowing the British Militia to serve in Ireland, no regiment was to be called on to serve there for more than two years. Accordingly, the term of service in Ireland of the Dumfriesshire Militia came to a conclusion in the autumn of 1813. Early in September of that year they embarked at Dublin for Ayr. From Ayr they marched to Dumfries, halting at Cumnock, Sanquhar, and Thornhill. A return, dated 22d Nov., 1813, gives the strength of the Regiment as 586, being 75 more than the establishment. It also gives the number who had volunteered into the regular army in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813 as 141, 90, and 53, making the whole number for the three years, 284. The Regiment had been ten years absent from Dumfries, and they were permitted to remain at their original head-quarters till 22d February, 1814, when they began to move in three divisions to their old quarters at Dalkeith. The halting places on the way were Thornhill, Leadhills, Biggar, and Linton Bridgehouse. On the 20th June, 1814, the Regiment marched to Edinburgh Castle. On the 30th June, peace was proclaimed in different places in Edinburgh, and on that occasion the regiments of Dumfries, Stirling, and Norfolk Militia were drawn up on the Castle Hill to receive the procession. On the 28th July the Regiment began to march in three divisions to Dumfries. The halting places on this occasion were Peebles, Crook and Beild, Moffat, and Lochmaben. On the 15th August the Regiment was disembodied. Each non-commissioned officer and private received a bounty equal to fourteen days' pay, and each subaltern an allowance equal to two months' pay. Those of the subalterns who had not sufficient private means to qualify them for promotion to the rank of captain were put on half-pay. As late as 1841 there were six subaltern officers of the Regiment in receipt of 2s 6d per diem. This ended the first period of the services of the Dumfriesshire Militia. With an interval of only twelve months the

Regiment was embodied for sixteen years, and during that time officers and men were regular soldiers in all but name. The reports of general officers, contained in the regimental records, speak most favourably of the condition of the Regiment, and confirm what was said in 1825 by Major-General Sir Sidney Beckwith who, when reviewing the Regiment at the close of its training, remarked that in those years "the Dumfries Militia were admired wherever they went for their superior discipline and exemplary conduct." Though this and the other militia regiments took no active part in the wars of these years, it is to be remembered that, but for their being able to guard our shores at home, we never could have ventured to send to other countries the armies which won so much honour for England.

CHAPTER IV.

1814—1858.

RECRUITING BY BEAT OF DRUM—PREPARATION FOR AN EMBODIMENT IN 1815—TRAINING IN 1820—TRAINING IN 1825—SALE OF MESS PLATE—NUMBER CHANGED—SUCCESSIVE REDUCTIONS OF THE PERMANENT STAFF—STORES SENT TO CARLISLE—MILITIA ACT OF 1854—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGIMENT AS FIXED IN 1854—EMBODIMENT IN 1854—SPECTACLE ON DAY OF ASSEMBLY—WANT OF DRILL INSTRUCTORS—WEATHER FOR FIRST DRILLS—REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE—BAND FORMED—MESS FORMED—VOLUNTEERS TO THE LINE—THREE COMPANIES DETACHED—DISEMBODIMENT—EMBODIMENT IN 1858—STATIONED AT ALDERSHOT—NEW COLOURS—NEW ARMS—INSTRUCTOR OF MUSKETRY APPOINTED—DISEMBODIMENT—CAPTAIN WALKER ATTACHED TO 1ST WEST YORK RIFLES.

DURING the period between 1814 and 1854 there were few events in connection with the Regiment. As many who were serving in the Regiment were substitutes who had served more than five years, whose terms of engagement expired at the disembodyment, the Regiment must then have been greatly reduced in numbers. Orders were given to raise men by beat of drum at four guineas bounty, with a guinea to the bringer, but there is no record of the

success of the endeavour. A ballot appears to have been taken in 1819 and in 1824. On the 20th May, 1815, the Colonel was ordered to have clothing prepared for the full establishment of the Regiment within a month after the receipt of the order. Before that time had elapsed the battle of Waterloo had taken place, and the necessity for the embodiment of militia regiments was at an end. The Regiment therefore was not called out that year. It was first called out for training in 1820, when upwards of 400 men were present. The Regiment on this occasion was under the command of the Marquis of Queensberry, who had been appointed colonel on the death of the Duke of Buccleuch in 1819. The training began on the 15th June, and continued till the 11th July. During these forty years there was only one other period of training, in 1825, when the Regiment assembled on the 25th June, and was dismissed on the 22nd July. The Marquis of Queensberry was again in command, and there were present 27 officers and 520 men. On both occasions the men were billeted in Dumfries, and drilled on the Dock Park. After this, till 1855, the Regiment appears to have ceased to exist, except in so far as there was always a list of officers and a small permanent staff. In 1828 the officers who had served in the Regiment when it was embodied during the period of the war were so much impressed with the unlikelihood of their services being again required that they met and agreed to sell the mess plate. It was valued at £88 19s, and the agreement was that the officers should make such offers as they thought fit for the different articles. The sum of £95 was realised, which was divided among the officers in shares proportionate to what they had paid to the mess since obtaining their commissions. Two snuff mulls and a wine funnel, which were presents to the Regiment, were not included in the list of articles to be sold. The snuff horns still belong to the Regiment, but the wine funnel has disappeared. The present handsome service of mess plate has been formed since 1855, and the "Promotion Fund" is steadily devoted to its increase. In 1832 the numbers of the militia regiments of Great Britain and Ireland were re-arranged by ballot at a banquet given by the King, to which the Lords-Lieutenant and Colonels

of militia were invited. The Dumfries then became No. 81, the number which it still retains. The permanent staff was repeatedly reduced in numbers. After the disembodiment the permanent staff consisted of an adjutant, paymaster, quarter-master, surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 16 sergeants, 16 corporals, 1 drum-major, and 10 drummers. In 1819 the sergeants and corporals were reduced to 12 and the drummers to 6. In 1823 a quarter-master sergeant was substituted for a quarter-master. In 1827 the surgeon was discontinued, and in 1829 the paymaster and the corporals were dispensed with. In 1835 the staff was reduced to an adjutant, a sergeant-major, and 8 sergeants. The gradual relaxation of any expectation of duty to be required is also shown by the permanent staff at first receiving clothing once in two years; after 1830 only once in four years; and after 1839 an allowance of 2s 6d per month in compensation for not receiving any clothing. In 1836 the arms, accoutrements, and clothing belonging to the Regiment were conveyed to the ordnance store at Carlisle Castle. The arms sent from Dumfries were 27 sergeants' halberts, 20 sergeants' swords, 13 sergeants' sword-belts, 12 drums, 8 drum carriages, 18 drummers' swords, 18 drummers' sword-belts, 2 buglers' plates, 903 muskets and bayonets, 511 bayonet-belts and plates, 511 pouches and belts, and 511 slings. The clothing consisted of 4 sergeants' coats and 4 sergeants' waistcoats, 4 drummers' coats and 4 drummers' waistcoats, 453 coats and 541 waistcoats for rank and file, and 487 knapsacks. A good deal of the clothing appears to have been moth-eaten and utterly unserviceable. It was directed that arms should be retained sufficient "for the use of one-half of the strength of the staff previously to their last reduction." In the beginning of 1855 the only fire-arms belonging to the Regiment were six fusils. As we record these successive reductions it is difficult to avoid the reflection how different would have been the military power of Great Britain had a more statesmanlike policy been pursued towards the force. The history of the Crimean war might have been much more triumphant one had the army had at its back a reserve of 100,000 thoroughly trained militia.

The long peace between England and all the great European

Powers was broken on the 27th March, 1854, when a message from the Queen announced to the Parliament that Her Majesty, feeling bound to give active aid to the Sultan, relied on her subjects to aid her in protecting his estates against the encroachment of Russia. The declaration of war necessarily led to active military preparations. Attention was then bestowed upon the long-neglected Militia. Some attempts had been made in 1852 and 1853 to train the English Militia, but the Scotch and Irish forces had been entirely neglected. On the 12th May, 1854, an Act was passed (17 and 18 Vict., cap. 13) authorizing Her Majesty to embody the Militia whenever there was war with a foreign power. Under the previous Acts the Militia could only be embodied when there was danger of invasion or insurrection. On the 11th August, 1854, four months after the declaration of war, an Act was passed making provisions for a force of 10,000 Militia to be raised in Scotland by voluntary enlistment. By an order of Council, dated 13th September, 1854, the quotas which then formed the Dumfries Regiment were fixed as follows :—Dumfries, 278; Roxburgh, 198; and Selkirk, 36. The establishment of the Regiment was fixed at—1 lieutenant-colonel commandant, 2 majors, 6 captains, 6 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 29 sergeants, 25 corporals, 10 drummers, and 503 privates. Arrangements for recruiting sometime afterwards were made, and the assembly of the Regiment was fixed for February 1st, 1855. The Marquis of Queensberry, the Colonel of the Regiment, exerted himself in procuring recruits, and succeeded in enlisting a number of his own labourers. The difficulties that had to be encountered in the resuscitation of the Regiment were very great. We have been permitted to give the following graphic account of these, written by an officer who served with the Regiment at that time :—

“It would be difficult to imagine anything more cheerless and depressing than the muster parade of the Regiment at Dumfries on February 1st, 1855. There was a bitter frost, with heavy snow, for the winter was a severe one, elsewhere than on the ridges round Sebastopol. As the morning wore on groups of dingy-looking men and lads gathered about the street corners, and smoking and shivering, waited what would come, with a dull mixture of distrust and curiosity. A dingy room, approached through a

close and a common stair, with a window looking down Assembly Street, had been hired as an Orderly-room, and here was made such preparations as might be for our first parade. At 10 P.M. two improvised buglers in plain clothes, sounded some imitation of the assembly on two battered cornepeons. The Colonel, with the Adjutant, and the few officers who had as yet joined, descended into the street, and aided the ten staff sergeants, of whom just half were inefficient from age and infirmity, to lead and hustle the battalion into some semblance of a column. It was no easy task, but we succeeded after a fashion—the Grenadier Company at the head of the column standing about the spot now occupied by the fountain, the Light Company near the Mid Steeple. It was a sorry spectacle; of the officers two only, the Colonel and the Adjutant, were in uniform; five or six of the staff wore antiquated coatees and wings; the remainder, and the whole of the rank and file were in plain clothes, and such plain clothes many of them. Two hundred and sixty-two rank and file only answered to their names out of 334 enrolled. There were many stout fellows and promising lads among them, but too large a proportion of weeds and clumsy awkward men, too old and set to be moulded into shape—drill, discipline, subordination, were utter mysteries to all. Nor were the means for their instruction abundant. Lieut.-Col. M'Murdo had recently retired from the Madras Army, in which he had obtained the rank of major. Captain Noake, the adjutant, brought to his task the experience of many years' service, commencing as a private trooper in the Royal Dragoons, and ending as a Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 44th Foot. Of the four captains present, Captain Lennock of the Grenadiers, had served for three years as ensign in the 33d Foot, and Captain Walker, of the Light Company, had been attached for drill for a month to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Lieut. Dodds, a veteran of about 70 years of age, had had several years' embodied service in the Regiment during the Peninsular War. The remaining officers—Captains Rutherford and Johnstone, Lieutenants Curll, Jerdan, and Chisholm, Surgeon Grieve, and Assistant-Surgeon Adams—were all absolute novices in the art of war. One embarrassment we were spared. There was no trouble about the issue of arms, clothing, necessaries, or stores of any kind, for the simple reason that there were none to issue. Six ancient sergeants' fusils with flint locks were the only arms in our possession; and, though after the first few days dribblets of clothing and other supplies began to filter in—50 jackets one day, a hog-head of boots another, a bale of trousers in a third—it was over six weeks before the men were all clothed, and considerably longer before they were armed. I well remember how, after repeated applications and entreaties for arms, one chest arrived from the Tower, and was found to contain 500 bayonet scabbards, the muskets, belts, and bayonets not arriving for weeks afterwards! But I am anticipating. After the men had fallen in, the noise and confusion from the crowd surrounding us became so intolerable that the Colonel ordered us to march to the unfinished Militia Barracks,

where we were comparatively quiet. There was barely standing room among the building materials, the men were noisy and bewildered, the cold was intense, and it was long past mid-day before the men were paid for the day, and told off to their billets. At that time, by the Scotch Militia Acts, soldiers were billeted, not in public-houses as now, but on the inhabitants generally, so that our men were scattered all over the town; and going around our Company's billets, as we did every night, was a most tedious affair. The several companies were ordered to parade in future in different parts of the town: the Regimental parade was in the street as before; the Light Company's parade in Assembly Street; the Grenadiers opposite Mr Coupland's, the hair-dresser, in High Street. I am uncertain as to the others. In the afternoon we had a roll call, and a very scratch mess dinner at the Commercial Hotel wound up the day. For drill purposes, a field had been hired in the outskirts of Dumfries, which is now intersected by the Lockerbie railway, about 300 yards from the Station, and on the following day it was decreed that we should march there. How to move 270 utterly undrilled men, without confusion, through the streets was a problem. It was solved by making all hands turn to the right (we were standing in column by the left), the front and rear rank men were ordered to take each other's hands, and the whole moved off two and two and hand in hand. Arrived at the field, we found it thickly covered with snow, and so it continued for several weeks. Bitter work it was teaching men the turnings and extension movements, with the thermometer far below freezing point, a keen wind piercing through their poor battered civilian clothing, many of their boots and shoes being so worn that their bare feet were in contact with the frozen snow. We were miserably deficient in instructors. Of the drill sergeants, at least half were absolutely incapable, consequently the officers had to act as drill-instructors as best they could, reading up one evening what they had to teach next day. Capt J. Grierson, of the 8th King's Regiment, a son of the late commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Grierson, being at home on leave from India, most handsomely offered his services, and for some time took charge of a company, thus materially adding to our limited resources. On his being shortly afterwards appointed to a command in the Osmanli Horse, the officers of the Regiment presented him with a military saddle and horse furniture in acknowledgment of his services. He afterwards died of wounds received during the glorious siege of Delhi. Still under every disadvantage zeal and hard work began to tell. In a few days one or two more officers joined, and they as well as the others gradually exchanged plain clothes for uniform. Captains of companies, at their own expense, provided their men with woollen mits, and both drill and discipline made rapid progress. Major Scott, the junior major, joined on March 1st, and having served as a captain in the 92nd Highlanders, contributed valuable experience both in the field and in the internal economy of the Regiment. Major the Hon. Butler-Johnstone also joined about the same time,

and one of the two vacant companies was filled up by the appointment of Captain D. Hope-Johnstone.

"By the middle of March the Regiment was clothed, and had made excellent progress in drill; and although as yet without arms, the six sergeant's fusils had done good service, the officers and non-commissioned officers having been drilled with them in successive detachments in the Ball-room of the Assembly Rooms. On March 24th, the Regiment unanimously volunteered for foreign service, but the offer was not accepted by Government, a more than sufficient number of English regiments having already offered their service. This example was shortly followed by several other Scotch regiments, whose offers were also declined. A few boys had been enlisted for the drums and fifes, and after some delay a drum-major was secured, who by the end of March had taught them to beat a march or two. As there was a general feeling in favour of a band, a sum of about £80 in aid of the purchase of instruments was subscribed by the gentlemen of the county, and Major Butler-Johnstone, who shortly afterwards went to London on a month's leave, was fortunate in securing the services of 15 German musicians. These men were regularly enlisted, and served till the disembodiment of the Regiment in 1856, when Herr Grimm, the bandmaster, and all the others, were discharged, save Herr Ludwig and his brother, who were appointed respectively band-master and band-sergeant. The latter is since deceased, but Herr Ludwig still presides, with great ability, over the band.

"The mess was now also organised, and young officers who join the Regiment now little know what heavy burdens their predecessors undertook when they provided at once the plate, linen, glass, and china necessary. Many of the two latter articles have, of course, been renewed, but the service of plate is still the same, and also much of the table linen. Prior to this, the only two articles of mess property were the two well-known snuff mulls presented by the grandfather of the present Duke of Buccleuch and by A. Assiotti, who was, I believe, a French prisoner on parole during the Peninsular War. I am uncertain whether April or May saw our mess arrangements completed, but I incline to think it was in the latter month that we exchanged our provisional quarters at the Commercial Inn for the comparatively sumptuous accommodation of the Assembly Rooms, where our mess was henceforth established, and where our messman, Mr Roberts, afterwards for many years in charge of the refreshment department of the Crystal Palace, made us most comfortable.

"Meanwhile, the Regiment was rapidly and steadily transformed from a rabble of raw recruits into a well-drilled and disciplined force; and in May it was called on to contribute its quota of volunteers for the line. We were ordered to supply volunteers to the extent of one-fourth of our establishment, and as an inducement, the commanding officer was permitted to nominate one officer for an ensigncy in the Line for every 75 recruits. The

volunteering was conducted by the Hon. Capt. Fraser, Scots Fusilier Guards ; Capt. Dankins, 93d Highlanders ; and Capt. Stotherd, R.E. I cannot trace the exact number supplied on this occasion, but it was sufficient to permit the commanding officer to nominate Ensign Strachan for a commission in the Line. In June the Regiment was inspected by Lord Melville, then Commanding-in-Chief in Scotland, and who expressed himself both gratified and astonished at the efficiency so quickly obtained."

More men afterwards volunteered to the line, and the commanding officer was allowed to nominate a second officer to a commission in the line. He nominated Capt. D. Hope-Johnstone, who was appointed to the 92nd Highlanders. The total number of volunteers to the line during this embodiment was 157. In consequence of complaints of the hardship to the people of Dumfries of having the whole Regiment billeted in that town, in October the Grenadier, Light, and No. 3 Companies were marched to Kelso, Hawick, and Jedburgh, where they were quartered in billets. These companies returned to head-quarters in March, 1856, and the other three companies were then detached, No. 2 to Annan, and Nos. 4 and 5 to Kelso, where temporary barracks were provided for them. These companies were marched to Dumfries shortly before the disembodiment, which took place on the 23rd May, 1856. The effective strength of the Regiment on disembodiment was 21 officers, 26 sergeants, 25 corporals, 10 drummers, and 382 privates.

It is said that the change from the rough materials gathered together in Feb., 1855, to the well-disciplined soldier-like men who were present at the disembodiment was most remarkable, and was such as reflected great credit on all who took part in effecting the change.

During the Indian Mutiny in 1857, a portion of the Militia was embodied, to supply the place of regiments ordered to India. The Dumfriesshire were the first Scotch Regiment embodied ; it assembled at Dumfries on October 1st, and, having been so recently under arms, it needed only a very few days to make it an effective military force. On the 10th, only nine days after its assembly, the Regiment unanimously volunteered for foreign service ; and it may be remarked that while in 1855, it was the first Scotch regiment to offer its services, it was on this occasion the

first Militia regiment in the United Kingdom to make a similar offer, the next regiment according to a War Office return being the Leicestershire, which volunteered on the 20th November, 1857. The only other Scotch regiment which volunteered during the Indian Mutiny was the Stirlingshire, which offered its services on 23rd November, 1858. On the 11th November, the Regiment left for Aldershot, where it was quartered in the South Camp, and formed part of the brigade under the command of Major-General Lawrence. While stationed at Aldershot the Regiment twice marched past before the Queen, and repeatedly received the highest praise from General Knollys, commanding the division, and the other general officers under whom it served. In 1857, the Regiment received new colours, but they were not consecrated, and were received with no public ceremony. The old colours were presented to Lieut.-Colonel M'Murdo, in the possession of whose family they still remain. Early in February, 1858, the Regiment exchanged the old percussion muskets which had been issued to it during the Crimean War for the new Enfield rifle. On February 1st, Captain Walker, with a detachment of non-commissioned officers, proceeded to the School of Musketry to receive instruction in the use of the new one. On his return to the Regiment in April, Captain Walker was appointed Instructor of Musketry. The Regiment returned to Dumfries on the 27th April, and was disembodied three days later. The effective strength of the Regiment when disembodied was 24 officers, 31 sergeants, 27 corporals, 10 drummers, and 470 privates. During this period of embodiment the Regiment was ordered to give recruits for the Line, but only 65 volunteered. On the disembodiment of the Regiment Captain Walker was attached as Instructor of Musketry to the 1st West York Rifle Militia, then stationed at Shorncliffe, and subsequently at Aldershot. On leaving them six months later he was presented by the Hon. Colonel Monkton and the officers of the Regiment with a piece of plate, in acknowledgment of his having placed the Regiment at the head of the embodied Militia, and 14th in the whole army in the annual musketry returns.

CHAPTER V.

1859-1877.

ANNUAL TRAINING—KIRKCUDBRIGHT MILITIA ATTACHED—NEW ESTABLISHMENT—TITLE OF SCOTTISH BORDERERS—APPROPRIATENESS OF TITLE—DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. M'MURDO—NEW ARMS—GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT—ENCAMPED AT AYR—ABANDONMENT OF BILLETTS—ENCAMPING GROUND AT KINGHOLM—INCREASE OF ESTABLISHMENT—AT CANNOCK CHASE—COLONEL ROBERTSON'S TESTIMONY—COLONEL BELL'S OPINION OF THE REGIMENT—FRIENDLY FEELING WITH OTHER REGIMENTS—POPULARITY OF THE MANŒUVRES WITH RANK AND FILE—GLENGARRY ADOPTED—MESS-HOUSE—SUB-DISTRICT—PLACE IN ARMY LOCALISATION SCHEME.

SINCE the disembodiment in 1858, the duties of the Regiment have been limited to annual trainings, conducted, with two exceptions, to be afterwards mentioned, at Dumfries. The Appendix (No. 3) gives not only the date and duration of the several trainings, with the names of the various inspecting officers, but also the extent of the annual preliminary drill for the recruits. It will be observed that in 1859 and 1860, there was no preliminary drill whatever; that from the latter date to 1870, the period only once exceeded fourteen days, that from 1870 till the present date, it has never been less than twenty-eight days, and that for the last two years it has been increased to the maximum period allowed by the Act of Parliament—namely 56 days, besides the training. These figures are important; for there is nothing so certain as the fact, that the efficiency of the Militia rank and file mainly depends upon the more or less thorough training of the recruit on first joining; and nothing has done so much to improve the force as the progressive increase of the preliminary drill. From 1859 to 1869, inclusive, the trainings were conducted at Dumfries, the men being in billets, and the officers messing in the Assembly Rooms.

In 1860, a very important addition was made to the Regiment: the Galloway Rifles, a four-company Militia regiment, raised in Kirkcudbright and Wigtownshire, was broken up, the two Wigtownshire companies being incorporated with the Royal Ayr-

shire Militia, while the two Kirkcudbright companies joined the Dumfries Militia, the establishment of which was thus raised to— 1 Lieutenant-colonel commandant, 2 majors, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 quarter-master-sergeant, 1 sergeant-major, 28 sergeants, 22 corporals, 9 drummers, and 634 privates.

The addition of Kirkcudbright to the regimental district brought into greater prominence than before the anomaly of the Regiment bearing the name of one only of the four counties in which it was raised, and in 1864, on the application of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Murdo, the more appropriate title of "The Scottish Borderers" was substituted for the old designation of "The Dumfries Militia." At the same time the national spirit of the Regiment was gratified by the permission to wear the dice border on the shako and forage cap. These local and national distinctions have always been highly prized in the Regiment, which justly prides itself on the close connexion maintained between it and the district from which it is raised. As will be seen from the Appendix (No. 1) the officers are, almost to a man, either landed proprietors or the sons of landed proprietors in the four Border counties, which supply also the great majority of the non-commissioned officers and privates. A small proportion of English recruits is indeed raised in the Border village of Longtown, which, as being nearer to Dumfries than to the headquarters of the Cumberland Militia, is included in the recruiting district of the Borderers, but with this exception, and that of a few Irish and English whom the demand for labour has attracted to Scotland, the recruiting is purely local. Kirkcudbrightshire supplies a small contingent of recruits, and the town and vicinity of Dumfries a considerable number. Although there are many agricultural labourers in the ranks, the more rural districts do not generally contribute as many recruits as could be desired. The main supply comes from the manufacturing towns of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire. In Jedburgh, Kelso, Galashiels, Selkirk, and Hawick, the Border spirit is still strong. In Hawick especially the memory of Border warfare is kept alive at the annual Common-Riding, when a flag, taken from the English after the battle of Flodden,

is carried in procession, and in the chorus of "Terebus," the song always sung on the occasion, there is allusion to the old war-cry of the town, said to have been originally an invocation of the god Odin, and the youth of the burgh are reminded that they are the "sons of heroes slain at Flodden." If so, they have inherited the warlike spirit of their forefathers, for they are born soldiers. Not inappropriately the regimental march is "Blue Bonnets over the Border," and on the rare occasion of funerals in the Regiment, the beautiful Border air of "The Flowers of the Forest" alternates with "The Dead March in Saul," as the Borderer is borne to his rest.

In 1867, Lieut.-Colonel M'Murdo died; he was interred with military honours in St Michael's churchyard, Dumfries, the band, permanent staff, and all the officers resident in the district attending the funeral. He was succeeded by the senior Major, the Hon. H. Butler-Johnstone, who held the command till 1873.

In 1868, the Regiment exchanged the Enfield rifles issued to it at Aldershot for the new Snider Enfield breech-loader. Though the period from 1859 to 1869 was an uneventful one, every successive year saw a steady improvement of the regimental system. The issue of clothing and arms, at first a long and tedious process, was simplified and shortened by good management and re-arrangement of stores; a drum and fife band was raised in addition to the brass band; the pioneers were restored; and musketry instruction was carried on with great regularity—first under Major Walker, who continued to perform the duties of Musketry Instructor after his promotion, and afterwards by Captain Stewart, who took a first-class certificate at Hythe in 1863. As an instance of the spirit animating the officers, it may be mentioned that in 1864, they voluntarily assembled one week before the commencement of the training in order to go through a course of musketry instruction, serving for the week without pay or allowances of any kind. It may be mentioned also as an indication of the estimation in which the Regiment was held at that period, that it was inspected no less than eight times in eleven years by successive Inspectors-General of Militia, and the Regimental Order Books, as well as the Records of the War Office, attest the high opinion they formed of it.

But fourteen years' experience of billets had convinced the commanding officer and others that the system was radically bad, that in order to make the most of the brief periods of training, it was necessary that the men should be withdrawn from the unhealthy influence of the public house, and that discipline as distinguished from mere drill, could not be enforced so long as, when not on parade, they were virtually their own masters. Representations were, therefore, made to the War Office that the Regiment would gladly embrace any opportunity of conducting its trainings under canvas. The request was acceded to, and in 1870, the Regiment proceeded on the day after its assembly to Ayr, where it was encamped on the Race-course, and brigaded with the Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia, and a wing of the 5th Fusiliers. This commenced a new era in the regimental history; for the improvement in both drill and discipline consequent on the change was so marked that the idea of a return to the old system of billets has never been entertained, and the Regiment has now conducted both its training and its preliminary drill under canvas for eight successive years. The lavish hospitality extended to the Regiment by their friends of the Royal Ayr and Wigtown will long be remembered. Before returning to headquarters, the Regiment took part in a field-day under General Rumley, commanding the North British District; the other troops on the ground being a wing of the 5th Fusiliers, the Royal Ayr and Wigtown, and the Renfrewshire Militia.

However anxious the commanding officer might have been to conduct his trainings under canvas, much difficulty would have been experienced in securing suitable ground for the purpose in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, but for the fortunate circumstance that the small estate of Kingholm, formerly, according to tradition, granted to the Burgh of Dumfries by one of the Kings of Scotland, and used for the Wappinshaws and other military gatherings until alienated by the burgh in 1827—reverted to the Crown through the intestacy of the last proprietor in 1868. This happy accident placed at the disposal of the Government ample space both for camping and drill purposes, and since 1871 the Regiment has been encamped for its trainings in one of the fields on the upper portion of the estate, while the drills and parades

have been conducted on the Merse, a wide open space adjacent to the river Nith.

In 1872 a considerable increase was made to the establishments of most of the Militia Regiments of the United Kingdom, and that of the Scottish Borderers was raised from 654 to 800 privates. In this year the Regiment was selected by Sir James Lindsay, Inspector-General of Reserve Forces, to represent the Scottish Militia at the Autumn Manœuvres, about to be held on Salisbury Plains; but, as the notices for assembling for training at an earlier date had been already issued, it was judged inconvenient to make the necessary change, and the intention was abandoned, the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders replacing the Borderers at the manœuvres, where their fine appearance attracted much attention.

In the following year, however (1873), Sir James Lindsay, who, as having twice inspected the Regiment at its head-quarters, was well able to judge of its fitness, once again gave it the opportunity of representing the Scottish Militia at the Autumn Manœuvres; and Lieut.-Colonel Walker, who had recently succeeded to the command on the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Butler-Johnstone, gladly accepted the proposal. In order to admit of some elementary drill before taking part in manœuvres on a large scale, the training for this year was extended to six weeks, the Regiment assembling at Dumfries on August 4th. On August 15th it proceeded by rail to Cannock Chase, in Staffordshire, where it was encamped for four weeks, forming part of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, of the *corps d'armée* commanded by Lieut.-General Lysons, C.B. The 2nd Division was under Lieut.-General Sir John Douglas, C.B.; and the 1st of the two Brigades composing it was commanded by Colonel Bell, V.C., C.B., and comprised, besides the Scottish Borderers, the 2nd Battalion 8th (King's) Regiment, and the 95th Regiment. Some battalions of Volunteers were also temporarily attached to the Brigade from time to time.

At Cannock Chase the experiences of camp life acquired at Ayr and Kingholm served the Regiment in good stead, a fact subsequently attested by Colonel Robertson, who then commanded

the 2nd Battalion 8th King's, and who, when subsequently examined before the Militia Committee in 1876, and questioned as to whether he considered the militia sufficiently experienced to be encamped with safety and advantage, made the following statement:—"The only Militia I ever saw encamped were the Dumfries or Scottish Borderers. They had been encamped all their lives, and they were better in that respect than all the Line Regiments." He adds, in answer to another question to the same effect—"I know of one instance, that of the Scottish Borderers. Colonel Walker said to me, 'We are so accustomed to bad weather that if it were fair we should have to take watering-pots and pour water upon the men!'" Nor was it for its camp arrangements alone that the Regiment gained credit, for Colonel Bell and the General Commanding the Division, repeatedly expressed their high approval of its steadiness and efficiency in the field; and General Lysons, on the occasion of introducing experimentally a new form of attack, selected the Scottish Borderers to rehearse it, prior to practising it on a larger scale. Though the weather was inclement, the spirit of the men was excellent, and not a single man fell out of the ranks during any one of the severe marches performed during the manœuvres. The special reporter of the *Scotsman*, when recording some of the movements, gave the following gratifying testimony to the high estimation in which the Regiment was held:—"The van of the attacking force was composed of the Scottish Borderers, commanded by Colonel Walker, M.P. Well they merited the place of honour, for there is not an officer in the whole force who does not speak in most flattering terms of this Regiment, and acknowledge that it is the best Militia Regiment on the ground."

Prior to its return the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Bell, who addressed it as follows:—"I don't on this occasion wish to see you drill, for you have been under my command for a month, and I know well what you can do. You are a well-drilled, steady body of men. I have found you always clean, always steady and cheerful, always ready for any duty. I have not had occasion to find a single fault with the Regiment since it has been under my command. I can only say that, should I ever re-

quire assistance in real times of need, I would desire nothing better than to have the Scottish Borderers at my back, for I can honestly say that I don't think that there is a better drilled regiment in the service."

The most friendly feeling existed throughout between the Scottish Borderers and the Line regiments with which they were brigaded; and to the 8th (King's) with which the Regiment was specially brought in contact, it is indebted for an amount of hospitality and hearty good fellowship which will not soon be forgotten. Not only did they pitch tents and light camp fires for the Regiment on its marching in, but on its marching out, the 8th turned out of their lines and, by Colonel Robertson's desire, gave three hearty cheers for their departing comrades, their band and drums and fifes at their own request accompanying the Regiment the whole way to the station, a distance of upwards of three miles.

That the manœuvres were not unpopular with the rank and file, may be gathered from the fact that the number of absentees, exclusive of the recruits, was smaller in the following year, 1874, than for several preceding years. In this year an important change was made in the clothing of the Militia Force, a scarlet serge frock being issued biennially instead of the old supply of one tunic and one shell-jacket every five years: this alteration has done much to improve the appearance of the Militia, and to foster that proper pride in the service which forms so essential an element of the military character. It was at the same time made optional with commanding officers either to continue the old issue of the shako and Glengarry every five years, or to issue a Glengarry every other year, and the Borderers, to whom the blue bonnet was a specially appropriate head-dress, gladly adopted the latter alternative.

Up to this period it had been customary to put up a temporary wooden mess-house during the training, as the marquee provided by the Government was quite insufficient for the hospitalities entailed on the officers by their large local connection; but in 1875 it was decided to construct a more permanent building, and the present mess-house was erected; the lawn, shrubberies, and flower-beds being the work of the two or three succeeding years. Over-

shadowed by its fragrant lime tree, surrounded by shrubs and flowers, and bordering on the closely shaven lawn tennis court, it is the most striking feature in a camp which, in the beauty of its situation and surroundings can have few equals.

Since 1873, the Regiment has been attached to the 61st sub-district, with headquarters at Ayr; the other troops comprised being, besides the Volunteers, the two battalions and depot of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, and the Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia, the whole being under the command of Colonel Forbes M'Bean, whose kindly interest in the Regiment has been unceasing. In case of mobilization, however, the Regiment forms part of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 8th Army Corps; the other regiments brigaded with it being the Highland Borderers (Stirlingshire), and the Highland Rifles (Ross, Caithness, and Sutherland), the divisional headquarters being at Glasgow.

CHAPTER VI.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS—NEW COLOURS, THE GIFT OF THE LADIES OF THE BORDER COUNTIES—THE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE PRESENTATION—DETAILS OF THE CEREMONY—CONSECRATION OF COLOURS—SPEECHES BY LADY DALKEITH, COLONEL WALKER, AND GENERAL M'MURDO—ENTERTAINMENT IN CAMP—SPEECHES BY THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND COLONEL WALKER—ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN—PRESENT TO COLONEL WALKER FROM THE MOUNTED RIFLES—DESTINATION OF THE OLD COLOURS.

THE latest event in connection with the history of the Regiment is the presentation of new colours at the close of the training of 1877. During the preceding year the ladies of the Border counties had arranged to present new colours to the Regiment. After the Countess of Dalkeith, the wife of the Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, had consented to present them, it was arranged

that the ceremony should take place on the 27th July. The weather during the weeks of training had been singularly unfavourable, and had exposed the Regiment to great discomfort. Fortunately, at the last week, better weather began, and on the 27th July the atmosphere was all that could be desired to render an open-air spectacle beautiful and enjoyable. The ceremony took place on the Kingholm Merse, the scene in former times, as has been already mentioned, of many festivals connected with the use of arms. It was witnessed by such an assemblage as had seldom or never before been gathered together at Dumfries. The embankments of the river were crowded with thousands of spectators. On the west side of the parade ground were many well-filled carriages, and in front of these, behind the saluting point, were groups of officers in uniform, and other specially invited guests of the mess. The Lords-Lieutenant for the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Roxburgh, numerous representatives of the principal families of the western Borders of Scotland, and many officers of the Regular Army and Reserve Forces, were present on the occasion. Without doubt, there were on the field very many descendants of those who in olden times were often marshalled as Scottish Borderers, and among many less easily recognised were members of the principal families of Scott, Douglas, Johnstone, Elliott, Kerr, Carruthers, Jardine, Maxwell, Kirkpatrick, Irving, Fergusson, Laurie, and other names famous in Border history.

Shortly before twelve the Countess of Dalkeith, accompanied by the Marchioness of Queensberry, Lord Drumlanrig, and Mrs Johnstone-Douglas, arrived on the ground in an open carriage, escorted by a party of the Dumfriesshire Mounted Rifles, under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Lord James Douglas, and was received with a general salute. Almost immediately afterwards Lord Dalkeith, who, as Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, was in command of the parade throughout the day, attired in the brilliant uniform of his office, accompanied by the Duke of Buccleuch, similarly attired as Lord-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire, and by Colonel Forbes MacBean, commanding the Sub-District, preceded by Major Bowden, Captains Johnstone-Douglas, Farrer,

and Heron-Maxwell, acting as *aide-de-camps* to the three Lords-Lieutenant and to Colonel MacBean, and followed by an escort of the Mounted Rifles, rode on the ground, and was also received by a general salute. The imposing ceremony of trooping the old colours was then commenced by the drum, fife, and bugle band marching from left to right in front of the line, playing a French trumpet march, and passing through and forming behind the band on the right of the line. Thus reinforced, the band passed from right to left in slow time, playing "The Laird of Buchan," and returned again from left to right playing "Annie Laurie." The escort, consisting of the company on the right of the line, commanded by Lieut. Dudgeon, and preceded by Lieuts. Mackie and Scott-Kerr, on whom was to devolve the honour of carrying both the old and new colours throughout the ceremony, moved out, and wheeling to the left, followed the band, playing "The British Grenadiers," to the left of the line, where the old colours were handed by the sergeant-major and assistant sergeant-major to the two standard-bearers, and received by the escort with a salute, the band playing "God save the Queen." The old colours then filed in slow time down the entire length of the line, which received them with presented arms, preceded by the band playing "The Grenadier March," and followed by the escort, also in file, until colours and escort had resumed their original places on the right. Once more the escort moved to the front, preceded by the old colours and followed by the band, and the whole made the solemn circuit of the entire line in slow time, to the touching strains of "Auld Lang Syne." When the old colours had taken post at the rear, and the Regiment had formed three sides of a square, the new colours were brought to the front, and the drums were piled to receive them. Major Hatherell and Capt. Anderson then advanced and deposited the colours on the drums; after which the Countess left her carriage, accompanied by the Earl of Dalkeith, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Galloway, General M'Murdo, Colonel MacBean, Capt Johnstone-Douglas, Lieut. Heron-Maxwell, and Capt. Farrer. The Countess took her place before the drums, Lieuts. Mackie and Scott-Kerr standing in front. After the choir of the Regiment, numbering

40 voices, accompanied by the band, had sung four verses of the hymn,

“ Onward Christian soldiers,
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus
Going on before,”

the form of prayer appointed by the War Office for the consecration of standards was read by the Rev. Robert W. Weir, M.A., Minister of Greyfriars' Parish, Dumfries, and acting Chaplain of the Regiment.

Major Hatherell and Captain Anderson having handed the colours to her Ladyship, Lieuts. Mackie and Scott-Kerr received them kneeling.

Lady DALKEITH then said—Colonel Walker, officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Scottish Borderers,—I have much pleasure in presenting to you, on behalf of the ladies of the Border counties, these colours, feeling assured that wherever they may be carried, either during peace or during war, the Regiment will be true to them, and continue to deserve its distinguished name, proving that our Scottish Borderers of the present day are worthy descendants of their far-famed ancestors in days of yore. The past history of the Regiment is so well known to all here to-day that it is unnecessary for me to allude to it; therefore I will only add that it is an additional gratification to me to present these colours to the Regiment formerly commanded by my husband's grandfather, and belonging to a county whose associations with our family, both past and present, have been of the most agreeable character. I now commit these colours to your charge, in full confidence that they are in the safest keeping, and that in any moment of danger or necessity you will rally round them to guard and protect them.

Colonel WALKER in reply said—Lady Dalkeith, the gracious act which you, on behalf of the ladies of the four Border counties, have just performed will ever be among our most cherished memories; and if anything could have added to the pride which we feel at this moment, we have it in the fact that the ceremony has been performed by one representing not only a noble family which has been connected with our Regiment ever since its formation, nearly 80 years ago, but representing also a name which is rich in precious memories of everything that is good, and great, and gallant on the Scottish Border in olden times. The memory of to-day, Lady Dalkeith, will, I trust, spur us on, and those to whom the honour of this Regiment is committed when we are past and gone, so to quit ourselves that we may prove not only willing, as I know right well we are, but also fit and able to perform any duty our Sovereign may demand of us. Our duties

are those of a reserve force, and humble and unostentatious as they are, we are content to do them with our might. But if ever, in these troublous times, we should be called upon to carry our blue bonnets over the Border and over the sea, and to bear these colours—your precious gift—into the field, I will not say they will lead us to certain success—for only one side can win, and the issue is with the God of battles—but this I will say on behalf of every officer and soldier in this Regiment, that it will go very hard with us indeed, but we will bring them back again in honour.

Her Ladyship was then escorted back to her carriage by the Earl of Selkirk.

The Regiment reformed line from square and received the new colours with a general salute, the band playing "God save the Queen." The march past in double column of companies at slow time next took place, being followed by the march past at the quick and the double in quarter column. The Regiment having formed into line to the left of the rear company, Captain Hill took the command, and put the Regiment through the manual, firing, and bayonet exercises. The Regiment, under Colonel Walker, then advanced in review order and gave the general salute. It then formed into square, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Dalkeith, General M'Murdo, Colonel M'Bean, Colonel Walker, Major Hatherell, Captain Hill, Captain Johnstone-Douglas, and Lieut. Heron-Maxwell advancing into the centre.

General M'MURDO said—Officers and Men of the Scottish Borderers,—I have been requested by your commanding officer to address a few words to you. My family has been associated with the Regiment since its formation, and that is the reason I have come a long way to be present on the auspicious occasion of the presentation of new colours to your Regiment. The colours of a regiment are sustained by the valour of the soldiers and officers. From the earliest times when men took arms to fight against each other, the standard was recognised as the rallying point in the hour of battle. Greeks, Romans, and Assyrians all had their standards; and in our own country in later days there was not a moss-trooper who crossed the Border but looked to the lance of his leader with its pennant upon it to know how he was to gather his men, and there in the hour of battle this pennant was seen. Sometimes it fell—if the bearer was slain—but it was taken up by a fresh hand and borne forward in the van of battle. And now in later days you see the colours before you to show you the centre of the regiment. The bearers of these colours can only part with them with their lives, and if the colours be lost, they must only be found beneath a heap of

your dead. It may be thought that at this moment there is not the same necessity for colours; but I think there is. Men of intelligence and well drilled soldiers ought to know their places. Then how do you know your places in the smoke and confusion of battle but by your colours? I have not had an opportunity of living in your county, or of seeing your Regiment frequently in the ranks, but I did once see them under arms; it was at Cannock Chase. I was standing at the head of a valley, and my comrade asked me to go further up the valley and look at a portion of the Line, but I said I saw a regiment about a mile below, and liked the form of their skirmishing. We went down and I found that the regiment I had admired at a distance repaid a still closer attention, and that it was the Scottish Borderers. It was one of the finest regiments I had set my eyes upon, and I had seen a few in my time. I have to congratulate you, Colonel Walker, most heartily as a soldier on the satisfactory state of your Regiment.

The Regiment then re-formed line on the two centre companies and marched off the field.

A very numerous party was afterwards entertained in camp. The lawn tennis ground was enclosed in a square, the mess-house on one side, a long marquee, seated for 300 guests, on another, and the two remaining sides being formed by the officers' tents pitched in a double row, draped in the regimental colours of red and yellow, and profusely decorated with flowers. The whole area was surrounded by a row of Venetian masts draped in red, and having escutcheons alternately of the Scottish lion and the regimental badge. Festoons of pennons of the regimental colours fluttered between them, the national standard waved above, and their bases were half concealed by beautiful shrubs and moss-covered banks, richly decked with flowers.

After the brilliant company had done justice to the luncheon served in the marquee, the Duke of Buccleuch rose and said—

“Colonel Walker, Ladies and Gentlemen—I rise obedient to orders, and with pleasure, to propose a toast to you. This is not a meeting for speechifying after luncheon, but in a few words I shall endeavour to preface the toast I have to give. Unfortunately, ladies and gentlemen, few of you, if any of you, except those officers of the Regiment and a few others who are present, had the opportunity of hearing the eloquent address of General M'Murdo, whose name is well-known to this Regiment as being connected with it from its earliest infancy. I have particular pleasure in proposing the toast which I have now to give you, for I think I have a hereditary

right so to do—not only from my father having for many years commanded this Regiment, of which he was greatly and most justly proud, but also because, looking back to olden times, I have no doubt the forefathers of many of those present on the field to-day have followed my ancestors to the field of battle. That they are prepared to do good service to their country now as in former times I have no doubt; and from what I saw this forenoon there can be no question as to the steadiness of the Regiment. Without pretending to have much experience in these matters, I must say, so far as my experience and knowledge goes, you could not have seen a finer or more steady Regiment in Her Majesty's service. Allow me, although not actually a member of the Regiment, to say that, as a Borderer, I feel proud of it, and I think when I propose the health and prosperity of the Scottish Borderers, you will all join with me cordially in drinking that toast, and also in acknowledging the merit that is due to its colonel, Colonel Walker, who, by his constant and indefatigable exertions, seconded, I may say, not only by the officers and non-commissioned officers, but by every man in the Regiment, has brought it to the position in which it now stands. I feel certain that every individual in the Regiment considers that its honour depends upon his own individual character and exertions, and when such a feeling exists, no wonder that the Regiment is perfect. Colonel Walker, I have the greatest pleasure in proposing the health and future prosperity of the Scottish Borderers, in peace or in war—whatever it may be your good fortune to be engaged in—for, with a clouded horizon, who knows that we may not find ourselves, as in former days, opposed hand-to-hand with an enemy. I give you, ladies and gentlemen, 'The health, prosperity, and welfare of the Scottish Borderers.'

Colonel Walker, on behalf of the Regiment, replied as follows—

"My Lord Duke, Ladies and Gentlemen—I accept the honour you have just done to my Regiment as one, and only one, though indeed the crowning one, of the many kindnesses that have been bestowed and lavished upon it during the past few years by the dwellers in this district. We are proud of the sympathy of those who dwell around us. I trust, your Grace, that I am not a proud man personally, but I confess that I am proud, very proud, of my Regiment, and therefore I accept readily, even greedily, the lavish praises that have been bestowed upon it by two such competent judges as your Grace, commanding as you do the most distinguished Militia Regiment, and by my friend General M'Murdo, the medals on whose breast are almost a history of all the heavy fighting that has been done by the British Army for the last thirty years. Ladies and gentlemen, as I have said on the field before, we are only a branch of the Reserve, but we look upon the Regular Army as our model, and we endeavour to work up to that standard. You have been kind enough to-day to express how far

you approve of our efforts. I am glad to be able to express our thanks, not only to that brilliant assemblage which gathered together on the mense to do honour to us this morning, and those kind enough to join us here at lunch, but to the three Lords-Lieutenant of our counties, who have done us the honour to be present to-day, and who have proved that recent legislative changes have not broken the ties that connected them with their local Regiment. I can only say, in conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, that the memory of this day will only stimulate us so to behave that no dweller in the four counties shall be ashamed of his local Regiment, and no soldier who loves his profession shall ever speak in terms other than of approbation and praise of the Scottish Borderers."

The party then adjourned to the lawn, and dancing was kept up alternately there and in the mess-house till a late hour.

Nor were the non-commissioned officers and men forgotten on the auspicious occasion ; a sumptuous repast, together with a dozen of wine to toast the new colours, was provided for the sergeants' mess by Colonel Walker, who also gave a pint of ale to every corporal and private, and the captains of companies entertained their men to a substantial dinner of beef, vegetables, and plum-pudding.

It should be mentioned that the officers and men of the Dumfriesshire Mounted Rifles, who had kindly volunteered to keep the ground at the presentation of colours, still further marked the kindly feeling existing between them and the Borderers, by presenting to Colonel Walker on the same evening a handsome silver gilt cup, with the request that, so long as he retained command of the Regiment, it should grace the mess-table during the annual trainings.

It only remains to add that the old colours have found an appropriate resting-place at Crawfordton, the seat of Colonel Walker. On the 26th July a mess-meeting was held to consider their disposal, when Major Hatherell conveyed to the commanding officer the unanimous desire of the officers that he should dispose of them. This very gratifying proposal he accepted, with the assurance that the honoured relics would always be considered a most precious possession both by himself and his successors.

CONCLUDING CHAPTER.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE HISTORY—TIME NOW REQUIRED TO MUSTER
THE REGIMENT—PRESENT CONDITION—POPULARITY OF THE SERVICE
WITH THE RANK AND FILE—FITNESS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

THUS far we have endeavoured to give a brief outline of the regimental history from the first formation of the corps down to the present day. Uneventful as the tale may be, it is one of which the Border counties have no need to be ashamed; and should the Regiment be called upon again for permanent service, the honest labour of past years will not have been thrown away, and the muster parade in the day of danger will be a very different one from that of 1855, previously described in these pages. Thanks to the liberality and public spirit of the four counties, the barracks and store-houses,* situated within a stone's throw of the railway station, and enclosing an ample parade ground, are so admirably planned and fitted for the rapid issue of arms, clothing, and accoutrements, that little more than an hour is required fully to equip the Regiment, and to form it up in marching order on parade. In proof of this it may be stated that on the muster day of this year, although no attempt could be made to assemble till after 12.10 P.M., at which hour the first train from Roxburghshire arrived, yet by 2.30 P.M. the Regiment had paraded in marching order, and gone into camp at Kingholm, more than a mile distant from the barracks, and that at 5 P.M. the same afternoon the Regiment fell in, in review order and proceeded to the merse, where it marched past in slow, quick, and double time, and performed the manual exercise.

The improvement in the *personnel* of the Regiment has also been very marked. Not only are the officers complete, and more than complete in numbers, there being one supernumerary subaltern who is content to serve without pay or allowances till a vacancy

* See Appendix, Note E.

may occur in the establishment, but they have worked together for years, and of those above the rank of lieutenant, only one, a captain, who had previously served in the Regular army, has served for less than eight years in the Regiment. Fifteen of their number hold certificates from the Schools of Instruction, five hold first-class certificates from the School of Musketry at Hythe, and every one of the thirteen subalterns has passed the required examination before a Board composed of Officers of the Regular army, and has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Pioneers, band, drum, fife, and bugle band are all complete. The members of the permanent staff are carefully selected, and the other non-commissioned officers are well prepared by a month's preliminary drill, which they attend with great regularity.

That the service is popular with the rank and file is proved by the fact that about one-third of the men have renewed their Militia engagements, some for a third, fourth, and even for a fifth term, and nearly 300 are enrolled on the Militia Reserve. The extended period of preliminary drill, which is always attended by the commanding officer and a large proportion of the other officers, is made the most of to ground the recruits thoroughly in the elements of drill, and in the theory and practice of musketry, and while a glance at Appendix No. 4 will show that there is little waste of time during a working day in camp, a reference to Appendix No. 5 will prove that the use of the rifle has not been neglected. As the trainings have been so long conducted under canvas, both officers and men are thoroughly inured to camp life; and the field cooking arrangements of the Regiment, the invention of Quarter-Master Moriarty, not only attracted much attention and favourable notice from General Lysons and other general and staff officers at Cannock Chase in 1873, but have since then been frequently inspected, both officially and unofficially, and always most favourably reported upon, by officers of various branches of the service. As the officers are provided with camp furniture, and both the officers and sergeants' messes are complete in every detail, it is not too much to say that the Regiment would be ready within six hours after the muster parade to proceed to any place that might be ordered, and that, whatever its destination might

be, it would at once make itself perfectly at home in its new quarters. And, while their absence on permanent duty would be regretted by their friends and neighbours in the district, yet those who know them best would be most confident that the honour of the Border Counties would be safe in their hands, that, as in the past, so in the future, they would cheerfully and faithfully perform any duty required of them, and that by their zeal and military spirit they would earn the goodwill of all true soldiers.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

SUCCESSION LIST OF OFFICERS.

IN the notes attached to the names of the officers in this Succession List an attempt has been made to show how far the principle of local connexion has been adhered to in the appointments. Though lapse of time renders it difficult to trace the families and origin of many, the number of names in the earlier lists which have been identified as connected with families of the district, shows that the local character of the force was not neglected in the appointments made during the long period of embodiment from 1798 to 1814. In the interval from that date to the outbreak of the Crimean War, the appointments seem also to have been mainly local ones; but, owing to the neglect into which the whole Militia service had been permitted to fall, Militia commissions were then looked on almost as merely honorary, and the lists were filled with names either of men who never had contemplated the serious performance of any military duties, or of those whom age and the absence of any training had incapacitated from useful service. Thus, when the Scotch Militia was suddenly resuscitated on the outbreak of the Crimean War, the cadre of officers had to be almost entirely reformed, and it was found practically impossible to limit appointments, especially in the junior ranks, to men of local connexion. Several strangers therefore entered the Regiment both at this period and at the subsequent embodiment during the Indian Mutiny, and even later. Of these not a few were good, some excellent officers, and they were gladly welcomed. But it was always felt both by Lieut.-Colonel M'Murdo and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Butler Johnstone, as well as by the present commanding officer, that local connexion must be the true basis of *esprit de corps* in a local service, and

therefore they persistently strove to rally to the Regiment the young landed gentry of the district. How successful their efforts in this direction have been can be gathered from a glance at the latest lists.

It is obvious that a body of officers who are brought into frequent and friendly contact with each other at the cover side, on the magistrate's bench, and in the familiar intercourse of daily life, must be a more effective military machine than a similar number of officers, however able, who are strangers to each other, save for the annual period of 27 days' training.

Note.—The letters *p.s.* indicate that the officers to whose names they are attached, hold a certificate from a Military School of Instruction.

COLONELS.

Earl of Dalkeith, 1798.—The date of his first commission in His Majesty's forces was 1794; Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, 1797; succeeded as 4th Duke of Buccleuch, 1812; died 1819.

Charles, Marquis of Queensberry, 1819.—Served as Captain 1798-1808, when Sir Charles Douglas of Kilhead, Bart.; Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, 1819; died 1837.

John, Marquis of Queensberry, 1837.—Served as Captain 1807-1810, when John Douglas of Lockerbie; died 1856.

In 1854, the appointment of a Colonel was dispensed with, and the Lieutenant-Colonels have since then been Lieutenant-Colonels commandant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Alexander, Lord Elibank, 1798.—Served in the 3rd Foot Guards; resigned 1802; was Lord-Lieutenant of Peebleshire.

Lord Montagu, 1802.—Captain 1798; promoted from Captain; resigned 1809. Second son of Henry 3rd Duke of Buccleuch. The title Baron Montagu was revived in his person at the death of his maternal grandfather, the Duke of Montagu, to whose estates he succeeded. The title became extinct at his death. Was Lord-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire.

Archibald M'Murdo, 1809.—Obtained his first commission in 1791; served in the 27th Regiment of Foot; Major 1803; resigned 1825. Son of Mr J. M'Murdo, the Chamberlain to the Duke of Queensberry, and the friend of Burns.

William Grierson, 1825.—Served as Captain 1803-1809; died 1854. Of Bardannoch, Dumfriesshire. Second son of Sir Robert Grierson, Bart. of Lag.

John M'Murdo, 1854.—Previously Major of the 42nd Madras Infantry; died 1867. Son of Lieut.-Col. A. M'Murdo.

Hon. H. Butler-Johnstone, 1868.—Major 1846; resigned 1873. Third son

of James, 22nd Baron Dunboyne. Assumed the name of Butler-Johnstone in consequence of his marriage with the daughter of the late Sir A. Munro, and niece and heir of General Johnstone of Auchen Castle, Dumfriesshire.

George Gustavus Walker, *p.s.*, 1873.—Captain 1855; Musketry Instructor 1858-1862; Major 1859; Hon. Colonel 1877; now serving. Of Crawfordton, Dumfriesshire. M.P. for Dumfriesshire 1865-1868, 1869-1874.

MAJORS.

John Rutherford, 1798.—Previously Captain in the 42nd Foot; resigned 1799. Of Mossburnford, Roxburghshire. An ancestor of H. Rutherford, Esq. of Fairnington.

Charles Riddell, 1799.—Captain 1798; resigned 1809. Of Muselee, Roxburghshire. Was for many years Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire.

George Pott, 1809.—Ensign 1798; Lieutenant 1799; Captain 1802; resigned 1811. Of Borthwickshiels, Selkirkshire.

George L. M'Murdo, 1811.—Served previously in the Regular army, in which he obtained his first commission in 1770; served also in the Russian army. Lieutenant and Qr.-Master 1798; Captain 1803; resigned 1820. A brother of Lieut.-Col. A. M'Murdo.

William Ogilvie, 1820.—Captain 1811; resigned 1825. Of Chesters, Roxburghshire. Was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch in Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire.

Duke of Buccleuch, 1826.—Resigned 1832.

Hamilton Maxwell, 1832.—Previously Captain in 42nd Highlanders. Second son of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith; resigned 1846.

Hugh Scott, 1855.—Previously Captain in 92nd Highlanders; resigned 1859. Of Gala, Roxburghshire.

W. G. F. Johnston, *p.s.*, 1868.—Captain 1855; now serving. Of Garroch, Kirkcudbrightshire.

David Colvin Stewart, 1873.—Joined the Regiment as Captain when a portion of the Galloway Militia was incorporated with it 1860; Instructor of Musketry 1862-1873; retired retaining honorary rank 1874. Of Cairnmore, Kirkcudbrightshire.

James Hatherell, *p.s.*, 1874.—Captain 1860; now serving.

CAPTAINS.

James Burnett, 1798.—Resigned before 1803.

John Murray, 1802.—Lieutenant 1798; resigned 1803. Was afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eskdale and Annandale Battalion of Volunteers. Younger of Tundergarth, Dumfriesshire. Was nephew and heir of Wm. Murray of Murraythwaite, Convener of the county of Dumfries, but predeceased his uncle.

George Maxwell, 1802.—Resigned 1806; yr. of Carruchan, Kirkcudbrightshire; appointed Major of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown Militia, 1808.

- Alex. Don, 1802.—Lieut. 1798; resigned 1808; son of Sir Alexander Don Bart. of Newton-Don, Roxburghshire; succeeded as 6th Baronet, 1815.
- Hon. Gilbert Elliott, 1802.—Resigned 1805; succeeded as 2nd Earl of Minto, 1814.
- Robert M'Kearlie, 1803.—Previously of the Royal Manx Fencibles; Lieut. 1798; resigned on appointment as Storekeeper at Edinburgh Castle, 1804.
- William Mitchell, 1803.—Lieut. 1803; name disappears from the list, 1804.
- Charles Grierson, 1804.—Appointed to a Regiment of Dragoon Guards, 1820. Third son of Sir Robert Grierson, Bart. of Lag, Dumfriesshire.
- George Pringle, 1808.—Resigned 1808. One of the family of the Pringles of Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire.
- Roger Kirkpatrick, 1808.—Resigned 1825. Son of Sir James Kirkpatrick, Bart. of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.
- Thomas Horsburgh, 1808.—Resigned 1820.
- David Gordon, 1809.—Resigned 1820. Third son of Sir Alexander Gordon, Knt. of Culvennan, Kirkcudbrightshire, and grandfather of the present David Gordon of Culvennan.
- George Manuel, 1810.—Previously of H.E.I.C.S.; died 1844.
- Gilbert Scott, 1811.—Resigned 1812.—Said to have been one of the family of the Scotts of Woll, Roxburghshire.
- George Borthwick, 1812.—Died 1819. Son of John Borthwick of Crookston.
- Archibald Douglas, 1820.—Resigned 1825. Said to have been of Adderstone, Roxburghshire.
- Alex. Harley, 1820.—Resigned 1825. Assumed the name of Harley Maxwell. Of Portrack, Dumfriesshire. Was Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch in Eskdale.
- John Morrin, 1820.—Retired 1854. Of Allanton, Dumfriesshire.
- William Younger, 1820.—Resigned 1825. Of Craigielands, Dumfriesshire.
- Thomas Beattie, 1821.—Resigned 1831. Of Creive, Dumfriesshire.
- Richard Grierson, 1825.—Died 1846. Son of Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart. of Lag. Succeeded as 6th Baronet 1840.
- Paulus Æmilius Irving, 1825.—Died 1837. Son of General Sir Paulus Æmilius Irving, Bart. of Woodhouse, Dumfriesshire. Succeeded as 2nd Baronet 1828.
- James Stuart-Menteath, 1825.—Resigned 1826. Son of Sir Charles Grenville Stuart-Menteath, Bart. of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. Succeeded as 2nd Baronet 1847.
- Archd. M'Donald, 1830.—Died in India.
- Hon. James Murray, 1831.—Killed in Borneo, 1844. Son of Alex., 7th Lord Elibank. A member of the Faculty of Advocates.
- George M. Hoggan, 1831.—Of Waterside, Dumfriesshire. Died 1852.
- Loraine M. Kerr, 1831.—Resigned 1846.
- James Rutherford, 1838.—Served previously in 94th and 23rd Foot, and retired on half-pay as Lieutenant, 1815; resigned 1854. Son of the Rev. J. Rutherford, minister of Hownam, Roxburghshire.

- John Scott, 1844.—Resigned.
- W. Oliver Rutherford, 1846.—Resigned 1859; yr. of Edgerston, Roxburghshire.
- Hon. R. D. Murray, 1846.—Resigned 1855. Son of Alex., 7th Lord Elibank.
- George I. Lennock, 1855.—Previously an Ensign in the 33rd Foot; Lieut. 1855; resigned 1861. Son of Admiral Lennock, Broomrig, Dumfriesshire.
- Campbell R. Bedford, 1855.—Previously Lieut. in 2nd Warwick Militia; retired with the honorary rank of Major 1875. Nephew of William Sharpe of Hoddam, Dumfriesshire.
- D. Hope-Johnstone, 1855.—Nominated to a commission in the Line and appointed Ensign in the 93rd Regiment 1855. Son of J. J. Hope-Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale.
- J. Scott Chisholm, 1856.—Died 1858. Yr. of Chisholm, Roxburghshire.
- James Connell, 1859.—Resigned 1867.
- Hon. C. D. Forbes, 1860.—Joined with the detachment of the Galloway Militia; resigned 1861.
- W. D. Malton, 1860.—Resigned 1869.
- M. Carthew Yorstoun, *p.s.*, 1861.—Previously Lieut. Madras Army; resigned 1876. Of East Tinwald, Dumfriesshire. Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch in Eskdale.
- James W. Stuart, 1861.—Joined as Lieutenant with the detachment of the Galloway Militia, 1860. Died 1861.
- Robert Dougal, 1862.—Previously Lieut. H.E.I.C.S.; resigned.
- B. T. G. Anderson, *p.s.*, 1867.—Lieut. 1863; now serving. Of Tushielaw, Selkirkshire.
- Steuart Gladstone, 1868.—Resigned 1874; yr. of Capenoch, Dumfriesshire.
- Wm. Macalpine Leny, 1868.—Resigned 1874. Of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire.
- Wm. McNeillie, *p.s.*, 1869.—Lieut. 1866; now serving. Of Castlehill, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- Archibald Hume, *p.s.*, 1873.—Lieut. Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia, 1862; Lieut. 1868; now serving. Of Auchendolly, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- J. K. Maxwell-Witham, *p.s.*, 1873.—Lieut. 1869; Instructor of Musketry 1873-76; now serving; yr. of Kirkconnell, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- Robert W. Ewart, *p.s.*, 1874.—Lieut. 1869; holds a first-class certificate from the School of Musketry at Hythe; now serving. Of Allershaw, Dumfriesshire.
- John B. Kennedy, *p.s.*, 1874.—Lieut. 1869; now serving. Son of Captain Kennedy of Sundaywell, Dumfriesshire.
- Walter MacMillan Scott, 1876.—Previously Lieut. 6th Dragoon Guards; now serving. Of Wauchope, Roxburghshire.
- Herbert Cavan Irving, *p.s.*, 1877.—Lieut. 1873; now serving. Yr. of Burnfoot, Dumfriesshire.

CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT.

Andrew Watson, 1799.—Lieutenant 1798.

LIEUTENANTS.

- John Dunlop, 1798.—Resigned 1803.
 William Loch, 1798.,—Gazetted, but does not appear to have joined.
 Robert Macmillan, 1798.—Name disappears before 1802. Believed to have been a son of David Macmillan of Holm, Kirkcudbrightshire.
 Allan M'Lean, 1798.—Name disappears before 1802.
 William Douglas, 1799.—Name disappears in 1800.
 Daniel Morrison, 1799.—Ensign 1799.
 Charles Rutherford, 1799.—Ensign 1796 ; name disappears in 1800. Son of Major Rutherford.
 William Manford, 1801.—Ensign 1798 ; appointed Barrack-master at Port-Seaton, 1808.
 Robert Cannon, 1801.—Ensign 1798. Does not appear to have been re-appointed to the Regiment in 1802.
 John Charteris, 1802.—Resigned 1804.
 Thomas Levell, 1803.—Ensign 1798 ; resigned 1803.
 John Steuart, 1803.—Appointed to H.E.I.C.S. 1804.
 David Blount, 1803.—Resigned 1805.
 William Baillie, 1803.—Appointed to 92nd Foot 1803.
 David Crichton, 1803.—Ensign 1803 ; appointed to H.E.I.C.S. 1805 ; in which service he afterwards attained the rank of Colonel. A brother of Captain Thomas Crichton of Auchenskeoch.
 George Miln, 1803.—Resigned 1803.
 John Thorburn, 1803.—Died 1826.
 John Wilson, 1803.—Ensign 1803 ; died 1804.
 Charles M'Laren, 1803.—Ensign 1803 ; appointed to a commission in the Line.
 James Steel, 1803.—Name disappears before 1805.
 Arthur Mitchell, 1803.—Ensign 1803 ; name disappears before 1805.
 Ebenezer Lorimer, 1804.—Ensign 1803 ; appointed to a commission in the Line 1809, Son of a Provost of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire.
 John Ewing, 1805.—Ensign 1803 ; name disappears in 1805.
 David Rose, 1805.—Ensign 1803 ; appointed to a commission in the Line 1807.
 John Blackburn, 1806.—Served previously in the Ross-shire Militia ; Ensign 1804 ; died 1819.
 W. D. Gibson, 1807.—Ensign 1804 ; resigned 1812.
 Daniel Arundell, 1807.—Ensign 1804 ; appointed to a commission in the Line 1808.
 Adam Todd, 1808.—Ensign 1805 ; appointed to a commission in the Line.
 David Maxwell, 1808.—Ensign 1807 ; died 1820. Of Broomholm, Dumfriesshire.

- Francis Irving, 1808.—Ensign 1804; died 1827. Of Cove, Dumfriesshire.
- John Taylor, 1809.—Died while holding the rank.
- Peter Dodds, 1809.—Was acting Quarter-Master during 1855; resigned 1857.
- James Fair, 1811.—Ensign 1809; died while holding the rank.
- Peter Linton, 1812.—Ensign 1810; died while holding the rank.
- John Swanson, 1819.—Appointed to H.E.I.C.S. 1821. Son of Captain and Adjutant Swanson. Attained the rank of Major-General; died 1866.
- Thomas Mackie, 1821.—Ensign 1812; died while holding the rank.
- Dirom Bremner, 1821.—Ensign 1812; died while holding the rank.
- Thomas Beattie Grierson, 1845.—Appointed to the 8th King's Regiment; was killed at the siege of Delhi. Son of Lieut.-Col. Grierson.
- William Thompson, 1846.—Resigned 1858.
- Gideon Curll, 1846.—Resigned 1866.
- William Jerdan, 1855.—Resigned 1856.
- Joseph Augustus Baretto, 1855.—Resigned 1856.
- Maillard Noake, 1855.—Served previously as a private and non-commissioned officer in the Royal Dragoons; was severely wounded at Balaclava; discharged as incurable but recovered; Ensign 1855; was acting Quarter-Master during 1856; appointed Riding Master of 15th Hussars 1858; now District Magistrate and Major Colonial Forces New Zealand. Son of Major Noake, late Adjutant.
- D. Cross Mitchell, 1857.—Ensign 1856.—Resigned 1862.
- John J. J. Thompson, 1857. Ensign 1855; resigned 1858.
- John Cockburn, 1857.—Previously Captain 63rd Foot; resigned 1868.
- W. R. Thornhill, 1859.—Appointed to a commission in the Line 1861; now Captain 19th Regiment.
- T. H. K. Kenman, 1860. Joined with the Detachment of the Galloway Militia; resigned 1861.
- William Mitchell, 1860.—Resigned 1862.
- C. F. Rutherford, 1860.—Resigned 1862.
- R. L. Gledstanes, 1861.—Ensign 1859; Died 1864.
- Lynch Bolingbroke, 1861.—Ensign 1859; resigned 1864.
- Lonsdale Kirkpatrick Howat, 1861.—Appointed to 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, 1862; since deceased. Son of R. K. Howat of Mabie, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- T. R. Baker, 1861.—Appointed to the 14th Hussars, 1863.
- W. G. S. Wyndham, 1861.—Resigned 1867.
- David Barker, 1863.—Resigned 1864. Of Floors, Dumfriesshire.
- J. Snowden Henry, 1868.—Resigned 1872.
- William Anderson, 1868.—Resigned 1872. Son of Lawrence Anderson of Chapel, Dumfriesshire.
- A. H. Johnstone-Douglas, 1869.—Previously Lieutenant 42nd Highlanders;

- resigned 1871; now Captain of Dumfriesshire Mounted Rifles. Of Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
- A. C. S. Murray-Dunlop, *p.s.*, 1871.—Died 1874. Of Corsock, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- William Johnston, 1871.—Previously of the Bengal Civil Service (Indian Mutiny Medal); resigned 1873. Of Cowhill Tower, Dumfriesshire.
- Charles Robson, 1871.—Resigned 1873.
- James A. Cavan Irving, *p.s.*, 1871.—Nominated from the Regiment to a commission in the Regular Army, and appointed to 6th Dragoon Guards (Carbineers), 1873. Yr. of Burnfoot, Dumfriesshire; died 1876.
- E. H. M. Elliott, *p.v.*—Nominated from the Regiment to a commission in the Regular Army, and appointed to 92nd Foot 1874. Second son of Sir Walter Elliot of Woolflee, Roxburghshire.
- Archibald Cutler Fergusson, 1874.—Appointed Sub-Lieutenant 69th Foot, 1874; now Lieutenant Rifle Brigade. Brother of R. Cutler Fergusson, of Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire.
- A. M. Carthew Yorstoun, *p.s.*, 1874.—Nominated to a commission in the Regular Army, and appointed to the 73rd Regiment, 1875. Yr. of East Tinwald, Dumfriesshire.
- A. J. S. Johnstone, *p.s.*, 1875. — Yr. of Halleathes, Dumfriesshire. Now serving.
- Robert F. Dudgeon, *p.s.*, 1875.—Instructor of Musketry, 1876; now serving. Yr. of Cargen, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- George R. Murray, 1876.—Yr. of Parton, Kirkcudbrightshire; now serving.
- George Laurie Walker, *p.s.*, 1876.—Yr. of Crawfordton, Dumfriesshire; now serving.
- Claude V. E. Bayley.—Nephew of Mrs Laurie of Maxwelton, Dumfriesshire; now serving.
- William MacLachlan, *p.s.*—Of Castle Lauchlan, Argyleshire. Cousin of Mr Carruthers of Dormont, Convener of Dumfriesshire; now serving.
- John Mackie, *p.s.* Of Bargally, Kirkcudbrightshire; now serving.
- John G. K. Hannay.—Yr. of Lincluden, Kirkcudbrightshire; now serving.
- Edward A. Critchley.—Yr. of Stapleton Tower, Dumfriesshire; now serving.
- Morden E. Carthew Yorstoun.—Second son of Capt. Carthew Yorstoun of East Tinwald, Dumfriesshire; now serving.
- Robert Scott Kerr.—Yr. of Sunlaws, Roxburghshire; now serving.
- George Maxwell.—Of Glenlee, Kirkcudbrightshire; now serving.
- Charles Copland.—Of Blackwood, Dumfriesshire; now serving.

ENSIGNS.

- Robert Coltart, 1798.—Gazetted, but does not appear to have joined.
- Robert Graham, 1798.—Name disappears before 1802.
- James M'Murdo, 1799.—Name disappears in 1800. Afterwards a most distinguished officer in India; died of cholera when resident at Kutch, 1819. Eldest son of Major-Gen. L. M'Murdo.

- Alexander Orr, 1800.—Resigned 1801.
 ——— Colvill, 1801.—Resigned 1801.
 William Cannon, 1800.—Name disappears 1802.
 David Blacklock, 1803.—Died 1805.
 Alexander M'Pherson, 1803.—Appointed to 32nd Regiment.
 John Crichton, 1805.—Resigned 1811. Of Floors, Dumfriesshire ; a brother
 of Dr James Crichton of Friars Carse, who left the money with which
 the Crichton Institution, Dumfries, was built.
 James Ferny, 1804.—Resigned 1804.
 Walter Cargill, 1804.—Resigned 1804.
 James Thomson, 1805.—Appointed to a commission in the Line, 1803.
 Thomas Murray, 1807.—Resigned 1808.
 James Campbell, 1808.—Appointed Captain in the Edinburgh Militia, 1810.
 Andrew Lindsay, 1808.—Appointed to a commission in the Line, 1810.
 Samuel Dinwoodie, 1809.—Appointed to a commission in the Line, 1809.
 Robert Irving, 1809.—Appointed to the 55th Regiment, 1811. Son of
 Jeffray Irving of The Cove, Dumfriesshire ; now residing at Plumdon,
 Annan
 Robert Lottimer, 1810.—Appointed to the 94th Regiment.
 Robert Bevan, 1811.—Name disappears before 1820.
 Nisbet Rutherford, 1812.—Died 1820.
 James Shortreed Elliott, 1820.—Appointed to H.E.I.C.S. 1822.
 Alexander S. Singer, 1821.—Appointed to H.E.I.C.S. 1821. Son of Rev.
 Dr Singer, minister of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfriesshire.
 William Scott, 1821.—Resigned.
 William Syme, 1821.—Resigned 1827. Of Ryedale, Kirkcudbrightshire.
 Andrew M'Intosh, 1821.—Died 1834. Son of Quarter-master M'Intosh.
 John H. Gilfillan, 1822.—Resigned
 John Bevan, 1827.—Resigned. Son of Capt. and Adjutant Bevan.
 John N. Carruthers, 1828.—Died while holding the rank.
 Richard Carson, 1846.—Resigned.
 James Bendall, 1854.—Resigned 1854.
 James Strachan, 1855.—Nominated to a commission in the Line, and ap-
 pointed to 44th Regiment, 1855.
 R. A. Cavendish, 1855.—Resigned 1856.
 Stuart Mitchell, 1857.—Resigned 1858.
 Thomas H. D. Hay, 1857.—Appointed to the Cape Mounted Rifles
 1858 ; served afterwards in the 4th West India Regiment and in the
 17th Regiment ; died 1864. Son of Sir J. D. Hay, Bart. of Dunragit.
 Charles Fermoy Roche, 1857.—Resigned 1859.
 David Turnbull, 1858.—Resigned.

ADJUTANTS.

- Alexander Campbell, 1798.—Captain-Lieutenant 1798 ; Captain 1799 ; re-
 tired 1803.

Henry B. van, 1803.—Served previously in 11th Foot; Sergeant-major 1799; Lieutenant 1803; Captain 1803.

T. Clark, 1816.—Previously Sergeant-major; died 1818.

Francis Swanson, 1818.—Sergeant in Caithness Fencibles 1794-1799; Sergeant 1799; Sergeant-major 1803; Lieutenant 1805; Paymaster 1812; Captain 1818; retired 1846.

Robert C. Noake, 1845.—Served as a Private and Non-commissioned officer, and afterwards as Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Royal Dragoons, and as Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 44th Foot; retired with the honorary rank of Major 1869.

Herbert J. Hill, 1869.—Late Captain 70th Regiment; served as Adjutant of the 70th Regiment in New Zealand during the campaigns of Waikato, Taranaki, and Wanganni Provinces in 1863-65, including the storming of Rangiawhia; served as Field Adjutant to the Expeditionary Forces under Brigadier-General Carey against the Thames natives (medal); now serving.

PAYMASTERS.

Thomas Crichton, 1799.—Captain 1798; resigned 1811. Of Auchenskeoch. Appointed in 1811 Chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch on the Queensberry Estates.

James Ballantyne, 1811.—Lieutenant 1798; Captain 1802; Major, 1811; resigned 1812. Of Holilee, Selkirkshire.

Robert Thorburn, 1819.—Ensign 1801; Lieutenant 1803; Captain 1809. Of Kelton, Dumfriesshire; died 1835.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

Donald M'Intosh, 1802.—Quarter-master-Sergeant 1799; died 1821.

James Grieve, 1821.—Ensign 1804; Lieutenant 1807; died 1833.

David Davis, 1857.—Previously Sergeant-major; Exchanged to the Royal North Lincoln Militia.

Michael Moriarty, 1858.—Served previously in the 77th Regiment, and in the Royal North Lincoln Militia; now serving.

SURGEONS.

Patrick Erskine, 1798.—Ensign 1795.

John J. Gibson, 1803.—Resigned 1807.

Nicol Dassauville, 1807.—Assistant-Surgeon and Ensign 1803; Lieutenant 1804.

Walter Graham.—Exchanged to Edinburgh Militia 1815.

J. Symons, M.D., 1815.—Previously twelve years Assistant-Surgeon and Surgeon in Edinburgh Militia.

James Grieve, M.D., 1854.—Resigned 1857.

- J. M. Adam, M.D., 1857.—Assistant-Surgeon 1854; resigned 1859.
 W. H. Garner, 1859.—Resigned 1864.
 William Scott, M.D., 1864.—Surgeon-Major 1873; now serving.
 W. S. Kerr, M.D., 1873.—Assistant-Surgeon 1867; now serving.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

- Robert Hoggan, 1793.—Ensign 1802.
 John Irving, 1803.—Ensign 1802; Lieutenant 1803; appointed Surgeon in Edinburgh Militia.
 Robert W. Scott, 1806.—Ensign 1806; appointed to 1st Royals 1807.
 Alexander Hutchison, 1807.—Ensign 1807; resigned 1809.
 John Little, 1809.—Ensign 1809.
 George Welsh, 1811.—Ensign 1811.
 W. T. Barker, M.D., 1846.—Resigned.
 C. Ratray, M.D., 1857.—Appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Regular Army 1858.

No. 2.

Statement of the periods when the Regiment has been embodied for permanent duty, and of the changes of quarters during these periods.

1. Embodied from June, 1798 to April, 1802.
 Stationed at Dumfries, June to September, 1798.
 Dalkeith, September, 1798, to June, 1799.
 Westbarns Camp, June to September, 1799.
 Kirkcaldy and Dysart, September, 1799, to June, 1800.
 Edinburgh Castle, June, 1800, to August, 1801.
 Musselburgh Camp, August to December, 1801.
 Dalkeith, December, 1801, to April, 1802.
 Disembodied at Dalkeith, April, 1802.
2. Embodied 5th April, 1803, to 15th August, 1814.
 Stationed at Dumfries, 5th April to June, 1803.
 Musselburgh, June, 1803, to 12th October, 1806.
 Edinburgh Castle, 12th October, 1806, to 5th June, 1807.
 Dalkeith, 5th June, 1807, to 20th May, 1809.
 Haddington, 22nd May, 1809, to 27th April, 1810.
 Edinburgh Castle, 27th April, 1810, to 4th July, 1810.
 Woodbridge, July, 1810, to September, 1811.
 Tullamore, Ireland, September, 1811, to 10th June, 1812.
 Belfast, 20th June, 1812, to 9th April, 1813.

Dublin, 16th April to September, 1813.
 Dumfries, September, 1813, to 24th February, 1814.
 Dalkeith, 2nd March, 1814, to 20th June, 1814.
 Edinburgh Castle, 20th June to 31st July, 1814.
 Disembodied at Dumfries, 15th August, 1814.

3. Embodied, 12th February, 1855, to 27th May, 1856.

Stationed at Dumfries—Three companies detached to Kelso, Hawick, and Jedburgh, from October, 1855, to March, 1856. Two companies detached to Kelso, and one to Annan, from March to May, 1856.

4. Embodied 1st October, 1857, to 29th April, 1858.

Stationed at Dumfries, 1st October, to 11th November, 1857.

South Camp, Aldershot, 11th November, 1857, to 27th April, 1858.

Disembodied at Dumfries, 29th April; 1858.

During each period of embodiment the Regiment has volunteered to serve beyond the country for which it was enlisted to serve. In 1800, the Regiment being then under obligations to serve only in Scotland, volunteered to serve anywhere in Great Britain. In 1811, being liable only for service in Great Britain, it volunteered to serve in Ireland. In 1855, and again in 1857, it volunteered for foreign service.

No. 3.

TABLE SHOWING THE PERIODS OF PRELIMINARY DRILL AND ANNUAL TRAINING, THE NUMBERS ASSEMBLED, THE DATES OF INSPECTION, AND THE NAMES OF THE INSPECTING OFFICERS.

Year.	Date of Assembly for Preliminary Drill.	Days.	Date of Assembly for Training.	Days.	Number Assembled.		Inspection.	
					Preliminary.	Training.	Date.	By whom.
1820			15th June	27		a	8th July	Col. De Peyster
1825			25th June	27		547	20th July	Major-Gen. Sir Sydney Beckwith
1859			30th June	21		420	19th July	Col. Muller, Commanding Depot Battalion, Stirling
1860			2nd June	27		536	16th July	Major-General Douglas, Inspector General of Militia

ar.	Date of Assembly for Preliminary Drill.	Days.	Date of Assembly for Training.	Days.	Number Assembled.		Inspection.	
					Preliminary.	Training.	Date.	By whom.
61	8th May	21	29th May	21	144	570	16th June	Major-General Douglas
62	5th June	14	19th June	21	140	654	5th July	Colonel Hamilton, Inspecting Field Officer, Glasgow
63	2nd June	14	16th June	21	183	636	3rd July	Colonel Pipon, Inspector General of Militia
64	19th May	14	2nd June	21	187	642	20th June	Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., D.A.A.G., Edinburgh
65	25th May	7	1st June	27	101	605	23rd June	Colonel Pipon
66	28th May	7	4th June	27	119	617	28th June	Colonel Pipon
67	23rd May	14	6th June	27	106	615	28th June	Colonel Pipon
68	18th May	14	1st June	27	101	635	25th June	Major-General Hon. Jas. Lindsay, Inspector General of Reserve Forces
69	17th May	14	31st May	27	117	634	24th June	Major-General Hon. Jas. Lindsay
70	20th June	14	4th July	27	77	689	28th July	Colonel Gordon, C.B., A.A.G, Glasgow
71	18th May	28	5th June	27	132	661	29th June	Colonel Gordon, C.B.
72	13th May	28	10th June	27	240	721	4th July	Colonel Gordon, C.B.
73	7th April	84	4th Aug.	41	126	497 b	Regiment, 10th Sept.	Brigadier Bell, C.B.V.C., Commanding the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, at Autumn Manœuvres
							Regimental Books, 29th Sept.	Col. W. Forbes MacBean, Commanding the 61st Sub-District
74	4th May	28	1st June	27	176	586	25th June	Col. W. Forbes MacBean
75	17th May	69	28th June	27	236	619	22nd July	Col. W. Forbes MacBean
76	8th May	84	3rd July	27	232	607	28th July	Major-General Ramsay Stewart, Commanding North British District
77	7th May	84	2nd July	27	228	644	26th July	Col. W. Forbes MacBean

a Note.—There is no Regimental Record of the number assembled that year. The *Dumfries and Galloway Courier* records that there were "about 400 rank and file."

b The strength of the Militia Regiments taking part in the Autumn Manœuvres was limited to 460 rank and file, the remainder being dismissed to their homes.

No. 4.

Table of Musketry Instruction Returns extracted from the Annual Militia Circulars.

Year.	No. of Militia Regiments Exercised.	Position of Scottish Borderers in order of merit.
1870.....	80	38
1871.....	77	10
1872.....	79	27
1873.....	At Autumn Manœuvres—not exercised.	
1874.....	89	11
1875.....	103	3
1876.....	91	11

Prior to 1870 the order of merit was not given in the Returns.

No. 5.

The Parades on an ordinary working day at the Camp of the Scottish Borderers are as follows:—6.30 to 8 A.M.; 10.15 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.; 2.30 to 4.30 P.M.; 6.30 to 7.30 (drill in guard mounting for one company at a time in rotation, roll-call for remainder).

On Sundays those who belong to the Church of England and to the Roman Catholic church are marched to their respective places of worship in Dumfries; and for the Presbyterians, who form the very great majority of the Regiment, there is a church parade in the field at 9 A.M., when the music is rendered by the band and the singing is led by the regimental choir.

Note A.

The following table gives the arrangement of Regiments of Scottish Militia as fixed by the Order in Council in 1798, the numbers of the regiments determined that year by lots, the names of the Colonels appointed, and the number of non-commissioned officers and men in each regiment. These particulars were obtained from a paper in the Public Record Office, with the exception of the last mentioned, which was taken from the *Dumfries Weekly Journal* of the 24th April, 1798.

No.	Counties.	Colonels.	Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
1	Dumbarton	John Campbell	551
	Bute		
	Argyll		
2	Inverness	Lord Seaforth	487
	Elgin		
	Nairn		
	Cromarty		
3	Ross	The Duke of Hamilton	536
4	Sutherland		
	Caithness		
	Lanark	The Earl of Dalkeith	694
	Peebles		
	Selkirk		
	Roxburgh		
	Kirkcudbright	The Duke of Montrose	595
5	Wigtown		
	Dumfries		
	Stirling	The Earl of Aboyne	587
	Kinross		
	Fife		
	Clackmannan	The Earl of Glasgow	528
6	Aberdeen		
	Banff	Lord Douglas	451
7	Ayr		
	Renfrew	The Duke of Athole	500
8	Forfar		
	Kincardine	The Duke of Buccleuch	649
9	Perth		
10	Edinburgh		
	Edinburgh City		
	Linlithgow		
	Haddington		
	Berwick		

Note B.

The following table gives the arrangement of the Scottish Militia as fixed by the Act 42 Geo. III. c. 98, the numbers of the regiments determined by lot in 1803, the colonels appointed in 1802, and the number of rank and file in each regiment. These particulars were obtained from a paper in the Public Record Office with the exception of the last mentioned, which was obtained from the *Scots Magazine* for 1803.

No.	Counties.	Colonels.	Number of Rank and File.
56	Aberdeen	Earl of Aboyne	640
43	Argyle and Bute	John Campbell	425
30	Ayr	Lord Montgomerie	436
1	Berwick	Earl of Home	459
	Haddington		
	Linlithgow		
	Peebles		
70	Dumfries	Earl of Dalkeith	487
	Roxburgh		
	Selkirk		
51	Edin. County & City	Duke of Buccleuch	643
34	Fife	Earl of Crawford	484
11	Forfar	Hon. A. Douglas	647
	Kincardine		
10	Inverness	F. W. Grant	745
	Banff		
	Elgin		
	Nairn		
21	Kirkcudbright	Sir J. Dalrymple Hay	270
	Wigtown		
45	Lanark	Marquis of Douglas	751
62	Perth	Earl of Mansfield	653
22	Renfrew	Earl of Glasgow	404
5	Ross	Lord Seaforth	507
	Caithness		
	Sutherland		
	Cromarty		
28	Stirling	Duke of Montrose	641
	Dumbarton		
	Clackmannan		
	Kinross		

Note C.

The preparations to resist an invasion indicated in these Regimental Orders are only an example of part of much more extensive measures then taken. The minutes of the Court of Lieutenancy of Dumfriesshire show that the force of Volunteers in that County in April, 1803, was as follows :—

Volunteers who offered to serve as Infantry	3274
Volunteers in Eskdale willing to serve on horse-back	52
A body of Miners from the Mines of Wanlockhead		
willing to serve as Pioneers	110
A Company of Artillery in the Town of Dumfries	50
		<hr/>
		3486

The quota of Volunteers for the County was 1704, and Volunteers to that number were clothed and armed by Government. Others were clothed and armed at their own expense, and those who could not be thus equipped were furnished with pikes. In July, 1803, the inhabitants of Dumfriesshire, between the age of 15 and 60, were summoned to meet the Deputy Lieutenants, when they were expected to declare that they were willing to serve in one of the following ways :—As armed men in the case of an invasion ; as pioneers ; in removing live stock in case of an invasion ; in providing carts, horses, and drivers, for removal of dead stock and conveyance of troops and provisions, or in providing provisions. The minutes indicate the different routes by which volunteers and other forces were to proceed on the alarm being given, and also the routes by which the cattle were to be driven inland. The beacons in Dumfriesshire were—The Hill of Repentance, Beirhill of Tinwald, Wardlawhill of Carlawerock, and Lag or Blackwood Hill in Dunscore.

Note D.

There are references in the Regimental Books to sentences of General Courts-Martial, which illustrate the great severity of the punishments that were then frequently administered. In 1803, four privates of the Canadian Fencible Regiment were tried for

mutinous conduct in refusing to embark, and were sentenced—one to 1000 lashes, and the remaining three to 500 lashes each. In this case, the sentence was afterwards remitted, on the ground that the men were recruits not yet armed and clothed, and that there appeared to be some doubt as to whether they had not been induced to enlist on false pretences. A little later a soldier was sentenced to 1500 lashes for striking his superior officer, but this sentence was reduced to 1000 lashes, on the ground that that was the maximum amount it was possible to inflict without destroying life. In 1812, a General Order limited the number of lashes which could be inflicted by a Regimental Court Martial to 300.

Note E.

THE BARRACKS.

About the close of the last century a House of Correction was built on the site now occupied by the Constabulary Barracks. When a prison was built in Buccleuch Street in 1806, this building was no longer required for its original purpose, and it was shortly afterwards converted into a dépôt for the arms of the Annandale and Eskdale Battalion of Local Militia. When the Dumfries Militia was disembodied in 1814, certain alterations were made on the structure, and the arms, accoutrements, and clothing of the Regiment were deposited there. The building shared the consequences of the general neglect of all matters connected with the Scottish Militia, and when it was resolved to resuscitate the force, the Commissioners of Supply of the counties of Dumfries, Roxburgh, and Selkirk were called on in October, 1854, to provide better accomodation for Militia stores at Dumfries. The piece of ground now occupied by the eastern portion of the barracks was shortly afterwards purchased from Col. Johnstone for £276 3s 3d, and approval was given of plans by Mr M'Gowan, Architect. This building provided accomodation for stores for 500 men, and was finished in 1856, at a cost, including the price of the ground, of £2093 4s, which was defrayed by the counties of Dumfries, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, and the burghs of Dumfries,

Annan, Sanquhar, Lochmaben, Jedburgh, and Selkirk. In 1850, in consequence of the addition to the Regiment of the Kirkcudbright Militia, more room was required. It was therefore arranged that the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright should pay £500 towards acquiring a share in the property, and that that sum should be expended in making additional buildings. Mr Fraser, architect, provided plans for these alterations, which included the erection of a covered shed, the enlargement of the armoury, the removal of a block of buildings which stood within the square, and the erection of the block of buildings at the entrance from English Street. Subsequently the Barrack-yard was extended, and in 1876 very important additions were made to the stores, and to the accommodation for staff-sergeants. The last-mentioned additions were designed by Mr Barbour, and were carried out at a cost of £3223 7s 5d, The Barracks now contain quarters for eleven staff-sergeants, four-stall stable, magazine, orderly room, pay office, tailor's shop, fumigating room, sergeants' reading room, guard room, dry room, three cells, drill shed, dressing shed, room for officers' baggage, and accommodation for the arms, accoutrements, and clothing of the non-commissioned officers and 800 rank and file.

E R R A T A .

Page 32, line 21.—For 903 read 503.

Page 52, 7th line from foot of page.—For *the most distinguished* read *a most distinguished*.

Page 64, 2nd last line.—For *resident* read *Resident*. Last line.—For *Major-Gen. L. M'Murdo* read *Major George L. M'Murdo*.

25

AUG 31 1959



