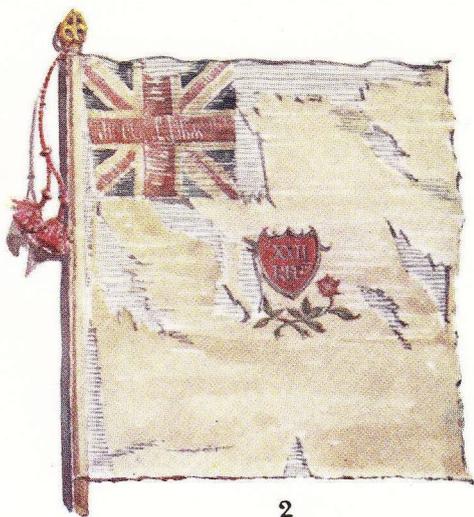
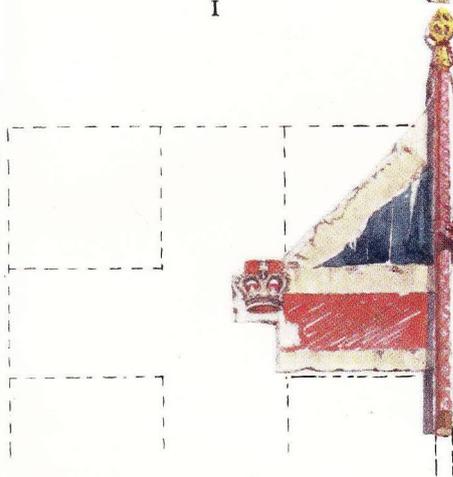


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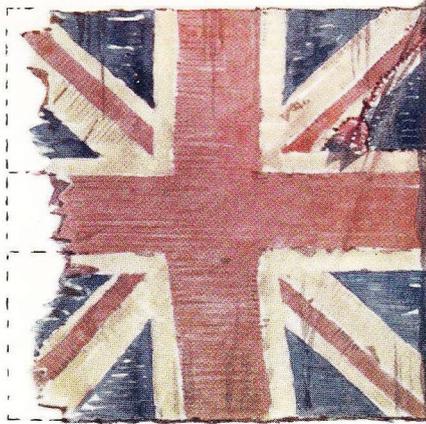
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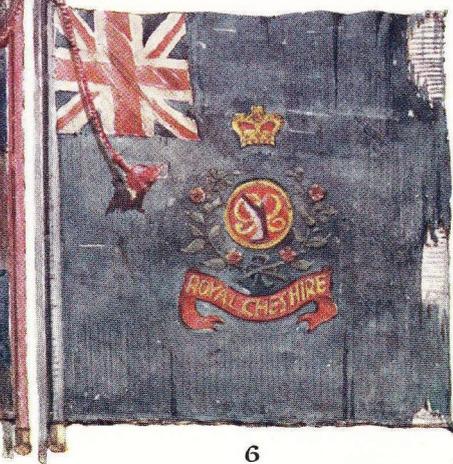


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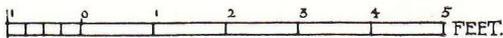
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Chronological order of Colours

Plate I., Figures 1 and 2—The first pair of Colours ; presented to the Regiment 1 July, 1751. Tradition tells us Wolfe was wrapped in the Regimental Colour (No. 2) when he fell at Quebec.

Plate II., Figures 1 and 2—The second pair of Colours ; presented to the Regiment by the Marquess of Normanby (then Earl of Mulgrave), 28 May, 1833. These are the Colours carried at Meeanee and Hyderabad ; they are now deposited in Portsmouth Garrison Church.

Plate I., Figures 3 and 4—The third pair of Colours ; presented by Sir Charles Napier to the 1st Battalion, at Dugshai, 18 November, 1850.

Plate II., Figures 3 and 4—The Colours now carried by the 1st Battalion ; presented by Her Grace The Duchess of Marlborough, 27 March, 1878. Louisburg was added by Army Order dated 29 September, 1882.

Plate II., Figures 5 and 6—Presented to the 2nd Battalion by Mrs. William Napier, 5 May, 1859

Plate I., Figures 5 and 6—Presented to the Royal Cheshire Militia (now the 3rd Battalion of the Regiment), 13 July, 1812.

All these Colours, with the exception of 1, 2, 3, and 4, plate II., are now deposited in Chester Cathedral.

* * * In Plate I. the field of the Regimental Colour (No. 6) has suffered somewhat in reproduction, the colour of the original being distinctly greenish-blue.

FRANK SIMPSON.



“The Cheshire Regiment” or 22nd Regiment of Foot

BY FRANK SIMPSON

(Read 15th December, 1903)



HE 22nd Regiment of Foot was raised under an order dated 16 March, 1689. The accession of King William III. and Queen Mary II., in the February of that year, was welcomed in England with anticipations of the security of the civil and religious institutions of the country; but in Ireland the majority of the people adhered to the interests of the Stuart dynasty, and a body of troops was raised in England for the deliverance of that country from the power of King James, who had landed there with an armament from France.

On this occasion, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, evinced zeal for the principles of the revolution, and raised a regiment of pikemen and musketeers, to which a company of grenadiers was attached; and the corps raised under the auspices of His Grace now bears the title of “The 22nd or Cheshire Regiment of Foot.”

Having been speedily completed in numbers, equipped and disciplined, the regiment was encamped at Hoylake, in the early part of August 1689, and soon after embarked from Dawpool for Ireland, with the forces

(numbering 16,000 men) commanded by the Marshal Duke of Schomberg. Dawpool is just below Caldy, on the verge of the River Dee, once the celebrated rendezvous for the embarkation of the troops of Cheshire and Lancashire. Macaulay tells us "The Dee was crowded with men and transports."

In the Parish Church of West Kirby, on the right-hand of the chancel-door, a carved red-sandstone, exhibiting as a coat-of-arms a plain cross with eagles for supporters, crested with a coronet, is inscribed :—

"H.S.E. Johannes Vanzoelen Nuper de
Civitate Bristolensi Generosus Qui obiit
tert. die Septembris A^o D'ni 1689."

This officer was attached to the army of Marshal Schomberg at the encampment. The forces consisted principally of recruits, who are said to have suffered much from sickness and the severity of their march; a statement which the registers of several churches in the neighbourhood confirm.

On landing in Ireland the siege of Carrickfergus was commenced, and the garrison of that fortress was forced to surrender in a few days (August 28th). From Carrickfergus the 22nd Regiment marched with the army to Dundalk, where the troops were encamped on low and wet ground, and suffered much in their health. While the regiment was encamped at Dundalk, the Duke of Norfolk was succeeded by Sir Henry Bellasis, who had commanded the 6th Regiment of Foot when it was in the Dutch service.

In the Summer of 1690 the regiment had the honour to serve at the Boyne, under the eye of its sovereign, who commanded the army in Ireland in person; and, on this occasion, it took part in forcing the passage

of the river, and in gaining a decisive victory over the army of King James, 1 July. In this engagement the army of King James mustered about 30,000 men, and every soldier—horse or foot, French or Irish—had a white badge in his hat; that colour having been chosen in compliment to the House of Bourbon. James had the advantage of the stronger position; of fighting on the defensive behind formidable entrenchments; and with a deep river before him; his army was commanded by the French General Lauzun. The English army numbered 36,000, each man wearing a green bough in his hat, according to an order issued by King William the previous night.

The right wing, which consisted of twenty-four squadrons of horse and dragoons and six regiments of foot, under Meinhard Schomberg (one of old Duke Schomberg's sons), marched at day-break towards the bridge of Slane, about five miles from the main camp, to cross there. At ten o'clock William put himself at the head of his left wing (which was composed exclusively of cavalry), and prepared to cross the Boyne about a mile above Drogheda. The centre (including the Dutch Guards, some French Protestant regiments, and several English battalions), led by Duke Schomberg, plunged into the river opposite Oldbridge, marching ten abreast, with the water waist high, under a general discharge of artillery.

James had posted along the bank a strong body of musketeers, and raised a formidable breastwork, which bristled with pikes and bayonets. Their fire, however, though galling, could not daunt the English army, which landed on the hostile bank, and charged the enemy home. The infantry fled immediately, but the

horse under Hamilton rode furiously into the half-formed ranks, and forced the Huguenot regiments to give way. At this juncture, Schomberg, who had hitherto remained on the northern bank and directed the movement of his troops, rode unarmed into the river, and rallied the wavering battalion. "Come on," he cried, pointing to the enemy's squadrons; "Come on, gentlemen, these are your persecutors." With these words he advanced to the attack. They were his last; a party of Irish horsemen encircled him, and when they retired he was on the ground, a corpse, with two sabre wounds in his head, and a bullet from a carbine in his neck; thus ending the career of one of the most brilliant soldiers of the time in which he lived, at the age of eighty-four.

Just at this perilous crisis of the battle, William came up with the left wing, and plunged into the thick of the *mêlée*. His arrival decided the fate of the battle. James, seeing that the day was going against him, mounted his horse and fled, the French covering his retreat. At nine o'clock that night he arrived at Dublin. In this battle the Irish army lost 1,500 men (chiefly cavalry) but they were the flower of James' army; the English lost about 500.

On 8 July the regiment was reviewed by King William at Finglas, when it mustered 628 rank and file under arms. It was afterwards detached under Lieut.-General Douglas against Athlone, but that fortress was found too strong, and it rejoined the army. The 22nd was one of the corps employed at the siege of Limerick.

On 6 July, 1691, the regiment joined the army commanded by Lieut.-General de Ginkel (afterwards Earl of Athlone), on its march for Ballymore, which

fortress was speedily forced to surrender. From Ballymore they again marched to Athlone, and took part in the siege of that fortress, which was captured by storm 30 June. The grenadier company of the regiment formed part of the storming party, which forded the River Shannon under a heavy fire, and carried the works with great gallantry. St. Ruth, who had reinforced the garrison with successive detachments, entrusted the command to his own Lieutenant, D'Usson; and placed his head-quarters two miles from the town. He was confident that Ginkel had embarked in a hopeless enterprise: "His master ought to hang him," he said, "for trying to take Athlone; and mine ought to hang me if I lose it." Ginkel, however, persevered, and, at the instigation of his officers, resolved to force the passage of the river. It was decided to try the ford that very afternoon, 30 June. The Duke of Würtemberg, Talmash, and several other gallant officers, to whom no part of the enterprise had been assigned, insisted on serving that day as private volunteers, and their appearance in the ranks excited the fiercest enthusiasm among the soldiers. It was six o'clock; a peal from the steeple of the church gave the signal. Prince George of Hessen Darmstadt, and a brave soldier named Hamilton (whose services were afterwards rewarded with the title of Lord Boyne), descended first into the Shannon. Then the grenadiers lifted the Duke of Würtemberg on their shoulders, and with a great shout plunged, twenty abreast, up to their cravats in water. The stream ran deep and strong, but in a few minutes the head of the column reached dry land; Talmash was the fifth man that set foot on the Connaught shore. The conquerors climbed up the bank over the remains of walls shattered by a cannonade of ten days.

Great was the wrath, great the dismay of St. Ruth when he learned that Athlone was in the hands of the English; "Taken!" he exclaimed, "it cannot be; a town taken, and I close by with an army to relieve it." He made no attempt to recover it; but, under cover of the night, struck his tents and retreated with the French and Irish army under his orders to a position at Aughrim, where he was attacked on Sunday, 12 July.

The army passed the river at two fords and a stone bridge, and advancing to the edge of a great bog began, about noon, to force the two passages, in order to possess the ground on the other side. The day was now so far advanced that the General determined to postpone the battle till next morning; but perceiving some disorder among the enemy, and fearing they would decamp during the night, he altered his resolution, and at five o'clock the attack was renewed. On this occasion the regiment formed part of the brigade commanded by its Colonel (Brigadier-General Sir Henry Bellasis), and it contributed largely towards the complete overthrow of the army of King James, which was driven off the field with great loss. There were few prisoners (450), but 4,000 of the Irish lay dead on the actual battle-field. It is supposed that 7,000 (including General St. Ruth) fell in the horrible carnage which accompanied the total rout of Aughrim; with twenty pair of colours, twelve standards, and all their baggage and arms. A random cannon-shot from the English brigade of guns that faced his centre took St. Ruth's head away clean by the neck, as he was in the act of crying "They are beaten." His corpse was muffled in a mantle, carried from the field, and laid with all secrecy in consecrated ground, among the ruins of an old abbey at Loughrea; and till the battle was ended neither army knew that the

brilliant French Chevalier was no more. The regiment had one ensign and two private soldiers killed; one major and twenty-three soldiers wounded. The entire English loss was only 600 killed, and 960 wounded.

On 19 July the army approached Galway. After sunset, six regiments of foot and four squadrons of horse and dragoons passed the river by pontoons, and on the following morning captured some outworks; on the 21st the garrison surrendered. Brigadier-General Sir Henry Bellasis was nominated Governor of Galway, and he took possession of the town with the 22nd and two other regiments.

Among the twelve regiments embodied in 1689 to crush the Irish rebellion, there have since been retained on our regular military establishment the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th.

After the reduction of Ireland, in 1692, the regiment was employed in garrison and other home duties until 1695, when it proceeded to the Netherlands, to reinforce the army commanded by King William III., who was engaged in war for the preservation of the liberties of Europe, against the power of Louis XIV. of France.

The 22nd was afterwards sent to Ireland, where it remained during the remainder of the reign of King William III.

On the 28th of June, 1701, the colonelcy was conferred on Brigadier-General William Selwyn, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir Henry Bellasis, who was removed to the 2nd Foot, then styled "The Queen Dowager's Regiment."

King William died 8 March, 1702, and was succeeded by Queen Anne, who declared war against France.

Brigadier-General Selwyn was nominated Governor of Jamaica, and promoted to the rank of Major-General on 10 June, 1702. The 22nd proceeded to Jamaica, where General Selwyn died, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Handasyd, by commission dated 20 June. Colonel Handasyd was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in December 1705, and to that of Major-General in 1710; in 1712 he retired from the colonelcy, resigning his commission in favour of his son, Lieut.-Colonel Roger Handasyd of the Regiment.

On 31 May, 1714, an order was issued for the men of the regiment fit for duty to be formed into two independent companies, for service at Jamaica, the officers and staff returning to Europe to recruit. The two independent companies thus formed from the 22nd were the nucleus of the 49th Regiment, which was formed of independent companies at Jamaica in 1743.

In the Spring of 1726 it proceeded to the island of Minorca, which had been captured by the English in 1708, and ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, together with the fortress of Gibraltar.

In 1727 a detachment of the regiment had the honour of taking part in the successful defence of Gibraltar, which the Spaniards were besieging. Between 1730 and 1749 the colonelcy of the regiment changed five times.

At the Battle of Dettingen, 27 June, 1743, a detachment of the regiment was present. Lord Carteret relates, that as His Majesty (George II.) rode down the line he brandishing his sword, and crying "Now my brave boys, now for the glory of Old England, advance boldly." Half-way on, the line of infantry halted, and gave a hearty cheer, after which they continued at a rapid pace

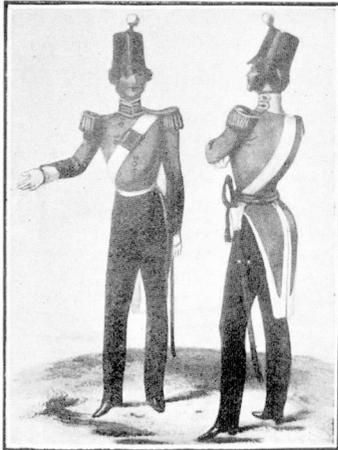


Officer



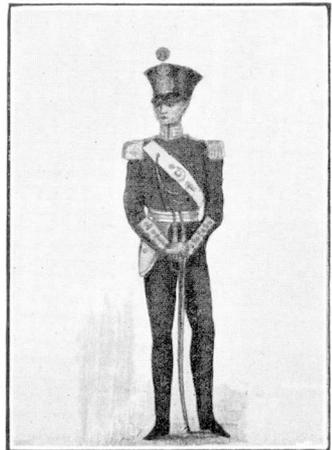
Soldier

Time of Louisburg



1836

(from Cannon's Records)



Officer,

Time of Meenace

Uniforms

(from plates kindly lent by the Regiment)

Frank Simpson, Photo.

towards the foe. During some of these movements the King was nearly taken by the enemy, and would have been so but for the valour of the 22nd. The King being hotly pressed by the French cavalry, the detachment formed round him, under an oak tree, and drove off the enemy. The King plucked a leaf and handed it to the commanding officer, desiring the regiment to wear it in memory of their gallant conduct; hence the wearing of oak-leaves on special occasions by the men of the Cheshire Regiment. The Battle of Dettingen is remarkable as being the last action in which a British monarch commanded the army. At a later date, when speaking of the battle, King George said that the men of the 22nd were as true on the field of Dettingen as their native oak.

A Royal Warrant for regulating the uniform and distinctions of the several regiments of the army, dated 1 July, 1751, was issued; the facings of the 22nd were directed to be of pale buff, and colours were presented to the regiment; numbers were not upon the buttons until 1767.

On 18 May, 1756, war was declared against France, through the aggression of the French on the British in North America; in the same year the 22nd embarked from Ireland for North America. After wintering at Nova Scotia in 1757, they embarked from Halifax in May 1758, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Lord Rollo, and, with other regiments, effected a landing on the island of Cape Breton, 8 June, when the troops evinced great gallantry. The 22nd had several officers and men killed and wounded.

They were present at the siege of Louisburg, and the capture of that famous stronghold, 26 July, 1758; the

bravery of the men during the storming of the advanced batteries is recorded as being unparalleled. During the remainder of the year they were in garrison there.

The next year, 1759, a provisional battalion was formed of the grenadier companies of several regiments; the 22nd being one. This corps was called "The Louisburg Grenadiers." The grenadiers of a regiment were No. 1 Company, which was made up of all the tallest men. This battalion accompanied Major-General Wolfe in his enterprise against Quebec. It was when leading a charge of the 28th (Brag's) and the Louisburg Grenadiers, on the heights of Abraham, that Wolfe received the third and fatal shot, on the memorable 13 September; and it was in the arms of Lieutenant Henry Brown, of the grenadiers of the 22nd Regiment, that he expired. Tradition says he was wrapped in the 22nd regimental colour, which for generations has been called the "Wolfe Colour." It was their bravery and steadiness which defeated the French counter-attack, and won the battle. On these heights Wolfe won his first battle, and at the same time closed his brief career, at the age of thirty-three. The French General Montcalm died of his wounds on the morning of the 14th, and was buried on the evening of the same day.

In the Spring of 1760 the 22nd Regiment proceeded from Louisburg, under Colonel Lord Rollo, up the River St. Lawrence, whence they advanced upon Montreal, with the troops under Brigadier-General the Hon. James Murray. The governor surrendered Montreal 8 September, and with it all Canada; the French battalions becoming prisoners of war.

After the conquest of Canada the 22nd removed to Albany; from thence they proceeded to New York, in

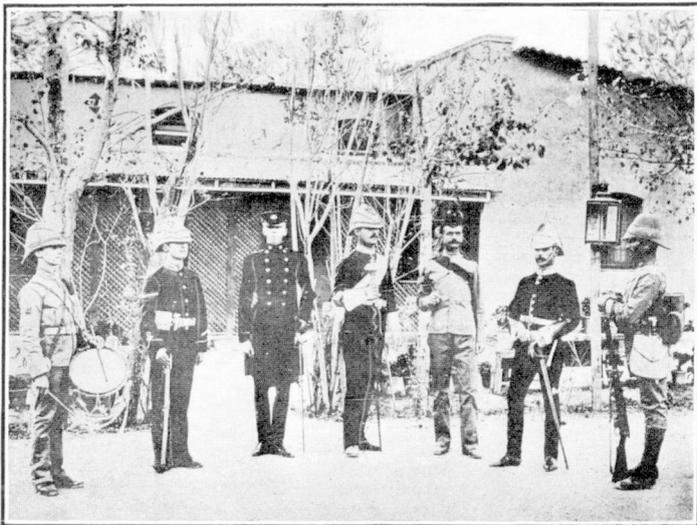


Officer (India)



Soldier

Present Time



"Types of the Regiment"
(from plates kindly lent by the Regiment)

Frank Simpson, Photo.

April 1761; and afterwards embarked, under Lord Rollo, for the West Indies.

The island of Dominica was found to be much under the influence of France, and proved such a refuge to many privateers of that nation, that the government resolved to take possession of it. The 22nd and other corps, under Lord Rollo, landed on the island on 6 June, under cover of the fire of the men-of-war, and drove the enemy from his batteries. The grenadiers of the 22nd Regiment greatly distinguished themselves on this occasion.

From Dominica they proceeded to Carlisle Bay, Barbados, and joined the troops under General Monckton, for the attack on the French island of Martinique. A landing was effected 16 January, 1762; the heights of Morne Tortenson were captured on the 24th; Morne Garnier on the 27th; and the citadel of Fort Royal (now Fort Edward) surrendered 4 February. These successes were followed by the surrender of the City of St. Pierre, and the submission of the whole island to the British crown. The 22nd then took part in the capture of Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

The 22nd, 40th, 72nd, and five companies of the 90th, were formed in brigade under Brigadier-General Lord Rollo. Proceeding through the Straits of Bahama, the armament arrived within six leagues of the Havannah, 6 June. A landing was effected on the following day, and the Morro Fort (being the key position of the extensive works which covered the town) was besieged, and the fort captured by storm 30 July. On 11 August the City of the Havannah was surrendered to the British arms. Nine Spanish men-of-war were delivered up; two were found upon the stocks; and three sunk at

the entrance of the harbour. At the Peace of Fontainebleau the Havannah was restored to Spain in exchange for the province of Florida, on the continent of America; and in 1763 the 22nd Regiment proceeded to West Florida, and was stationed there during 1764. In 1765 it embarked for home.

From 1766 to 1769 the regiment remained at various stations in England; from 1770 to 1772 it did duty in Scotland; in 1772-3 was in Ireland; and in 1775 embarked from Ireland for North America, and joined the troops at Boston, under General Gage.

On 17 June, 1775, it, with other regiments, attacked the forts on the peninsula of Charlestown, called Bunker's Hill, and drove the enemy from their works. In this action the regiment lost its commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel James Abercromby.

In 1776 the regiment proceeded to Nova Scotia, whence they sailed with the expedition to Staten Island, near New York. A landing was effected at Long Island, 22 August; and on the 27th of that month the 22nd Regiment was engaged in driving the Americans from their position at Flat Bush to their fortified lines at Brooklyn; it passed the river to New York, and captured Fort Washington.

In May 1777 the regiment was stationed in Rhode Island. On 25 May, Captain Seir, of the 22nd, destroyed a battery at Papasquash Point, making a captain and six American artillerymen prisoners.

A numerous force under General Sullivan landed at Howlands Ferry, 9 August, and commenced the siege of Newport, in defence of which place the 22nd were employed. The town being defended with great resolu-

tion, the Americans raised the siege and retired, 29 August; the 22nd, with three other regiments, marched under Brigadier-General Smith by the east road to intercept the retreating enemy. A stand was made by the Americans, and sharp fighting occurred, in which the 22nd greatly distinguished themselves. Major-General Pigott stated in his public despatch :—

“To these particulars, I am, in justice, obliged to add Brigadier-General Smith’s report, who, amidst the general tribute due to the good conduct of every individual under his command, has particularly distinguished Lieut.-Colonel Campbell and the 22nd Regiment, on whom, by their position, the great weight of the action fell. The regiment had eleven rank and file killed, fifty-five wounded, and one missing.”

During the remainder of the war the 22nd were stationed at New York.

In April 1782, King George III. conferred the colonelcy of the 22nd Regiment on Major-General Charles O’Hara, of the 2nd Foot Guards.

A letter dated the 31st August, 1782, conveyed to the regiment His Majesty’s pleasure that it should be designated the 22nd or “The Cheshire Regiment,” in order that a connection between the corps and that county should be cultivated.

The American War having terminated, the regiment returned home in 1783.

In 1785, whilst the regiment was stationed at Windsor, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Crosby, and furnished the usual guard at the Castle (where His Majesty resided) an Order of Merit was instituted in the corps, with the view of promoting good order and discipline. The field officers, captains, and adjutant, for the time being, were to be members of the order, which

consisted of three classes : the *First* wore a silver medal gilt, suspended to a blue riband two inches broad, and worn round the neck ; the *Second*, a silver medal ; and the *Third* a bronze one, similarly worn. The candidates for the third class must have served seven years with an unblemished character ; for the second, fourteen ; and for the first, twenty-one. All the medals were suspended round the neck with a garter-blue ribbon.

On 1 July the King was graciously pleased to accept from Lieut.-Colonel Crosby a medal of the first class of the regimental Order of Merit ; and on the 3rd of that month, the regiment being then encamped in Windsor Forest, assembled on parade with the non-commissioned officers and soldiers selected to receive medals in front. The rules of the order were read ; the corps presented arms ; the band played the National Anthem ; the members of the Order took off their hats ; and the commanding officer invested each member with his medal, the drums beating a point-of-order during the whole time.

On quitting Portsmouth, in 1788, for Chatham, the regiment received a very flattering mark of the high estimation in which its conduct was held by the inhabitants.

In 1791, Major-General David Dundas, Adjutant-General of the Army in Ireland, succeeded to the command of the regiment. He was one of the most distinguished officers of the age in which he lived for his perfect knowledge of the principles of military tactics. He commenced his military education at the age of thirteen, in the academy at Woolwich, and at fifteen assisted in a survey of Scotland. In 1809, on the resignation of the Duke of York, he was appointed

Commander-in-chief of the British Army, which position he held until May 1811. He died in 1820, after a long and useful career.

In 1792 a slight alteration was made in the uniform of the regiment.

In 1793, through the violent conduct of the Republican Government in France, war broke out between Great Britain and that country. In September of that year the flank companies of the 22nd embarked for the West Indies, followed by the battalion companies in December. They landed at different points in the Island of Martinique in February 1794, and accomplished, with the armaments under General Sir Charles (afterwards Earl) Grey, the conquest of that French Colony.

The grenadier brigade, under His Royal Highness Prince Edward (afterwards Duke of Kent), and the infantry brigade under General Dundas, were engaged in the conquest of St. Lucia in the beginning of April. After the conquest of St. Lucia, an attack was made on Guadaloupe, and this island was rescued from the Republican Government of France.

In April the regiment embarked for San Domingo; a landing was effected 31 May; Fort Bizotton was captured, and the enemy forced to abandon Port-au-Prince. Severe fighting occurred, in which the 22nd greatly distinguished themselves. The regiment had Captain Wallace and several soldiers killed and wounded. Fever broke out in the town, and the British lost forty officers and one hundred soldiers, by disease, within two months after the capture of the place.

A detachment of the regiment formed part of the garrison of Fort Bizotton, which was attacked by 2,000

of the enemy, on the 5th December. The British defended the place with great gallantry, and repulsed the assailants, Lieutenant Hamilton of the 22nd greatly distinguishing himself.

Having sustained severe loss from the climate (scarcely a man returning from San Domingo), the regiment was relieved from duty on that island, and returned home in 1795. Lieut.-General Dundas was removed to the 7th Light Dragoons, and the colonelcy was conferred on Major-General William Crosby, from the 89th Regiment.

In this year (1795) the 22nd was ordered to recruit its ranks to 1,000 rank, with poor boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen from the parish poor-houses. The 22nd were stationed at Chelmsford, and amongst the parish poor boys who there joined was one John Shipp, an orphan from the village of Saxmundham, Suffolk, who performed the unique feat of twice winning a commission from the ranks before he was thirty years old. These boys, so Shipp tells us in his autobiography, made excellent soldiers.

In 1798 Major-General Crosby died, and was succeeded by Major-General John Graves Simcoe, from the 81st Regiment. The regiment remained in England, recruiting its ranks, until 1798. At this time it was designated "a boy regiment," and sent to the Cape of Good Hope, where the youths would be gradually accustomed to a warm climate, and better adapted for service in the East Indies than recruits sent direct from England to India.

In January 1800 the regiment embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, where it arrived in May and June. The companies on board one transport, "The Surat Castle," suffered severely in consequence of its crowded state. The crew was composed of Lascars, among whom much

disease prevailed. The infection was communicated to the soldiers, and the men of the 22nd suffered in health; sixty soldiers were sent on shore to a general hospital before the ship left England. The survivors arrived at the Cape in a sickly state; they had been obliged to aid in the working of the vessel during the voyage. They first encamped at Wynberg, afterwards removed to Simonstown and Capetown, and came in for a share of the Kaffir War.

The regiment embarked for India in September and the two following months, when it mustered 1,055 non-commissioned officers and men fit for duty. They arrived at Calcutta in February 1803.

At this time two powerful chieftains, Daulat Ráo Sindhiá and Jeswant Ráo Holkar, had usurped the powers of the Peshwa, and were desolating the Mahratta States with war. With the Rajah of Berar they formed a confederacy against the British and their allies. The flank companies of the regiment embarked from Fort William, and joined the field-force of Lieut.-Colonel Harcourt, assembled for the attack of the province of Cuttack. Here they met with great difficulties, which they surmounted with much gallantry.

On 4 October the flank companies of the 22nd highly distinguished themselves at the capture of the Fort of Barabatta by storm, when they led the assault and took several of the enemy's colours. These colours, with others captured by the 9th and 19th Native Infantry, were publicly displayed at Calcutta, and afterwards lodged at Fort William, with an inscription of the names of the corps by which they were taken.

The flank companies of the 22nd then joined the army under Lord Lake, and took part in the capture of Deeg, where they had several killed and wounded. Afterwards

they took part in the desperate attacks on Bhurtpore, the Rajah of which had sided with the enemy. These attacks took place 9 January, when they had eleven men killed and twenty-four wounded; and 21 February, when they had Captain Menzies and four men killed, and five officers and thirty-one non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

At the third attempt to capture this stronghold, which took place at 2 p.m., the soldiers on their way down from the camp met His Excellency the Commander-in-chief and his suite. His lordship addressed every corps that passed him, but when the remnant of the two companies of the 22nd Regiment marched by, he was seen to turn from them, and tears fell down his cheeks; but, fearing that it might be observed, he took off his hat and cheered them. In this attack they had two non-commissioned officers and three soldiers killed, and several wounded.

John Shipp, now a sergeant of the regiment, led the forlorn hope on each occasion, and his gallant conduct was rewarded with the commission of ensign in the 65th Regiment.

Rajah Sing submitted, and the surviving soldiers of the flank companies joined the regiment at Cawnpore.

Holkar continued his resistance to the British authority. This occasioned the regiment to quit Cawnpore, and to take part in the pursuit of Holkar to the banks of the Sutlej, which river the 22nd were the first to cross. This brought the war to a conclusion.

In March the regiment arrived at Muttra, where it received the thanks of Lord Lake and of the Governor-General in Council, for its gallant conduct during the campaign.

November 1810 again saw them at work ; this time under Major-General the Hon. J. Abercromby. They were present at the capture of Mauritius.

On 15 May, 1811, the Chester (or first Regiment of Cheshire) local Militia first assembled for fourteen days' service to the number of 1,332, officers included ; the Stockport Regiment was assembled on 20 May to the number of 1,111 ; and the Macclesfield Regiment on the 27th to the number of 1,023.

A number of men having volunteered from the Militia to the 22nd Regiment, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to approve of a 2nd battalion being formed ; and it was placed on the establishment of the army on 10th of February of the same year (1814).

Peace having been restored to Europe, the 2nd battalion was disbanded at Chester on 24 October ; the men fit for duty being transferred to the 1st battalion.

Though the 22nd had taken part in the capture of Mauritius, the French inhabitants of the island presented a large and handsome gold snuff-box, bearing a suitable inscription, to the regiment on its embarkation for England.

1821 saw the regiment in Ireland, where they had the unpleasant duty of quelling riotous proceedings. On the evening of 25 January, 1822, 3,000 men assembled, with such arms as they could procure, for an attack on Newmarket ; they were repulsed with loss, by thirty men of the regiment, under Captain Thomas Keappock.

From 1831 to 1837 the regiment was employed in suppressing a formidable insurrection among the slaves of Jamaica. In the latter year they returned to Ireland, landing at Cork in March and April. The regiment

remained in Ireland until 19 December, when they embarked from Dublin for Liverpool, where they landed on the 21st of that month.

In 1840 they were selected to proceed to India, and embarked from Gravesend in January 1841, and landed at Bombay in the May following.

The navigation of the Indus had been acquired by the British in 1839, and application was made to the Ameers who governed the country for a portion of the land on the banks of the river, which they agreed to give; but at the same time meditated the destruction of the British power by treachery.

The regiment formed part of the force assembled under Major-General Sir Charles Napier, and was employed in the destruction of the fortress of Imamghar, in the desert, 14 and 15 January, 1843.

Major-General Sir W. F. P. Napier, in his work entitled "The Conquest of Scinde," gives the following spirited description of the march to Imamghar; a march which that great soldier, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, described in the House of Lords, as one of the most curious military feats he had ever known or heard of. "Sir Charles Napier," added his Grace, "moved his troops through the desert against hostile forces; he had his guns transported under circumstances of extreme difficulty, and in a manner the most extraordinary; and he cut off the retreat of the enemy, which rendered it impossible for them ever to regain their positions."

"It was a wild and singular country which the Anglo-Indian troops were passing; the sand-hills stretched N. and S. for hundreds of miles in parallel ridges, rounded at the top, and most symmetrically plaited, like the ripple on the sea-shore after a placid tide; varying in their heights, their breadth, and steepness, they presented one uniform surface; but while

some were only a mile broad, others were more than ten miles across ; some were of gentle slopes and low, others lofty and so steep that the howitzers could only be dragged up by men ; the sand was mingled with shells, and ran in great streams, resembling numerous rivers, skirted on each side by parallel streaks of soil, which nourished jungle, yet thinly and scattered. The tracks of the hyena and wild boar, and the prints of small deers' footsteps, were sometimes seen at first, but they soon disappeared, and then the solitude of the waste was unbroken. For eight days these intrepid soldiers traversed this gloomy region, living from hand to mouth, uncertain each morning if water could be procured in the evening, and many times it was not found ; they were not even sure of their right course ; yet with fiery valour and untiring strength they continued their dreary dangerous way. The camels found very little food, and got weak ; but the stout infantry helped to drag the heavy howitzers up the sandy steeps ; and all the troops, despising the danger of an attack from the Beloochees, worked with a power and will that overcame every obstacle."

A treaty of peace was signed by the Ameers on 14 February. Directions were sent to the British Political Resident (Major Outram), by the Ameers, to quit Hyderabad (the Capital). Before this was completed, 8,000 Beloochees, commanded by several Ameers in person, attempted to force an entrance into the enclosure of the British Residency. The light company of the 22nd Regiment (mustering 100 men), under Captain T. S. Conway, Lieutenant F. P. Harding (afterwards Brigadier-General), and Ensign Pennefather, was the only force at the residency, the enclosure of which was surrounded by a wall from four to five feet high. The officers and soldiers of this company kept the 8,000 Scindian troops, with six pieces of artillery, at bay nearly four hours ; and when their ammunition was nearly expended, they retreated to the river with Major Outram, and embarking on board two steam vessels, joined the troops under Sir Charles Napier.

On 16 February, 1843, Sir Charles received information that a Beloochee force of 35,000 was entrenched at Meeanee. Trusting to the valour of his troops, he advanced to meet this great body. On the 17th, at 3 a.m., he commenced his march. He discovered 35,000 Scindian troops behind the banks of a river at Meeanee. The British, mustering only 2,800 men, decided to attack their numerous opponents. The Beloochees fired their matchlocks and pistols at the 22nd, and then rushed, sword in hand, to close upon the British line; but these bold swordsmen went down under the power of the musket and bayonet. After a very severe contest, the Scindian army was defeated, and the day following the battle, six of the Ameers delivered their swords to the British General. The Beloochees lost 5,000 men; and all their guns, ammunition, and treasure were taken.

In Napier's work on "The Conquest of Scinde," the following account is given:—

"The Ameers' right was found to be strengthened and covered by the village of Kattree, which was filled with men. That flank offered no weak point, but in the Shikargah, on their left, the General instantly detected a flaw. It has been before said this Shikargah was covered by a wall having only one opening, not very wide, through which it was evident the Beloochees meant to pour out on the flank and rear of the advancing British line. The General rode near this wall, and found it was nine or ten feet high. He rode nearer, and found it had no loop-holes for the enemy to shoot through. He rode into the opening, under a play of matchlocks, and looked behind the wall; saw there was scaffolding to enable the Beloochees to fire over the top. Then the inspiration of genius came to the aid of heroism. Taking a company of the 22nd, he thrust them at once into the opening, telling their brave Captain Tew that he was to block up that entrance; to die there if must be; never to give way; and well did the gallant

fellow obey his orders. He died there, but the opening was defended.

“The great disparity of numbers was thus abated, and the action of six thousand men paralysed by the more skilful action of only eighty.

“Now the advancing troops, in echelon of regiments, approached the enemy’s front. The British right passed securely under the wall of the Shikargah, cheered and elated as they moved by the rattling sound of Tew’s musketry. Meanwhile, the dead level of the plain was swept by the Beloochee cannon and matchlocks, which were answered from time to time by Lloyd’s batteries; yet not frequently, for rapidly and eagerly did the troops press forward to close with the unseen foes.

“When the 22nd had got within a hundred yards of the high sloping bank of the fulaillee, they threw their fire at the top of the bank, where the heads of Beloochees could be just seen bending with grey glances over the levelled matchlocks, and the voice of the General, shrill and clear, was heard along the line commanding ‘The Charge.’ Then rose the British shout; the English guns were run forward into position; the infantry closed upon the fulaillee with a run, and rushed up the sloping bank. The Beloochees, having their matchlocks laid ready in rest along the summit, waited until the assailants were within fifteen yards ere their volley was delivered. The rapid pace of the British, and the steepness of the slope on the inside, deceived their aim, and the execution was not great. The next moment the 22nd were on the top of the bank, thinking to bear down all before them, but they staggered back in amazement at the forest of swords waving in their front. Thick as standing corn, and gorgeous as a field of flowers, stood the Beloochees, in their many-coloured garments and turbans. They filled the broad deep bed of the fulaillee, and clustered on both banks, and covered the plain beyond. Guarding their heads with their large dark shields, they shook their sharp swords gleaming in the sun. Their shouts rolled like a peal of thunder, as with frantic gestures they rushed forward and fell against the front of the 22nd, and dashed with demoniac strength and ferocity. But with shouts as loud and shrieks as wild as theirs, and hearts as big and arms as

strong, the Irish members met them with that Queen of Weapons the bayonet, and sent their foremost masses rolling back in blood."

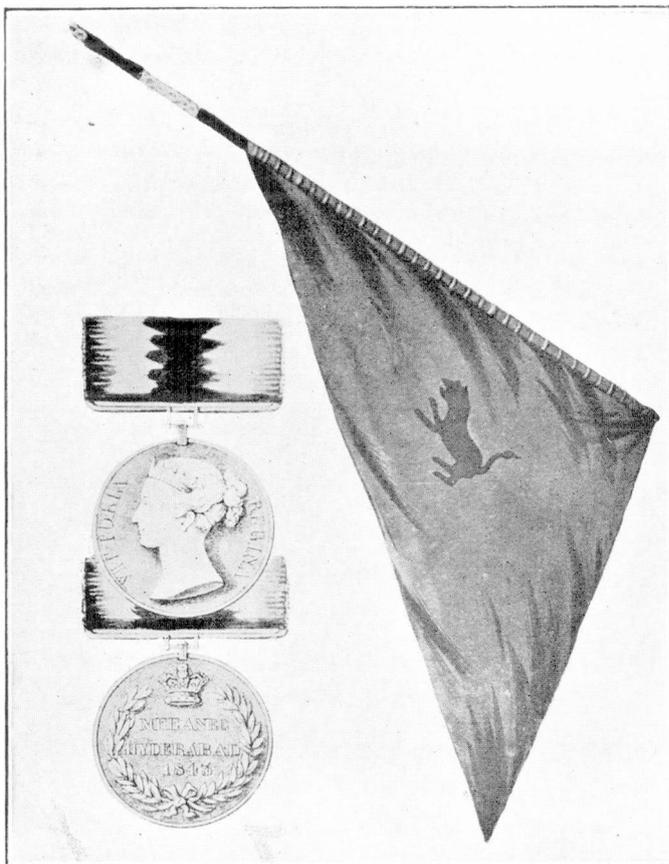
The following extracts from Sir Charles Napier testify the part borne by the 22nd in the victory of Meeanee :—

"Lieut.-Colonel Pennefather was severely wounded, as, with the courage of a soldier, he led his regiment (22nd) up the desperate bank of the fulaillee; Major Wyllie, Captains Tucker and Conway, Lieuts. Hardy and Phayre, were all wounded while gloriously animating their men to sustain the shock of numbers; Captains Mead, Tew, and Cookson, with Lieut. Wood, all fell honourably urging on the assault with unmitigated valour. Major Poole of the 22nd and Captain Jackson of the 25th Native Infantry, who succeeded to the command of those regiments, proved themselves worthy of their dangerous posts.

"The Acting-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant McMurdo, of the 22nd Regiment, had his horse killed, and while on foot leading some soldiers in a desperate dash down the enemy's side of the bank, he cut down a chieftain who was one of the most warlike of the Ameers, 'Jehan Mohabad,' whom he slew at the head of his men. He has greatly assisted me by his activity and zeal during the whole of our operations. Innumerable are the individual acts of intrepidity which took place between our soldiers and their opponents, too numerous for detail in this despatch, yet well meriting a record."

Major Poole, commanding the 22nd Regiment in consequence of Lieut.-Colonel Pennefather having been severely wounded, stated in his report respecting the soldiers of the regiment under his command who had distinguished themselves in the Battle of Meeanee, that :—

"The officers generally assert that they feel difficulty in making selections where the conduct of every man of their companies was so satisfactory; but it may be proper to mention the names of Private James O'Neil of the light company,



**Beloocbee Standard, taken at the Battle of Meeanee, on 17th February, 1843,
by Private James O'Neil**

**Silver Medal, struck in Commemoration of the Battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad,
in February and March, 1843**

Frank Simpson, Photo.

From Cannon's Military Records.

who took a standard whilst we were actively engaged with the enemy; and Drummer Martin Delaney, who shot, bayoneted, and captured, the arms of Meer Whullee Mahomed Khan, who was mounted and directing the enemy in the hottest part of the engagement."

The loss of the 22nd Regiment at the Battle of Meeanee was Captain J. McLeod Tew, one sergeant, and twenty-two rank and file killed; and six officers, two non-commissioned officers, and fifty privates wounded. The Beloochee standard taken at the Battle of Meeanee, on 17 February, 1843, by Private James O'Neil of the 22nd, is triangular; the longest side is about seven feet in length, and the other sides measure each about five feet; the staff is nine feet in length.

The whole of the Ameers did not submit, and they assembled an army, which was commanded by Meer Shere Mahomed.

The British advanced from Hyderabad at day-break on the morning of 24 March, and about 8-30 the Scindian army was discovered, about 20,000 strong, formed in order of battle behind a mullah. The British commenced action; the 22nd led the attack in their own gallant style; Major John Poole commanded the brigade, and Captain George the regiment. The 22nd advanced steadily against the enemy's left, exposed to a heavy fire, without returning a shot until they arrived within forty paces of the entrenchment, when they stormed the position occupied by the Beloochees with that determined bravery only known to British soldiers. Lieutenant Coote first mounted the rampart, seized one of the enemy's standards, and while in the act of waving it and cheering on the men was severely wounded. Lieutenant C. T. Powell seized another standard, and the soldiers, seeing the gallant conduct of the officers,

added fresh laurels to what they had already won at Meeanee. Eight soldiers of the 22nd shot the defenders and then captured fourteen standards, and made five prisoners. The 22nd captured about twenty standards. Lieutenant McMurdo received a sabre wound from a Beloochee, the third he had cut down in single combat during the day.

Sir Charles Napier stated in his despatch that the battle was decided by the troop of Horse Artillery and Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment of Foot. The Beloochee force was completely defeated, and their commander fled to the desert.

In this engagement 23 rank and file of the regiment were killed; 5 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 4 corporals, and 123 privates wounded. The regiment only mustered 562 rank and file, and had a total loss at this battle of 139 killed and wounded.

As a mark of royal approbation, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to command that a medal should be conferred on all officers and men engaged in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad; and on 8 August, 1843, the 22nd received the royal authority to bear upon the regimental colour, and upon the appointments, the word "Scinde," in commemoration of its distinguished gallantry in the campaign.

Her Majesty, on 2 July, 1844, conferred increased honour on the 22nd, by authorizing the corps to bear on the regimental colour and appointments, in addition to the word "Scinde," the words "Meeanee" and "Hyderabad," in consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed in the general engagements fought at those places, respectively, on 17 February and 24 March.

On 18 April the regiment left Hyderabad, and proceeded to Kurrachee, where Sir Charles Napier presented the medals and made a very fitting speech to all troops assembled. The medals presented to the officers and men have on the obverse the bust of Her Majesty, with the inscription "Victoria Regina"; on the reverse, the words "Meeanee, Hyderabad, 1843," enclosed within branches of laurel, and surmounted by the imperial crown.

The regiment was so cut up by disease and battle, that Sir C. Napier ordered it to Bombay to rest and recruit, for which place it embarked on 27 April.

The following Order was issued :—

" Bombay, Monday, 1st May, 1843.

Garrison Orders,

By the Honorable the Governor.

The Headquarters of Her Majesty's Twenty-second Regiment of Foot having arrived from Scinde, will be disembarked to-morrow at sunrise. On this occasion the Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Garrison, desirous of paying every mark of honour to this distinguished corps, will himself receive it at the Apollo Pier.

On the landing of the first division a Royal Salute is to be fired from the saluting battery. The troops composing the garrison will be drawn up in review order in a convenient position, and will salute Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment as it passes on its way to Fort George Barracks.

His Excellency directs the attendance of all military officers at the Presidency, who may not be sick or engaged on other duty. The commandant of the garrison is requested to carry out the above order.

Bruce Seton, Major,
Town Major."

The general staff of the garrison testified their admiration of the regiment by giving a public banquet to the officers of the corps; and the inhabitants and civil authorities raised a handsome subscription, to be applied to the benefit of the sufferers in the regiment (widows and orphans) by the campaign in Scinde.

This great honour was never before accorded to a regiment; but well they deserved it, having fought incessantly for twelve months under a scorching sun on a sandy desert, with little water to quench their thirst. What they underwent may be better understood by the following interesting circumstance, which is recorded by Major-General Napier, in his history of "The Conquest of Scinde":—

"On one of those long marches, which were almost continual, the Twenty-fifth Sepoys, being nearly maddened by thirst and heat, saw one of their water-carriers approaching with full skins of water; they rushed towards him in crowds, tearing away the skins, and struggling together with loud cries of 'Water, Water!' At that moment some half-dozen straggling soldiers of the Twenty-second came up, apparently exhausted, and asked for some. At once the generous Indians withheld their hands from the skins, forgot their own sufferings, and gave the fainting Europeans to drink. Then they all moved on, the Sepoys carrying the Twenty-seconds' muskets for them, patting them on the shoulders, and encouraging them to hold out. It was in vain; they did so for a short time, but soon fell. It was then discovered that these noble fellows were all wounded, some deeply, but thinking there was to be another fight, they had concealed their hurts, and forced nature to sustain their loss of blood, the pain of wounds, the burning sun, the long marches, and the sandy desert, that their last moments might be given to their country on another field of battle. These wounds were received in the battle of Hyderabad, and they marched with the regiment the next day, thinking another battle was at hand.



General Sir Charles Napier
(from an engraving by T. W. Hunt)



Officers' Mess Plate
(from a print kindly lent by the Regiment)

Frank Simpson, Photo.

The names of these men were : Sergeant Haney, John Durr, John Muldowney, Robert Young, Henry Lines, Patrick Gill, James Andrews, Thomas Middleton, James Mulvey, and Silvester Day."

The following regimental order was issued by General Sir Charles Napier, upon his appointment by Her Majesty to the colonelcy of the 22nd Regiment, which appointment was made 21 November, 1843 :—

"Twenty-second. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to place me at your head, and I shall end my military career wearing the uniform of the regiment. Your glory must be my glory, and well I know it will increase when you have again an opportunity to use your arms; never were the musket and bayonet wielded by stronger men; nor were the colours of England ever confided to more intrepid soldiers. Many general officers have been made colonels of regiments that they had formerly commanded, and with whose glory their own fame is associated; but old comrades have passed away; to the new men they are strangers, and nought remains to bind them to their regiments but memory and renown. My good fortune has been greater, for while I rejoice in the past and present honours of my old corps (the 50th Regiment), I am, as colonel of the Twenty-second, placed among men at whose head I have so lately fought, and to whose valour I owe much. Soldiers—we are not men without feeling, as pseudo philosophers pretend. Obedience, discipline, war—they deprive us not of manly sentiments. I shall always have the strongest attachment to the corps with whom I have served; and among the honours won for me by the Army of Scinde, the greatest is that of being your colonel.

Signed, C. J. Napier, Major-General,
Col. 22nd Regt."

The following postscript to the official letter to Major-General Sir Charles Napier, announcing his appointment as colonel of the 22nd Regiment, was in the Duke of Wellington's own handwriting :—

"P.S.—I recommended this arrangement to Her Majesty principally on the ground that it would be satisfactory to you, as this was the only one of Her Majesty's regiments in India."

The late Commander-in-chief (Lord Wolseley), in his work entitled "The Story of a Soldier's Life," the first volume of which has just been published, states :—

"It may be truthfully said that Meeanee was won by the 22nd, now known by its older title of 'The Cheshire Regiment.' It was the only British regiment present. Its colonel was then a fighting gentleman from Tipperary; a man of the old school, who knew little of strategy, and whose tactics consisted in going straight for his enemy, to knock him down. He seldom expressed any decided opinion without the accompaniment of an oath, although the real kindness of his disposition, well-known to his soldiers, was on a par with his daring courage. His regiment was his home, and all ranks in it were to him his children. It had lost heavily in the battle, and as he looked upon its thinned ranks that evening, he fairly broke down. Intensely proud of what they had done that day, and with tears coursing down his cheeks, he said to them: 'I can't make you a speech, my lads, but by — you are all gentlemen.'"

October 1844 found the 22nd Regiment again on the march to the Kolapore district, where the regiment lost thirty-two officers and privates by cholera; it then took part at the capture of various hill forts. It was present at Punalla and Pownghur; the latter fort being taken by the regiment.

A wing of the regiment joined the first brigade of the field-force in the Sawunt-Warree country, and took part in the operations for driving the enemy out of the stockades in the densely-wooded country between Susseedroog and the forts.

From 1851 to 1855 (a very disturbed period) the regiment took part in the operations on the Peshawur frontier, returning home in 1855.

The regiment again went abroad in 1860, and served in Malta and North America until 1869, when it again returned home.

In 1858 the regiment was again augmented by a 2nd battalion, which went abroad until 1867, when it returned home. It went to India in 1873, and was in field-service in Upper Burmah in 1877-8, returning to England in 1889.

In 1881 the number 22nd was discontinued, and the regiment distinguished as "The Cheshire Regiment."

In 1888-9 the 1st battalion was on the Karen and Chin Tushai Expedition. The 2nd battalion proceeded to Ireland in 1895.

On 7 January, 1900, the 2nd battalion embarked for South Africa; the 4th battalion following on February 25. The 2nd battalion returned home October 27, 1902. I need hardly say they did their duty in South Africa, and were specially mentioned in despatches.

THE COLOURS, BADGE, &C.

Previous to 1881 the Cheshire Regiment was a badgeless regiment. On the introduction of territorial titles, the united red and white rose was proposed as a badge. This rose is still in the Army List as the badge of the regiment, although it is not worn. A distinctive device of an acorn and oak leaves, in allusion to the time-honoured regimental emblem of an oak branch, has since been conferred on the regiment; it is worn alone, as on the collars; or in the centre of an eight-pointed star, as on the buttons.

In the infantry, each battalion has two colours, but they are arranged on different systems; in the brigade of foot-guards the regulations as regards the colours are somewhat different.

The royal or king's colour is crimson, while the regimental colour is the union; and the poles carrying the

flags have the royal crest at the top—a crown and a lion; they also have cords and tassels of crimson and gold. In the Line, on the contrary, the Union Flag is the king's colour, and the regimental colour is of the hue of the regimental facings; and now, therefore, either blue, white, yellow, or green, except where flags made under the former regulations are in use. The white flags, however, it is important to note, all bear the red St. George's Cross.

I may here say: a flag, when carried by a soldier, or in military quarters, is a "colour," and should never be called a flag. In the navy they are not "colours," but "flags." The flag we generally know as the Union Jack is not a Union Jack except when borne by the navy; it is the Union.

THE CHESHIRE COLOURS.

The first or king's colour was the great Union. Little remains of this now (1903), but what little there is has been preserved in a judicious way. There was evidently a crown in the centre, and a floral design (only a small scrap of which now exists), in which can be traced a shamrock and rose-leaf. The second or regimental colour was of pale-buff silk, with the Union in the upper canton; in the centre of the colour a shield, with the number of the rank of the regiment in gold Roman characters, and the word "REG" beneath, within a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk. These colours were presented to the regiment 1 July, 1751, soon after the commencement of the seven years' war. This is the colour which tradition tells us Wolfe was wrapped in, and the one carried at Bunker's Hill.

It has been said that this could not be the actual colour, because it has the great Union in the upper

canton; but that can easily be explained. Colours, in the early days, were not supplied by Government; they were presented by ladies, generally connected with the regiment, and they had to do duty until another set were presented. In this case there is no reason why the great Union should not have been added to the colour at a later date.

If we take the next set of colours, we find the battle honours: Meeanee on the left of the badge; Hyderabad to the right; and Scinde below the badge. These honours were not all given at the same time; Scinde was conferred eleven months before the other two. And again, on the present colours of the regiment we find Louisburg. This honour was not on the old colour, although it took place years before Meeanee and the other battles. If these honours could be worked on the colour so long after, we may reasonably conclude the great Union was introduced in like manner in the Wolfe colour.

Richard Cannon, in "Historical Records of the British Army," printed by authority in 1849, states that the first or King's colour was the great Union; the second or regimental colour was of buff-silk, with the Union in the upper canton. In the centre of the colour is the number of the rank of the regiment (in gold Roman characters), with a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk. These colours were presented to the regiment 1 July, 1751.

I have conversed with many military men, and they, without exception, say that the colour in Chester Cathedral is the genuine Wolfe Colour.

Dean Howson went very carefully into the history of this colour; and in his address to the military and

congregation present in the cathedral, on 5 February, 1879, stated as follows:—

"In the year 1871, in America, I saw a large number of flags taken by the Americans from the English, but I did not see among them a flag of the 22nd. These colours came back from America. I believe they were carried in the earliest of those actions which led in the end to the declaration of American independence; and when Americans visit this Cathedral, it is a matter of great interest to point out to them these colours which were brought home, and still record a war concerning which we can all speak of without painful feelings."

The second set of colours were presented to the regiment by the Marquess of Normanby (then Earl of Mulgrave), 28 May, 1833, whilst the regiment was stationed at Park Camp, Jamaica. The noble Marquess, when presenting these colours, remarked in reference to the conduct of the regiment:—

"I had myself the means of knowing, upon the many times I have been at Falmouth whilst your head-quarters were there, that the regiment was universally popular, and their departure greatly regretted; I remember upon remarking to the Major-General Commanding at Shuttlewoods Camp, the perfect good conduct of all there; he said 'Yes, I never knew better men.'"

The first or Queen's colour was the Union, with a crown in the centre, and the number of the regiment in gold—"XXII." The second or regimental colour was of pale-buff silk, with a circle round, in which was the word "Cheshire." In the centre are the numerals "XXII"; and over the circle, and joining the same, a crown; in the upper canton we again find the Union.

On 18 August, 1843, the 22nd received the royal authority to bear upon the regimental colour and on the appointments the word "Scinde," which is below the badge. Queen Victoria, on 2 July, 1844, eleven months after the first honour was bestowed, conferred an

increased honour, by authorising the corps, in consideration of its distinguished gallantry in the campaign, to bear on the same colour and appointments (in addition to the word "Scinde") "Meeanee" and "Hyderabad." All these were in gold on a blue ribbon.

On 18 November, 1850, Sir Charles Napier presented new colours to the 1st battalion, at Dugshai (India), and the old colours were kept by Sir Charles, at whose death they became the property of Major McMurdo, who had married a daughter of Sir Charles; and they are at the present time in the possession of the representatives of that family. The new colours are an exact copy of the old ones retained by Sir Charles, with the three honours in the same position.

At Buttevant, on 27 March, 1878, the 1st battalion again received new colours; this time from Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough; the old colours, evidently those presented by Sir Charles Napier, were handed over to the Dean and Chapter of Chester Cathedral, on 30 June, 1879, and these were then placed over the memorial window in the south transept, that of Major-General Pymm Harding, C.B., who served from ensign to colonel in the regiment, and commanded the 1st battalion for over fourteen years—from September 1857 to December 1871. He was with the light company at the defence of the Hyderabad Residency, and was dangerously wounded at Meeanee. He was personal interpreter to Sir Charles Napier in the expedition against the Afridis, and at the forcing of the Kohat Pass in 1850; and was aid-de-camp to Sir John Pennefather at the Alma (where he had his horse shot under him), and at Balaklava and Inkerman, at the latter of which he was severely wounded, and had his horse this time killed; he was also at Sebastopol, and specially mentioned for

gallantry. He died a Major-General, on the active list, in February 1875, at the age of fifty-five. Under the memorial window is a brass plate, on which is inscribed :—

"To the Glory of God. In Memoriam Major-General F. Pymm Harding, C.B., died February 27, aged 54. This window is erected by Officers who have served with him in the First Battalion 22nd Cheshire Regiment."

It will be noticed that there is a difference in the age inscribed on the tablet and that taken from "Records of the British Army." It is doubtful which of the two is correct, as neither gives the date of birth.

The colours now carried by the regiment (those presented by the Duchess of Marlborough) and the colours of the 2nd battalion (presented by His Grace The Duke of Westminster, K.G., at Manchester, 11 October, 1889) are of different design. They bear the rose, and the following battle honours: "Louisburg," "Meeanee," "Hyderabad," "Scinde," and latest "South Africa." The Queen's colour is the Union throughout, with the regimental title displayed in gold letters on a crimson centre (according to regulations), and the crown over.

When buff-facings were worn (for many years pale-buff or cream colour, but before that a deep reddish buff at one time, and at another a yellowish buff) the regimental colours were a buff cantoning the Union. They are now of white silk, with the cross of St. George throughout; the number of the battalion in the upper canton, next the staff; and the regimental badge on a crimson centre, with the title and battle honours according to regulations, and the crown over.

The Wolfe Colours and the Royal Cheshire Militia colours were formally handed over to the Dean and Chapter of Chester Cathedral, 28 October, 1876, and

were hung on either side of the west door. The colours of the line battalion were handed to the Dean (Howson) by Captain Blain, and the militia colours by Colonel the Hon. T. G. Cholmondeley. The former colours had been in possession of the Cathedral authorities some time prior to this; and I bear the time in mind when, as a king's scholar, I was marched out of school (the old refectory) with the others each time the guard brought the colours to the Cathedral, and formed in position in the Cathedral, and found the ceremony over all too soon.

The Royal Cheshire Militia colours are those which were presented to the regiment (now the 3rd Battalion Cheshire Regiment) 13 July, 1812; the records do not state who presented them, or what became of the former pair. They, presumably, continued in use until 1856, the regiment being disembodied, after service in Ireland, 24 February, 1816; and reorganised 27 October, 1852. New colours were then presented by the Marchioness of Westminster, 2 April, 1856, and consecrated by the Bishop of Chester; these continuing in use till 5 April, 1886, when they were replaced, and removed to Bostock Hall (where they now are), by Colonel France-Hayhurst, then commanding the regiment.

The Napier colours were formally handed over to the Cathedral authorities on Thursday, 30 January, 1879, but had been in their possession since the previous April. A special service was held, at which Dean Howson officiated. Shortly after three o'clock the staff-sergeants of the First Royal Cheshire Militia were drawn up near the west door, in close proximity to the old colours of their regiment, and also to the Wolfe Colours; they were met by the choristers and Cathedral clergy. Two sergeants of the 22nd Regiment, Colour-Sergeant

Maxwell and Sergeant Standen (of the 18th Brigade Depôt) carrying the colours; the staff-sergeants of the First Royal Cheshire Militia, Colonel Tyacke of the 22nd Regiment (commanding the 18th Brigade Depôt), and Major French (a well-known citizen, and formerly an officer of the regiment), in the rear. These colours had got into such a decayed state, through atmospheric and other causes, that the Dean (Darby), some three years ago, decided that they should be preserved and retained as long as possible. It was a wise decision of his to preserve them as they were, and not to attempt restoration.

The old colours in the Cathedral were preserved by a well-known Chester lady, Miss Duckworth.

An extract from "The Oak Leaf" (the regimental paper in India), for December 1903, is as follows:—

"The warm thanks of all ranks are due to Mr. H. J. A. Bowden, who has very kindly presented to the Battalion (1st) the Colour-belt worn by his father, Ensign Bowden of the 22nd Regiment, when carrying the Colour at Meeanee. The belt, which is in good preservation, has two holes made by the bullet which wounded Ensign Bowden during the battle; such a link with the past, especially with such an interesting period of our history, will, we feel sure, be greatly treasured by us and our successors for all time."

Since my reading of the history of the Cheshire Regiment before the Chester and North-Wales Archæological Society, at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, other interesting events have taken place.

On 30 July, 1904, at 3 p.m., a special military service was held at the Cathedral, during which the old colours of the 2nd battalion were handed to the Dean and Chapter; Lieutenant H. G. Turner being in charge of the Queen's colour, and Lieutenant F. M. Clarke of that

of the Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Neville, D.S.O., addressing the Dean, said :—

“ On behalf of the Cheshire Regiment I commit these colours, for over fifty years treasured by the battalion, to your keeping ; we depart on foreign service, and feel that this Cathedral is their proper resting place.”

The Dean, having received the colours, replied :—

“ On behalf of the Dean and Chapter, in whose charge this Cathedral is, I receive as a sacred charge the colours which you wish to be preserved in this house of peace and prayer. The colours of your gallant regiment, as they hang upon these walls, will always remind us and our successors, I do not doubt, of our duty to remember your men wherever they may be called upon to serve. May this regiment, with their hearts of oak, continue to be ready to defend the King and this realm as readily as the regiment at Dettingen, in 1743.”

The Dean having deposited the colours beside the window, there was a roll of drums, a crash of brass, and, in a moment, the great overflowing congregation were singing the National Anthem, to band and organ accompaniment.

Colonel Ommanney then advanced, and addressed the Dean as follows :—

“ On behalf of the Cheshire Regiment I have to ask you to accept and take charge of the monument which has been erected by the Cheshire Regiment, on the site so kindly given by you and your Chapter, to commemorate those who fell in South Africa for their Sovereign and Country.”

And turning to Earl Roberts, he concluded :—

“ My Lord, I have also, on behalf of the Cheshire Regiment, to thank you for so kindly coming here to-day to unveil this memorial.”

Lord Roberts said he considered it a great honour to be asked to perform the interesting ceremony of unveiling the tablet placed in that grand old Cathedral.

These gallant men belonged to a regiment which, during the two hundred years and more it had existed, had done glorious work in upholding the honour of the British flag in almost every part of the world. The regiment served during the siege of Gibraltar; took part in the battle of Dettingen, where it rendered signal service to King George II. It was in the midst of the 22nd Regiment that the immortal Wolfe fell, dying from the wound he received in the hour of victory, at Quebec. The gallant Earl mentioned various other engagements in which the regiment had taken part.

March 3, 1904, again saw the colour of the regimental facings changed from white to their old buff.

The Meeanee colours have recently been deposited in Portsmouth Garrison Church; but it is hoped that they may still find a resting-place in Chester Cathedral, where all the old colours of the regiment, with this exception, now are.

