

The fourth,—that of Henry the VIII., or the conversion of the castle into a fortress capable of bearing artillery.

The fifth,—the 19th century era, or, at any rate, its first half, the era of destruction.

ART. XII.—*The 34th or Cumberland Regiment.* By Captain GAGE.

Read in Carlisle Castle, August 12th, 1874.

THE 34th Regiment was raised in 1702, the last year of the reign of King William III.; it was at first composed of men from Norfolk, Essex, and the adjoining counties, and its first colonel was Robert, Lord Lucas, his commission bearing date 12th February, 1702. Whilst the regiment was completing its ranks, the death of the King occurred, and Queen Anne ascended the throne, and the soldiers took the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty. In the spring of 1703, we read of the regiment, or a part of it, being sent to Carlisle, where it was stationed for a year.

In 1705, the regiment was first sent on active service to Spain, and there, under the command of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, they fought at the siege of Barcelona, and more particularly distinguished themselves at the capture of Fort Montjuich. The capture of Barcelona was followed by the submission of all the province of Catalonia, and part of that of Valencia, and the 34th regiment was selected to form part of the garrison of the ancient town of Tortosa. In the meanwhile proper provision had not been made for the defence of those towns which had been captured, and King Philip of Spain, knowing this, had assembled a numerous army, and suddenly approached Barcelona by land, whilst a French fleet threatened it from the sea. The garrison being weak, corps were hurried from various places to increase its strength, and the 34th
regiment

regiment travelled 120 miles in two days on mules, and on the following day mounted guard on the works ; they had not been two hours on duty when the attack was made, but the enemy were repulsed in gallant style by only 100 men of the 34th regiment.*

In 1710, the 34th regiment was engaged in the Netherlands, under the great Duke of Marlborough, and assisted at the siege of Douay, Bethune, Aire, and St. Venant, and in 1711 at the siege of Bouchain.

In 1719, the regiment was present at the capture of Vigo, and eight years later they were stationed at Gibraltar, and assisted in the defence of that fortress, when it was besieged by the Spaniards.

In 1745, in the war of the Quadruple Alliance against France, the 34th regiment fought at the battle of Fontenoy, and although the results were unsatisfactory, still the regiment evinced great gallantry both in the action and afterwards in covering the retreat, the most severe and arduous duty which a soldier can be engaged in ; and for this valuable service the 34th regiment earned the privilege of wearing the laurel wreath on their caps.

In 1746, the regiment was engaged under H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Culloden, a most important victory which put an end to the hopes of the Pretender, and established the Hanoverian Dynasty on the throne of England.

Regulations were issued in 1751 for establishing uniformity in the clothing, standards, and colours of the various regiments : it was at this time that the facings of the 34th regiment were directed to be of bright yellow. The costume of the regiment at this period was a three-cornered cocked hat, bound with white lace, and ornamented with a white loop and a black cockade ; a scarlet coat, faced and lined with bright yellow, and ornamented with white lace ; scarlet waistcoat and breeches, and white gaiters.

* Extract from " Journal of the Siege of Barcelona."

In 1756, the 34th regiment took part in the famous defence of the island of Minorca, under General Blakeney: this defence was celebrated for the difficulties, the energy, the endurance, and the bravery displayed by the garrison, the sick and wounded coming out of the hospital to take part in the defence.

The 34th regiment was next engaged in 1758, at the capture of Cherbourg.

In 1762, we read of them being in the West Indies, where they distinguished themselves at the siege of Fort Moro, and the capture of the Havannah, with a valuable fleet of Spanish men of war, and numerous stores: an account of this is given by Beatson in his "Naval and Military Memoirs."

We next hear of the 34th regiment on active service in 1776, when they embarked from Ireland for the relief of Quebec, and served all through the revolutionary war in America.

In 1795, the 34th Cumberland regiment embarked for the West Indies, where they conquered from the French, the Islands of St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

In the year 1800, they proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and after remaining there for two years and a half, they were sent on to the East Indies, and landed at Madras.

A second battalion was added to the regiment in 1804, and in 1809, this battalion embarked for Portugal, and joined the army under the Duke of Wellington: they were engaged all through the Peninsular war, and fought at the battle of Busaco, the siege of Badajos, the battle of Albuera, and the brilliant action of Arroyo dos Molinos: it was in this action that the regiment most distinguished itself; whilst assisting to cut off the retreat of the French army, it came in collision with the French 34th, the whole of which corps it captured, taking prisoners the colonel, Prince D' Aremberg, and General de Brun. The English 34th came out of action with the French

N

34th's

34th's caps on their heads, carrying off as trophies the French brass drums and the French drum-major's staff. For this exploit the regiment was afterwards allowed to wear the French red and white pompon in their caps, and have ever since kept the French drums as trophies, as well as the drum-major's staff which is now always carried by our drum-major at the head of the regiment.

The 34th Cumberland regiment also fought at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the destruction of the castle of Burgos, the battle of Vittoria, the blockade of Pampeluna, and the hard struggles in the Pyrenees, they were at the passage of the Nivelle, and Nive, under a heavy fire of musketry, and were engaged in the battles of Orthes, and Toulouse.

In 1817, great reductions were made in the army, and the 2nd battalion of the 34th regiment was amongst others reduced.

In the meanwhile the 1st battalion of the regiment had been doing good service in India, and fighting all through the Mahratta and Pindaree wars. They returned to England in 1823, after an absence of upwards of twenty-three years.

In 1829, the 34th embarked for America, where it remained until 1841, when it again returned to England.

The Crimean war broke out in 1854, and the 34th Cumberland regiment was sent from Corfu to Balaclava. They landed on the 9th December, and were sent at once to the front, and remained there until the peace, when they returned to England. During this time the regiment was constantly under fire in the trenches, rifle pits, and quarries: and on the memorable attack on the Redan on the 18th June, 1855, the 34th regiment fought with great bravery, loosing on that occasion in killed and wounded, 9 officers, 11 sergeants, and 303 men.

They embarked for England in May, 1856, having been 17 months in the Crimea, the regiment having lost in the nine months, up to the surrender of Sevastopol, 25 officers, 24 sergeants, and 600 rank and file, killed and wounded.

wounded. A tablet in memory of the fallen was placed in the cathedral of this city, where two stands of old colours of the regiment have since been deposited.

The 34th were scarcely a year at home, when the Indian mutiny broke out, and they were sent there at once. They fought with credit and distinction at Cawnpore, and under General Lord Clyde at the relief of Lucknow, and afterwards in Nepaul.

In the spring of 1873, two companies of the 34th Cumberland regiment were sent to form part of the 2nd sub-district brigade, mustered in this castle; and here we hope in time to fill our ranks with Cumberland men.

In addition to the laurel wreath, the Cumberland regiment bears on its colours the following names of engagements in which it has played its part.

ALBUHERA.

ARROYO-DOS-MOLINOS.

VITTORIA.

PYRENEES.

NIVELLE.

NIVE.

ORTHES.

PENINSULA.

SEVASTOPOL.

LUCKNOW.

And has further authority to wear in the chacos of officers and men, a red and white tuft, different to that of any other in H.M's Service.

ART.