

The 7th.Royal Fusiliers



**And their part in
The American War of Independence 1775 - 1781
and
New Orleans 1815**

**Compiled and Collated from Regimental Records
By J P Kelleher**



THE ROYAL FUZILIERS, 1769—1780.

Officer.

Fuzilier.

Corporal Grenadier Company.

In March 1773 the Royal Fusiliers embarked at Portsmouth England bound for Canada. Having arrived, they performed garrison duty at Quebec for several months then embarked for Montreal, and occupied several posts in Lower Canada. While here the misunderstanding between Great Britain and her North American colonies, on the subject of taxes, attained a crisis; thirteen states united against the mother country, and hostilities having commenced, the Congress resolved to attempt the conquest of Canada. The only forces in Lower Canada, at this period, were the 7th. and 26th. Regiments, and their numbers being weak, even though the 7th. had received a draft from England under Lieut. Despard, they were unequal to the defence of this extensive province against the very superior numbers of the enemy and in the autumn of 1774 re-embarked for Montreal leaving a detachment under the command of Major the Honourable Joseph Stopford of the 7th. at Fort Chamblé,

1775

On 10th. May, 1775, a body of Americans (Continentals) led by Ethan Allan surprised and captured the posts of Ticonderago and Crown-Point; and this success was followed by the advance of two divisions of the American army at different points. The British governor, Lieutenant General Carlton, sent 150 Royal Fusiliers and part of the 26th. Regt. from Montreal to St. John's, where they were employed in constructing two redoubts. In the autumn one division of the Continentals or American army, under Colonel Montgomery (a native of Ireland who had quitted the British service a short time before, and settled in New York) and under the command of General Schuyler besieged St. John's. The garrison, consisting of five hundred and fifty men of the 7th and 26th., and a few Canadian volunteers, between five and six hundred men in all, commanded by Major Charles Preston of the 26th., had but a small supply of ammunition and provisions, and the works were in an imperfect state, yet a most gallant resistance was made. On 18th. September, a party of one hundred Americans was attacked by a detachment of the garrison barely one half its strength. The American commander turned the siege into a blockade, and invested Fort Chamblé, where about eighty men were in garrison commanded by Major Stopford. This post kept up the communication between St. John's and Montreal. Montgomery soon realised that he had no easy task to accomplish, that his chance of capturing St. John's was very slight; his troops lacked organisation and discipline, his stores were inadequate; indeed he had almost given up hope, when an un-looked for success in another quarter turned the scale in his favour. Certain Canadian inhabitants of the parishes of Chamblé, espoused the Continental cause, and, ranging themselves under one James Livingston of New York but resident in Canada, they determined to attack Major Stopford's post at Fort Chamblé, situated on the River Sorel, four miles below St. John's. Assisted by a detachment of Montgomery's men under a Major Brown, Livingston and his Canadians managed to secretly convey guns and stores past St. John's and suddenly appeared before Fort Chamblé on the 18th. October. The works of Fort Chamblé had been much neglected and were in no condition to withstand an artillery attack, so Major Stopford could only try to obtain favourable terms of surrender. He therefore offered to capitulate on condition that the officers and men of the Royal Fusiliers should not be made prisoners, but should be allowed to march out unmolested with their arms and accoutrements, and 24 rounds of ball cartridge per man "With drums beating and Colours flying and provision and carts sufficient to pass by the shortest route to Montreal, or any other place in the Province of Quebec, at his option." The American commander, Major Brown, would not consent, insisting that the garrison should surrender themselves as Prisoners of War, in which case officers and men should be allowed their baggage and personal effects. The terms were the reverse of favourable, but knowing that he could not possibly hope to resist a determined

attack, Major Stopford reluctantly accepted them, and on the 20th. October Fort Chamblé surrendered to the Continentals; Major Stopford, Captain Brice, Lieutenants Hamer, Harrison, and Shuttleworth, one surgeon, and 83 non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers became prisoners of war. To add to the mortification of Stopford and his comrades, the Regimental Colour of the Regiment had unfortunately been left at Chamblé, and so fell into the hands of Major Brown, who sent them off to Congress "As a proud trophy of the valour of their troops." The following extract of a letter from Montgomery to Congress dates "Camp before St. John's, October 20th, 1775 appears in the Gentleman's Magazine of December 1775 " I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the surrender of Chamblé to Major Brown and Major Livingston, which last headed about 300 Canadians. We had not above 50 of our troops. Indeed it was the plan of the Canadians who carried down the artillery past the Fort of St. John's in *batteax*....*I shall send off the prisoners as soon as possible; their number of women and quantity of baggage is astonishing. Major Brown has brought the Colours of the 7th. Regiment, which I have the honour to transmit to you"*

By the capture of Fort Chamblé the Continentals gained possession of seventeen guns and six tons of gunpowder - a valuable prize. Montgomery was now in a position to prosecute the siege of St. John's with efficiency. He constructed a battery on an eminence at the North-West, within two hundred and fifty yards of the fort, and opened a heavy cannonade on the



Officer's Glove

garrison. To raise the siege, General Sir Guy Carleton planned a junction with Lieutenant Colonel Alan MacLean, commanding the 1st. Bn Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, who held a strong position near the mouth of the Sorel; but Montgomery sent Majors Brown and Livingston to watch MacLean, and posted Colonel Seth Warner, with 300 Green Mountain Boys, and men of the 2nd New York Regiment, near Longeuil, on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal. Having with great difficulty got together some 800 Indians, Canadians, and regulars, General Carleton embarked his force in boats at Montreal, on the 31st. October, to cross the St. Lawrence; but Warner was watching him, and as the boats drew near the bank, he opened so destructive a fire upon them that they were compelled to pull back to Montreal, after suffering considerable loss. On hearing of Carleton's repulse, MacLean's Canadians deserted him, and he, being left with only a slender force, and losing all hope, retired to Quebec. Thus ended General Carleton's attempt to relieve St. John's.

Meanwhile Montgomery carried on the siege with vigour, keeping up a well directed fire by day and night. Major Preston and his garrison did all that men could do; but they were now in sore straits, with both provisions and ammunition running short. Still they held on in hope of succour, until all hope was gone; then, and not till then, the gallant Preston surrendered, and on 3rd. November, Montgomery took possession of St. John's. As a compliment to their "fortitude and perseverance" the garrison were permitted to march out with the honours of war; after which they surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Lieutenant Cleveland, of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers, was amongst the officers captured at St. John's.

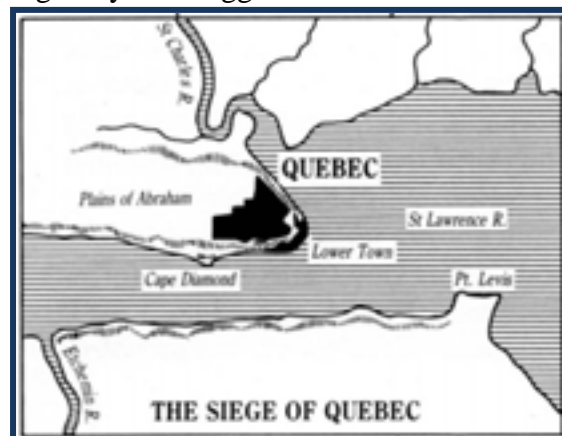
With St. John's reduced, Montgomery hastened to Montreal, as rapidly as the bad weather and worse roads would permit. Colonel Prescott and some officers of the Royal Fusiliers had remained at Montreal; they, too, were destined to fall into the hands of the Continentals.

Montgomery had occupied, with a strong detachment, MacLean's former position at the mouth of the Sorel, which commanded the navigation of that part of the St. Lawrence River. General Carleton seeing that it would be impossible to save the city of Montreal from Montgomery, ordered a great quantity of military stores to be destroyed, and embarked the remainder on board eleven small vessels with Colonel Prescott and his Fusiliers, in hopes that they might slip past the battery at the mouth of the Sorel, and get safely to Quebec. Several attempts were made to elude the vigilance of the Continentals, but they were constantly on the watch, and the flotilla was at last obliged to retire towards Montreal; which city had surrendered to Montgomery on the 12th. November. Carlton dreading that his flotilla and stores must also be captured or destroyed, made another attempt to get down the river; and he himself did succeed in escaping to Quebec. Colonel Prescott was less fortunate, and on the 17th. November surrendered with 11 other officers and 120 men, to Montgomery. It is not known whether all the prisoners were Royal Fusiliers. The whole Regiment- with the exception of Captain Owen's company, stationed at Quebec- was now captured. The prisoners were sent to Philadelphia.

Flushed with his success, Montgomery determined to reduce Quebec. It was a truly hazardous enterprise, for it was now the middle of winter; moreover, men, money, guns and stores were wanting; but so long as the British held Quebec, Canada remained unconquered, and Montgomery's sense of honour forbade him to turn back before attempting its capture. Though previous to his evacuation of Montreal, General Carleton had destroyed the greater portion of his military stores, the Continentals obtained several guns and small arms, also ammunition, provisions, and clothing, from Prescott's flotilla, and Montgomery was able to get his men properly clothed for the season before setting out for Quebec.

His preparations completed, Montgomery, having handed over the government of Montreal to Wooster, of Connecticut, embarked his force, with artillery and provisions, on board three armed schooners, and on the 3rd. December he effected a junction at Point-aux-Trembles - some twenty miles above the city- with Arnold who had advanced with the 2nd Division of the American army. Benedict Arnold, was originally a druggist and horse dealer of Newhaven. He afterwards abandoned the American cause, and entered the British service with the rank of Major-General.

Meanwhile, General Carleton having reached Quebec safely, lost no time in taking measures to make a vigorous defence. His garrison was a motley one; consisting of Captain Owen's company of 7th. Royal Fusiliers, 170 Royal Highland Emigrants, 40 Marines, 450 sailors, and about 800 Canadian Militia and volunteers- in all between 15-1600 officers and men. Owen's company of Fusiliers was



composed almost entirely of recruits from Norfolk, who had joined the previous spring. The garrison of Quebec was weak, but its fortifications had been repaired by Lieutenant-Governor Cramahé, and though many of the inhabitants favoured the rebel cause, the majority were willing to assist in its defence. Montgomery quickly realised the difficulties he had to contend with, yet "thought there was a fair prospect of success". He could not lay regular siege to the place, for he had no battering train; nor could he invest it, for the garrison were provisioned for eight months; so his only choice was to carry it by storm, and "as the engagement of the New England men terminated on the 31st. December, the assault must be made within twenty-six days. He grieved for the loss of life that might ensue, but his decision was prompt and unchanging. The works of the lower town were weakest; these he thought it possible carry"

After a fruitless attempt to induce Carleton to surrender- for the General declined to hold any parley "with rebels in arms against His Majesty"- Montgomery opened fire with five small mortars placed in St.Roc's but the light shells did little or no harm to the garrison. Meantime a battery of six 12 pounders and two howitzers was thrown upon the Heights of Abraham, less than half a mile west of St.John's Gate, and this battery opened fire on 15th.December; but it made no impression on the walls, and the battery itself was soon destroyed, and its guns disabled by the heavy artillery of Quebec. In fact these attempts at a bombardment appear to have been made more to harass the British and distract their attention from Montgomery's real intentions, or in the hope of inducing General Carleton to make a sortie-which he was much too wary to do-having served as Quarter-Master-General, under General Wolfe, at the capture of Quebec in 1759, where he witnessed the French mistake of leaving the fort to face the British on the Plains of Abraham.

The Continentals now began to suffer from sickness, and small-pox broke out among them; so Montgomery and Arnold held a council of war, and after much discussion and unavoidable delays, the assault was fixed for the 31st.December.

Montgomery divided his force into four divisions of unequal strength; of which the two weakest were to make feints on the upper town, but to approach near enough to the works to give the idea of a real attack, while the stronger divisions-led, by Montgomery and Arnold, were to assault different parts of the lower town, and to act with effect. We can best describe the assault by quoting from General Carleton's report to General Howe :-

"After every preparatory stratagem had been used to intimidate our wretched garrison, as Mr. Montgomery was pleased to call it, an assault was given on 31st.December, between four and five in the morning, during a snow storm from the North-East. The alarm was general: from the side of the St. Lawrence River along the fortified front, round the basin, every part seemed equally threatened. Two real attacks took place upon the Lower Town; one under Cape Diamond, led by Mr. Montgomery; the other by Mr. Arnold upon a part called the Saunt au Matelot. This at first was met with some success, but in the end was stopped. A sally from the Upper Town, under Captain Laws, attacked their rear, and sent in many prisoners. Captain M'Dougal afterwards reinforced this party and followed the rebels into the post they had taken. Thus, Mr. Arnold's corps, himself, and a few others excepted, who were wounded and carried off early, were completely ruined. They were caught in a trap; we brought in their five mortars and one cannon. The other attack was soon repulsed with slaughter. Mr. Montgomery was left among the dead.

Richard Montgomery retired as Captain from the 17th.Foot in 1773. He was a brave, humane gentleman, and met his death while gallantly leading his storming party. Lord North, on hearing of his death said "He was brave, he was able, he was humane, he was generous: but still he was only a brave, able, humane and generous rebel. Curse on his virtues, they've undone his country !".His remains were interred with full military honours by order of General Carleton.

The rebels had, in this assault, between 600 and 700 men, and between 40 and 50 officers, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. We had only one Lieutenant of the Navy, doing duty as a Captain in the garrison, and four rank and file killed, and thirteen rank and file wounded. Two of the latter are now since dead."

"The handful of 7th.Royal Fusiliers, commanded by Captain Owen", writes Colonel Waller, in his brief account of the assault on Quebec, "distinguished themselves, and the Royal Emigrants behaved like veterans. The French Militia showed no backwardness, a handful of them stood to the last at Saut au Matelot, until overcome by numbers, they were obliged to retreat to the barricades."

Thus on the last day of the year 1775, the tide turned in favour of King George's armies, and his successful repulse of the assault on Quebec in some measure consoled General Carleton for his previous reverses.

1776

After their repulse, the Continentals withdrew to a distance of about a league from Quebec, and there fortified themselves; they did not, however, abandon the siege, but blockaded the place so effectually as to prevent any supplies being thrown into it. Arnold, whom the Congress had promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, succeeded Montgomery in command of the Continentals before Quebec, and was most active in preventing succours reaching the beleaguered garrison. He made one more attempt to induce General Carleton to surrender, but the stern reply was "that no intercourse could be admitted, unless the rebels came to implore the King's mercy."

In March a loyal Canadian, M. Beaujue, raised a force to relieve Quebec; but his fellows did not second his good intentions, and when, on the 28th. of that month, his advance guard fell in with some of Arnold's detachments, it was seized with a panic and dispersed. Three days later, General Carleton was informed that the American prisoners had formed a plot to escape; they had planned to overpower the guard at St.John's Gate, and admit a body of their compatriots under Arnold. Fortunately, their design was discovered in time, and prompt measures taken to frustrate it.



In the beginning of April, Arnold moved his forces nearer the town and opened on it, with four guns and a howitzer, from the opposite bank of the St. Charles River. His intention was to burn the town and shipping by firing red-hot shot. Later on, the enemy commenced a bombardment from the heights opposite Port St.Louis, but with slight effect, as their batteries suffered much from the artillery in the garrison. On the night of 3rd.May, Arnold attempted to run a fire-ship into the Cul-de-Sac.or harbour, where nearly all the shipping was laid up; again he failed in his designs, for the vessel burnt to the waters edge without doing any harm. Had the shipping caught fire, the lower town would almost certainly have been destroyed, and Arnold's idea appears to have been to take advantage of the confusion, inevitable under such a calamity, and endeavour to carry the place by escalade. Arnold had now played his last card, for, after being closely invested for five months, Quebec was relieved.

It was on the 6th.May that the sufferings of the garrison and the hopes of the besiegers, were terminated by the arrival of HM Ships *Surprise*, *Isis*, and *Martin*, which had sailed from Plymouth on the 20th.March, having on board the grenadier company of the 29th.Foot under Lord Petersham. The troops with the Marines of the three Men-of-War, in all about 300 men, were immediately landed and General Carleton, thus reinforced, determined to make a sortie. The two principal gates of the town having been cleared and opened, Carleton marched out on the Heights of Abraham, with about 1,000 men; whereupon the Continentals - who had already commenced their preparations for a retreat - retired in haste towards the Sorel, abandoning all their guns and stores. "This," said General Carleton, in his report to Lord George Germaine, one of HM's Principal Secretaries of State, dated 14th.May 1776, "ended our siege and blockade; during which the mixed garrison of British soldiers, sailors, and Canadian Militia, with the artificers from Halifax and Newfoundland, shewed great zeal and patience, under very severe duty and uncommon vigilance, indispensable in a place liable to be stormed,

besides great labour necessary to render such attempts less practicable.....The whole indeed, shewed a great spirit and perseverance that do them great honour."

Captain Own and his Fusiliers fully shared in the perils and privations of this gallant, but now almost forgotten defence of Quebec, and were included in the complimentary order issued by General Carleton.

The preservation of the capital city of Quebec was a most important object; its weakness, owing to the extent of its fortifications, was well known to General Howe, and the moment the navigation of the gulf and river of St.Lawrence became practicable, he sent off the 47th.Foot to reinforce Carleton. The 47th. reached Quebec on the 8th.May, and on the 10th. transports arrived from England with the remainder of the 29th.Regt. As soon as these had refreshed themselves on shore after the voyage, General Carleton followed in pursuit of the Continentals, and after a series of successful operations, recovered Montreal, and finally drove the rebels out of Canada.

One of the feats of the pursuit of Arnold's force is worthy of record, not less for its gallantry than for its association with the Royal Fusiliers. On 19th.May, Captain Forster, with the Light Company of the 8th.Foot, 100 Canadian, and 200 Indians, but without artillery, descended from the Lakes, and attacked 'The Cedars', a fort some forty three miles above Montreal, garrisoned by some 390 Continentals. The audacity of the attack so completely cowed the Americans that they surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Captain Forster had great difficulty in saving the garrison from being massacred by his Indians, and not knowing what to do with so many prisoners he proposed to release them in exchange for the officers and men of the 7th.Royal Fusiliers and 26th.Cameronians captured at Fort Chamblé and St.John's. These conditions being accepted, the officers of The Cedars garrison were sent as hostages to Quebec, the men being permitted to return to their homes. Congress at first refused to sanction the agreement, but after some delay the exchanges took place and the liberated Fusiliers marched from Philadelphia to New York, the then headquarters of the regiment, and once again entered upon their duties.

In the spring of 1776, a strong draft of the Fusiliers had been sent from England to Boston, where it remained until the evacuation when it proceeded to Halifax, and thence to New York. On 4th.July of this memorable year, Congress declared the thirteen revolted Colonies in North America to be, "free, sovereign, and independent."

In November, Colonel Prescott was appointed Colonel of the Regiment, *vice* Lord Robert Bertie, and was succeeded in the Lieutenant Colonelcy by Lieutenant Colonel Alured Clarke, from the 54th.Regt.

Colonel Prescott, who had been serving as a Major-General, was captured by the Continentals during the previous July. "I am extremely concerned, my Lord," writes General Sir W. Howe, in a despatch to Lord George Germaine, "to close this letter with a circumstance as distressing as it was unexpected. An express is just arrived from Rhode Island with intelligence that a small party of the rebels made a descent there on the night of the 10th.instant, surprised Major General Prescott in his quarters, carried him off, and Lieutenant Barrington of the 7th.Regt, with such secrecy and despatch as to frustrate every attempt to rescue them."

From New York, the 7th.Royal Fusiliers marched to Amboy, where they were placed in the division commanded by Earl Cornwallis. Amboy and Brunswick were now the only places of any note that the Royal troops retained in the Jerseys.



The 7th.Royal Fusiliers passed the winter and spring at Amboy, where the troops suffered severely from sickness; dysentery carrying off many men. On the 23rd.June, the regiment was brigaded at King's Bridge, with the 26th, 35th and 63rd.Foot, under Major-General Vaughan, who had also with him a dismounted troop of the 17th.Light Dragoons. The headquarters of the army remained at Amboy. At the end of June, Cornwallis's division moved to Staten Island, which in August was attacked by the Americans, under General Sullivan, who were repulsed with great loss.

At this period a British Force, under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, was advancing from Canada upon Albany; while, at the same time, General Sir William Howes was proceeding against Philadelphia; and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, who commanded at New York, wishing to create a diversion in favour of Burgoyne and Howe, planned a raid into the Jerseys. The 7th.Fusiliers, the 26th. and the battalion companies of the 52nd.Foot, with the Anspach and Waldeck Grenadiers and 300 loyal Provincials, all under the command of Brigadier-General Campbell were embarked for this service. Campbell's force landed at Elizabeth Town Point, at about 4.am. on the 12th.September, and marched up country; the Americans opposed the march, and a sharp firing was kept up throughout the day. Campbell, however, had the advantage; he took Newark, and was marching on Aquackinach, when he received an order to halt, and await the advance of the troops which had landed at other points. The Americans afterwards appeared in force, and several skirmishes ensued - in which Lieutenant Hamer, 7th. Fusiliers, and one private were wounded - but the Royal troops succeeded in capturing several hundred head of cattle and sheep, and a few horses. As a diversion, the expedition failed, for it did not influence the enemy's main operations. On the 16th.September the British columns marched to Bergen Point, where they re-embarked to Staten Island.

Early in October, Sir Henry Clinton - anxious to render Burgoyne every possible aid - collected some 3,000 troops from New York and the lines at King's Bridge, with the object of attacking the American forts up the Hudson River. The Royal Fusiliers joined this force, which was embarked in transports and conveyed up the river by a squadron under Commodore Hotham. A landing was effected at Stoney Point, at daybreak on the 6th.October, and preparations were immediately made for an attack on Forts Montgomery and Clinton. The troops had to march a distance of twelve miles over mountains, and to contend with numerous obstructions; but they overcame every difficulty and the forts were stormed and taken that same day. Another fort, Constitution, was also captured by the 7th.Fusiliers. The Fusiliers do not seem to have taken part in the attack on the forts, as they and the Hessian Regiment of Trumbach were detained as a rear-guard, under Major-General Tryon; who was ordered "to leave a battalion at the pass of Thunder Hill, to open our communications with the fleet." Their turn, however, came two days later.

Not far from the forts was a new settlement known as "Continental Village" where the Americans had erected barracks for 1500 men, and collected a quantity of stores. General Tryon was ordered to attack this place, and on the 9th. he marched against it with the Royal Fusiliers, the regiment of Trumbach, Emerich's Chasseurs, fifty Jägers, and two 3 pounder guns. The service was expeditiously performed; the barracks and stores were burned; and the column returned to camp in the evening without loss.

Notwithstanding General Clinton's successful diversions, Burgoyne experienced great difficulties in his advance, and, eventually - his men being exhausted with fatigue and privation, his advance opposed by superior numbers, and his retreat cut off - he capitulated to the American, General Gates, at Saratoga. Sir William Howe met with better success, and captured Philadelphia.

The enemy, having detached part of the force originally opposed to General Burgoyne, to join their army of the South under George Washington, the Royal Fusiliers were sent from the vicinity of New York to reinforce Howe, and in December they took part in the operations that Sir William had commenced against Washington, who was encamped at White Marsh, in front of Philadelphia. In the attempt to bring the Americans to battle, the regiment lost one man missing. After the affair, the 7th.Royal Fusiliers went into winter quarters at Philadelphia.

1778

From the commencement of Great Britain's dispute with their American colonies, the French nation had shewn great sympathy with the cause of the colonists, and when matters reached a climax the wealthier classes in France raised large subscriptions to assist the insurgents in their struggle with the Mother-Country. This disposition was, from the first, secretly encouraged from the French Court, and early in 1778, Louis XVI, acknowledged the independence of the revolted States, and concluded a treaty of alliance with them. Great Britain declared war against France on 6th.February 1778.

The French having agreed to render substantial aid to the Americans, a concentration of the British forces was considered advisable, and the Royal Fusiliers and other corps quartered at Philadelphia received orders to retire to New York."There is no doubt" writes Colonel Waller, "that the efficiency of the regiments in garrison at Philadelphia was greatly impaired during the occupation. In the first place, an inactivity, that can only be called disgraceful, permitted 4,000 Americans to remain in an almost helpless condition within twenty-six miles of the British without the slightest molestation. Nor was this the only, or perhaps the most serious error committed. Philadelphia became the Capua of the British Army. Discipline was totally relaxed. Gaming, if not encouraged, was permitted to a most ruinous extent; and the gross misconduct of very many officers disgusted to such a degree the inhabitants of the town in which, perhaps more than any other, profligacy was offensive, that feelings very averse to British authority were engendered or increased among a people originally loyal. These bad impressions were never removed or overcome."

Under these circumstances it can well be imagined that the order for the evacuation of Philadelphia was not altogether unwelcome to the more serious officers and men of the garrison; that though they deplored having to abandon that part of the country, they were not unwilling to quit a town where the misconduct and want of discipline of some of their comrades had rendered them obnoxious to the inhabitants, and brought discredit on the King's service.

The occupation terminated on the 18th.June, when the army retired from Philadelphia, and crossing the Delaware, marched through the Jerseys in retreat to New York - which the British commander had chosen for his base of operations. Numerous obstacles had to be overcome in this retreat, and the troops suffered severely from the excessive heat of the weather. They were harassed, too, by an exultant enemy, with whom they had to fight several smart skirmishes. This retreat was the only operation in which the regiment took part during the year 1778. On reaching New York, the 7th.Royal Fusiliers went into camp, and there

remained during the winter. The establishment was now augmented by one "additional company" the command of which was given to Lieutenant John Aston Shuttleworth.

1779

The regiment remained in the lines near New York until July 1779, when it was employed, with an expedition into the East Sound. In designing this expedition, Sir Henry Clinton had two objectives in view: first, to effect a landing on the North coast of the Sound, in hopes of inducing General Washington to quit his strong position in the mountains and come down and accept battle. Clinton hoped that Washington would march in defence of the towns on the Connecticut coast, and, he considered that he might thus bring him into action on his terms, rather than making a direct attack on his entrenchments.

The troops embarked at White Stone on the 3rd. July, and convoyed by Sir George Collier's squadron, put to sea the same evening. On the 5th, the fleet anchored off Newhaven, above a hundred miles from New York, and Garth's division was landed at a place one mile south of West Haven. Garth immediately advanced, making a circuit of seven miles to get round a creek on the west side of the town. As soon as the boats that had landed the 1st. Division returned to the ships, General Tryon disembarked his division, and having made good his landing on the eastern side of the harbour, marched direct on Newhaven. Now the Americans had received notice of the expedition, and offered considerable opposition to Garth's advance; he had to fight his way from West Haven, and lost several men, including one sergeant and seven privates of the 7th. Fusiliers, and two privates missing. Meanwhile, Tryon had captured a small battery which commanded the channel to the harbour, and this enabled the British armed vessels to draw near the town of Newhaven. The two divisions then effected a junction within the town; the public stores, some vessels and ordnance were destroyed, and six field-guns, and a Privateer ready for sea, brought off. This work accomplished, the troops re-embarked at Rock Fort.

On the morning of the 8th, the fleet anchored off Fairfield, and the troops were immediately landed under cover of the gun-boats, near the town; in spite of the opposition offered by a considerable force of the enemy's militia. The British, however, continued their march on Fairfield, and on entering the place were fired upon from the windows and tops of houses. This foolish conduct on the part of the inhabitants so exasperated some loyalist refugees that they set fire to the town, whereby most of the houses and a number of whale boats were destroyed. The 7th. Fusiliers suffered no losses in the affair.

General Tryon re-embarked his men on the 9th. and crossed the Sound to Huntingdon, in Long Island, where provisions were obtained. The expedition then returned to the north coast of the Sound, and, on the 11th, anchored five miles from the Bay of Norwalk. It was dusk before the troops were landed, in three divisions, and the morning of the 12th had dawned when the march on Norwalk commenced. The 54th. Regt. soon fell in with the American outposts, which were driven in, and Drummond Hill and the heights of the town seized. The enemy here behaved very treacherously, firing upon the advanced parties from the houses, and that "after having granted them safeguards." By 9. am Garth's division had passed the bridge and gained the north end of the town. The Royal Fusiliers, supported by the light companies of the 1st. Foot Guards, commenced the attack, and soon cleared the quarters, pushing the enemy's main body and 100 of his cavalry from the northern heights and capturing a gun. General Tryon punished the enemy's treachery by burning Fairfield, together with five large vessels, two Privateers on the stocks, and twenty whale boats; two saw mills, several warehouses and their contents, and the salt works, were also destroyed. The village of Greenfield was burnt for a similar reason. The troops re-embarked, unmolested, the same

evening, and returned to Huntingdon Bay. In his despatch, General Tryon says:- "I should do justice if I closed this report without giving every praise to the troops I had the honour to command."

The total losses to the 7th.Royal Fusiliers in the expedition to Norwalk, from the 5th to the 12th.July inclusive, were one man killed, three sergeants and nineteen men wounded (one of whom died of his wounds), and three men missing.

General Tryon contemplated another raid, but, on the 13th, he received orders to return with his troops to New York. On arrival at White Stone, he heard that a serious reverse had befallen the British arms. On the night of the 15th, the American General Wayne had surprised and taken the important outpost of Stoney Point, to the east of the Hudson, and - with the heavy guns captured there - was cannonading Verplank's Point. This post was held by the 33rd.Foot, the Loyal Americans, detachments of the 71st.and Royal Artillery. The relief force marched on the 19th, and re-took Stoney Point.

The 7th.Royal Fusiliers do not appear to have been actively employed until the end of December; when General Clinton - finding that, with the reinforcements from home, he had sufficient troops to protect New York from an attack by land or sea, and at the same time to recommence offensive operations - resolved to make an expedition to the southward and to obtain possession of the rich province of South Carolina; commencing with the siege of Charlestown. Sir Henry and the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Arbuthnot, considered that a success here would be severely felt by the enemy; and besides the great supplies of provisions which Charlestown and the neighbourhood afforded, its situation was well calculated for covering and securing the province of Georgia, and for checking the depredations made on the British West Indian commerce by the American Privateers. The Royal Fusiliers - then about 400 strong - were selected to take part in this important enterprise. Necessary arrangements completed, the troops went on board the transports, which fell down to Sandy Hook in readiness to put to sea. The tempestuous weather, had, however, prevented the British cruisers from reaching the Hook, so the expedition was detained several days, and Christmas Day had passed before the fleet sailed for the southward.



Regimental Devices forming part of the sword hilt
c.1780

The fleet had a tedious and boisterous voyage, during which transports and victualling ships received considerable damage; some were lost, a few captured by the American Privateers, while an ordnance vessel foundered with all her stores, (cavalry and draught horses were nearly all lost during this voyage). It was not until the end January that they sighted the Carolina shore. The fleet then coasted along to Tybee, and there anchored.

Major General Lincoln, who commanded the American forces in the southern provinces, having received early notice from the Congress, of Sir Henry Clinton's designs against Charlestown had done all that lay in his power for its defence; bestowing great pains in strengthening and extending the works that had been thrown up on the land side in the spring of 1779. The lines were continued across Charlestown Neck, from Cooper to Ashley river, and were protected in front by strong abatis and a wet ditch; 80 guns were mounted in the lines, which were made particularly strong on the right and left and so constructed as to rake the wet ditch. In the centre was a powerful work which served as a citadel; and wherever it was thought possible for the British troops to effect a landing, works were thrown up to oppose them.

On the 11th February, Clinton's expedition arrived at North Edisto, and that same day the General, with the grenadier and light companies of battalions, landed on St. John's Island. Next morning the rest of the force was disembarked; the 7th. Royal Fusiliers, 23rd. Fusiliers, and 33rd. Regiment, with Jägers, occupying Stono Ferry. The grenadiers were stationed at Gibb's on St. John's Island, near to which Lieutenant-General Cornwallis had his quarters; headquarters being at Mr. Fenwick's. The troops were plentifully supplied with fresh provisions, and soon recovered from their long, tempestuous voyage.

On the 24th, 25th, and 26th. February, the troops- except a corps which was stationed at Stono, and the 23rd. Welsh Fusiliers and the 71st. Highlanders who remained at St. John's Island - crossed over to St. James's Island, where Clinton established his principal magazines, and erected works for their protection. On the 6th. March, the post of Fort Johnson was occupied, and preparations for the siege were vigorously carried on. General Clinton also used his best endeavours to obtain horses to remount his cavalry, and in this work he was well seconded by Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton. On the 29th, the passage of the Ashley River was effected under the direction of Captains Elphinstone and Evans of the Royal Navy, and the next day the troops moved towards Charlestown. Ground was broken on the 1st. April and during the following week the approaches around the town were carried on with the utmost regularity and despatch; the men being kept under canvas as much as possible. By the 9th, the batteries were ready to open, and the wind, signal was made for the fleet to weigh anchor and enter the harbour. As they sailed along, the British ships kept up a well directed fire, which the Americans returned with great spirit from Fort Moultrie, and their batteries on Sullivan's Island. Arbuthnot's ships, however, suffered comparatively slight loss, and were not materially injured; except the *Acetus* transport, with naval stores on board, which were ashore within gun shot of Sullivan's Island, and had to be burnt to prevent her falling into enemy hands. Charlestown was now fully blockaded by sea; but communications between the town and country still remained open, and by this avenue the garrison received a reinforcement of 700 Virginians. Sir Henry Clinton and the Admiral now summoned General Lincoln to surrender, strongly pointed out to him the fatal consequences of persevering in his defence; to which summons the gallant American replied "that the same duty and inclination which had prevented him from abandoning Charlestown during the sixty days knowledge of their hostile intentions, prompted him to defend it to the last extremity." Negotiations having failed, Clinton's batteries opened fire on the 10th. and so well were they served that they soon

acquired a superiority over those of the enemy. The works were now pushed forward with great vigour and assiduity by the chief engineer, Major Moncrieffe, and on the 23rd April, the third parallel was commenced within 100 yards of the American lines. On the 24th a sortie was made from the town by 200 men, and a few workmen were taken prisoner; but the party being attacked, in turn, retreated in haste, and the Americans never again attempted to sally forth. On the 4th.May, Fort Moultrie surrendered, and the third parallel was completely close to the edge of the enemy's canal, and a sap being carried to the dam, confining its water on the right, the greater part was drained to the bottom. Meanwhile, the Americans had suffered reverses outside the town, and to them we must revert. Soon after the investment of Charlestown, Mr. Rutledge, the American Governor of South Carolina, had assembled a body of Militia between the Cooper and Santee Rivers, and had been joined by a corps of cavalry sent out from Charlestown by General Lincoln, who could find little use for them in defending the town. This force was intended to cover the country, keep open communications with Charlestown, and prevent the British foraging parties from obtaining supplies. Their designs were, however, frustrated by the constant activity of Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, who- with his 'Legion', a detachment of the 17th.Light Dragoons, and Major Ferguson's corps of marksmen-kept them in check, and on two or three occasions captured many of their officers, men, and horses.

"The activity of Lieut. Col. Tarleton, in remounting His Majesty's cavalry, was such, that by the time the army broke ground before Charlestown, Sir Henry Clinton was enabled to despatch him with a body of horse into the country, where joining a light corps under Major Ferguson, they repeatedly fell in with, routed, and dispersed several of the enemy detachments of cavalry and militia, taking several of their men and horses with a very trifling loss. Perhaps Tarleton's most remarkable exploit, at this time, was his surprise of the enemy's camp at Monk's Corner on the 13th.April, when he captured 150 troopers, 400 horses, and 50 wagons laden with arms, ammunition and clothing.

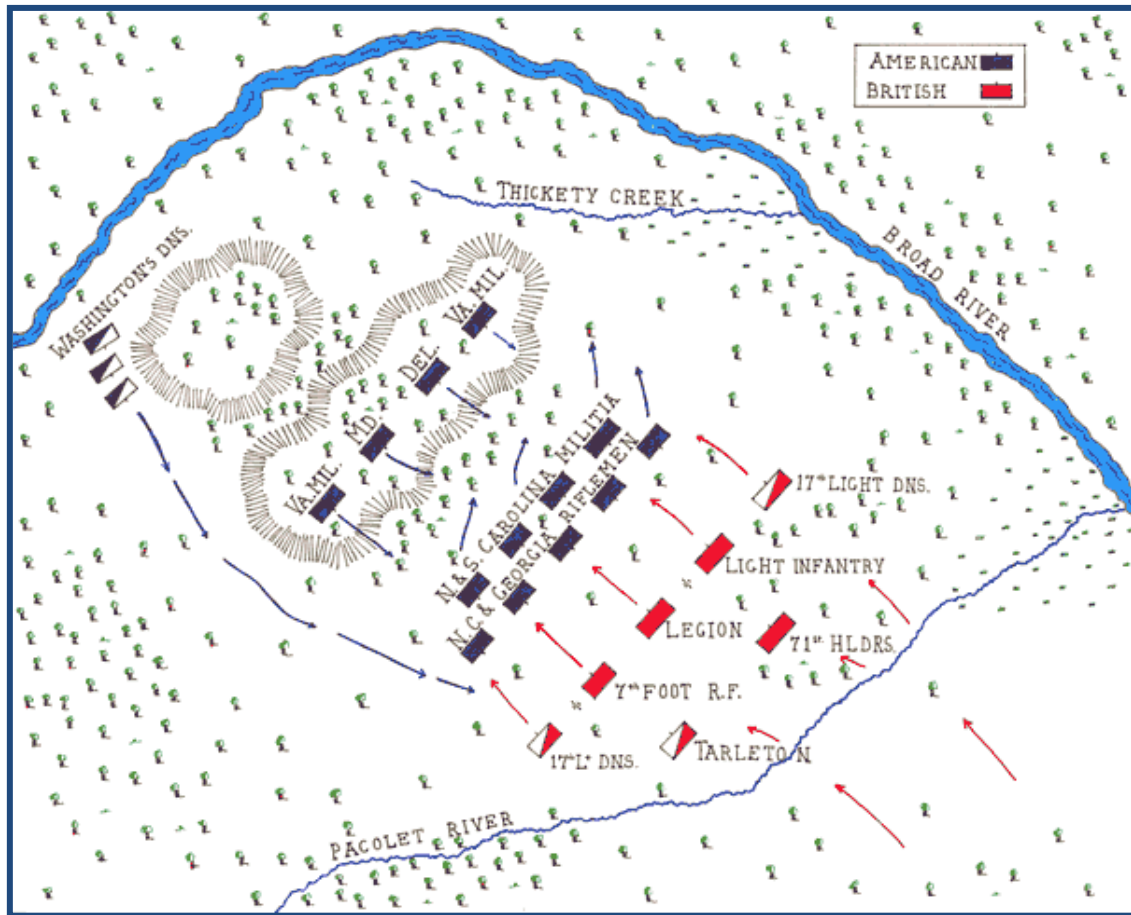
On the 8th.May, Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot again summoned General Lincoln, who still declined to accept their terms. The British had now gained the counterscrap of the outwork flanking the canal, which was immediately passed, and preparations were commenced for making the general assault by land and sea. The inhabitants of Charlestown sensible of the danger to which they must be exposed in the event of an assault - and their engineers assured them that the place might at any time be carried in a few minutes - now begged their deputy-governor and council to urge Lincoln to propose such term of capitulation as would be granted by the British commanders; and, in consequence of this demand, Lincoln wrote on the 11th.May, and offered to surrender on the terms proposed by Sir Henry and the Admiral on the 8th. His proposals were accepted, and articles of capitulation were signed, by which it was agreed that the American troops and sailors should remain prisoners of war until exchanged; and that all ships, stores, guns, magazines etc should be immediately delivered up. Major-General Leslie took possession of Charlestown on the following morning, when seven American Generals, a commodore, ten regiments, and three battalions of artillery, together with the town and country militia, and the seamen - in all about 6000 men - surrendered with the town. The deputy-governor, council, and civil officials were also made prisoners. During the whole siege, the 7th.Royal Fusiliers only lost one man killed, and two men wounded. The total British losses were 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 73 rank and file killed; 8 officers, 2 sergeants, and 179 rank and file wounded.

Throughout the remainder of the year, the Royal Fusiliers were attached to the division with which Lord Cornwallis held portions of Carolina and Georgia, the Fusiliers, with 63rd.and 64th.Regiments, Ditfour's and Cruger's Hessians garrisoning Charlestown, under command of Brigadier -General Patterson. "At this time," writes Colonel Waller (7th. Fusiliers historian), "the Regiment was not in the highest state of efficiency; it has suffered heavily from disease, and the few men who represented it were almost entirely recruits. It passed the winter in Wynnesborough."

On 2nd.Ocober Major John André, late of the 7th, and now of the 54th.Regt was hanged, having been tried and convicted of spying for the Crown. *see Officers Biographical notes*

Early in January, Lord Cornwallis ordered the Royal Fusiliers to reinforce the garrison of Fort Ninety-Six, which was besieged by the Americans. Cornwallis was then about to advance into North Carolina, but his march had been delayed by the enemy making a diversion towards Ninety-Six. The American General, Morgan, was still on the Pacelot, and Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton was marching to disperse his force, or at all events to oblige him to re-cross the Broad River. Tarleton's force of the Legion (dragoons and infantry), a corps of Light troops, a detachment of the 17th. Light Dragoons, and 1st. Bn. 71st. Highlanders, with a 3 pounder gun. Such was the position when the 7th. Royal Fusiliers left Wynnesborough under command of Major Timothy Newmarsh. The regiment was at this time little more than a skeleton battalion, mustering only nine officers and 167 other ranks fit for duty. While on their march to Ninety-Six, the Fusiliers fell in with Tarleton. The 7th. Fusiliers and a detachment of 17th. Light Dragoons had escorted some baggage wagons from Brierly's to Tarleton's camp; thus it happened that their destination was changed. "On their arrival Tarleton crossed Indian, and afterwards Dunken Creek, though both were considerably swollen by a late fall of rain. He hourly received accounts of the increase of Morgan's corps, which induced him to request Lord Cornwallis - who was moving on the east of Broad River - to allow him to retain the Fusiliers, that the enemy might be sooner pressed over Broad River, or some other favourable situation obtained, whence great advantage might be derived from additional numbers. Having received permission to retain the Fusiliers Tarleton continued his march on the 12th. January, and on the 14th, passed the Ennoree and Tyger Rivers, above the Cherokee Road. On the evening of the 14th, he received information that General Morgan had guarded all the fords on the Pacelot; about the same time, he heard from Lord Cornwallis that the main body of the army had reached Bull's Run, and that General Leslie had overcome the difficulties which had hitherto hindered his march. In reply, Tarleton assured his chief that he would endeavour to pass the Pacelot, purposely to force Morgan to retreat towards the Earl to proceed up the eastern bank without delay, as such a movement might admit of co-operation, and would undoubtedly stop the retreat of the enemy. Next morning, Tarleton procured circumstantial intelligence of the different guards stationed on the Pacelot, and during the evening he directed his march towards some iron works, situated high upon the river; but in the morning he altered his course, and his light troops secured a passage across the Pacelot within six miles of the enemy's camp. As soon as his troops had crossed the river, Tarleton thought it advisable to advance towards some log houses, midway between him and the Americans, so he sent a party of dragoons and mounted infantry to seize them, his intentions being to take post behind the buildings, and wait the movements of the enemy; but a patrol discovering that the Americans had decamped, the British light troops were directed to occupy their position. Patrols were sent out to observe the enemy, and early in the night it was reported "that General Morgan had struck into byways, tending towards Thickelle Creek." This report - which was confirmed by a prisoner - determined Tarleton to hang upon Morgan's rear, in order to impede the junction or reinforcements, said to be approaching, and also to prevent his passing Broad River without the knowledge of the British light troops. Other reports of a corps of mountaineers being on the march from Green River, having come in about midnight, Tarleton decided to follow in

the enemy's tracks, so as to watch him more closely, and take prompt advantage of any favourable opportunity that might occur.



Accordingly at 3am on the 17th, the column continued its march; following the route by which the enemy had retired the previous evening. The baggage was left at the bivouac, with orders to follow the column at daybreak. Three light companies, supported by the infantry of the Legion, formed the advance; the 7th. Royal Fusiliers, the guns, and the 71st. Regt followed; the cavalry and mounted infantry brought up the rear. It was a tedious march; for the troops had to pass over rough, broken country, much intersected by creeks and ravines; moreover, during the darkness, it was necessary to carefully examine the front and flanks, and thus a good deal of time was lost. Before dawn, Thickelle Creek was passed; then an advanced guard of dragoons was sent forward, and presently fell in with an American patrol, which was pursued and overtaken. A squadron of dragoons was now ordered to reinforce the advance guard, and harass the enemy's rear, and before long the officer commanding the advance reported that Morgan's troops were halting and forming. Colonel Tarleton immediately questioned his guides as to the nature of the ground on which the Americans were preparing to make a stand, as well as to the country in their rear, and the replies he received giving him every reason to suppose that he had his adversary at a disadvantage, he determined to attack at once. The place where the Americans had taken up their position was known as "The Cowpens."

It was about 8.am when Tarleton commenced his attack, and his troops, having been five hours on the march, were greatly fatigued; nevertheless, they were eager to try conclusions with the enemy, and received the order to advance with enthusiasm. Tarleton first sent forward the dragoons of the Legion to drive in the militia covering Morgan's front; this done he was able to obtain an accurate knowledge of the enemy's formation. Morgan, it was seen

had formed a front line of about 1000 militia, while his second line was composed of light infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and 300 backwoodsmen - all expert shots with the rifle, with which they were mostly armed; a far superior weapon to the cumbersome musketry of the British linesman.

Tarleton's disposition for attack was as follows; - "He desired his infantry to disencumber themselves of everything except their arms and ammunition. The light infantry were then ordered to file to the right till they became equal to the flank of the American front line; the Legion infantry were added to their left; and covered by fire of a 3-pounder, this part of the British troops was instructed to advance within 300 yards of the enemy. This situation being acquired, the 7th.Royal Fusiliers were commanded to form upon the left of the Legion infantry and the other 3-pounder was given to the right division of the 7th; a captain with 50 dragoons was placed at each flank of the corps, forming the British front line, to protect their own, and threaten the flank of the enemy. The 71st was desired to extend a little to the left of the 7th.Fusiliers, and to remain 150 yards in the rear. This body of infantry, and near 200 cavalry, composed the reserve. During the execution of these arrangements, the animation of the officers, and the alacrity of the soldiers afforded the most promising assurances of success. The disposition completed, the Royal Fusiliers advanced, with the rest of the front line, and in this advance their recruits opened fire too soon; their fire was, however, quickly suppressed, "and" writes Tarleton, the troops moved on in as good a line as troops could move at open files." After a brief contest, the American militia fell back on Morgan's second line, which was composed of regular troops. A sharp fight now ensued, and many fell on both sides. Tarleton now ordered his dragoons on the right to charge the enemy left; which they did with great gallantry, but were driven back by the fire of the reserve, and a charge of Colonel Washington's cavalry. The contest between the British infantry of the front line and the American infantry seeming equally balanced, neither retreating, Tarleton ordered the 71st. to advance into the line, and his reserve cavalry to threaten the enemy's right flank; thinking that such a movement would put a victorious period to the action." This movement was quickly executed, and the British line advanced with loud cheers. The American infantry and backwoodsmen gave way, and were pursued by the exultant British, who thought the day was won. At this moment, the retreating Americans faced about and opened so hot a fire, that the British were first checked and then thrown into confusion. An unaccountable panic now seized the troops; in vain their officers tried to rally them; the Americans pressed home their advantage, and the general flight continued. Tarleton tried hard to save his two guns, which were defended by the artillery men for some time "with exemplary resolution." but the cavalry of the Legion had quitted the field, with the exception of some twenty men, who joined a small party of the 17th.Light Dragoons. With this handful of men, Tarleton made a desperate charge, and succeeded in saving his baggage, which was on the road from his last encampment. In this fatal action the British lost about 300 killed and wounded. 400 prisoners, and two guns; the Americans too suffered badly. The 7th.Royal Fusiliers were as a regiment, practically destroyed; their casualties among the men are not recorded, but they were very heavy. A roll of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers rank & file taken prisoner follows this last chapter. Of the nine officers present, Captain Helyar and Lieutenant Marshall were killed. Major Newmarsh, lieutenants Harling, and L'Estrange wounded. Some commentators have recorded that the Fusiliers behaved in a most soldierly fashion, and that they were commanded by an excellent officer, Colonel Clark. The blame for this disaster, they put squarely on Colonel Tarleton, who was also criticised for his alleged cruelty to the Americans.



The King's Colour

Taken at Cowpens, now displayed at the West Point Military Academy.

The affair at Cowpens was the last in which the 7th.Royal Fusiliers took part in the War of Independence; the few of them who escaped death or capture were placed in garrison in South Carolina until that province was evacuated in 1782, when they were sent to New York.

7TH.Royal Fusiliers

Prisoners of War at Cowpens 17th.January 1781

ARBRIDGE	JOHN		
AVOTT	JOHN		
BAILEY	EDWARD	CPL	
BANNER	JOHN		
BARTHOLOMEW	ROBERT		
BATTLE	JOHN		
BENDALL	NICHOLAS		
BOUCH	JAMES	CPL	
BRIGHT	MOSES	CPL	
BROWN	WILLIAM	CPL	
CALDWEL L	HENRY	SGT	
CALLOW	THOMAS	SGT	
CARR	JOHN	SGT	
CAVAN	EDWARD		
CLAYTON	ROBERT		
COOK	WILLIAM		
CROW	CHARLES		Guildford Court House 11.3.1781
CROWLEY	CORNELIUS		
CUSHING	ALEXANDER	DRMR	
BELL	ROBERT		
DAVIS	BENJAMIN		
DICKINS	JOHN	CPL	
DICKS	CHARLES		Died 7 th .July 1781
DINGLEY	THOMAS		
EBREY	JOHN		
EDWARDS	JOHN	CPL	To jail 28 th .August 1781
EDWARDS	JOSEPH	SGT	
ELLICOT	JOHN		
EVER	WILLIAM		
EWINGS	RICHARD	SGT	
FINCH	JOHN	DRMR	
FISHER	GEORGE		
FLUCK	JOHN		
FOX	JAMES		
GARDNER	JOHN		
GAREY	THOMAS		
GILLMAN	FRANCIS	CPL	
GOSCOM	THOMAS		To jail 28 th .August 1781
GRACE	THOMAS		
GRAY	JAMES		
GRIFFIN	JOHN	CPL	
HARRIS	JOHN		
HATHAWAY	THOMAS		
HAZELL	BENJAMIN		
HILTON	JOHN		
HODGES	THOMAS		
HOGAN	MICHAEL		
HUGHES	CHARLES		
INGRAM	HENRY		
JEFFERY	ROBERT		
JENKINS	JOHN		Died 2 nd .July 1781
JONES	JOHN		
KNOWLES	JOSEPH	SGT	
LATTIMORE	RICHARD		
LAVENDER	WILLIAM		



LEEDS	JOHN		
LODDIE	JAMES		
MATHEWS	WILLIAM		
McDONALD	DONALD		
McLEOD	ALEXANDER		
MEALING	RICHARD		
MEASEY	JOHN		
MERRICK	JOHN		
MILLER	WILLIAM	Died 7 th .June 1781	
MILLS	THOMAS		
MUMFORD	STEPHEN		
NEVEY	THOMAS		
NEWELL	HENRY		
ODELL	JOHN		
OPENSHAW	JOHN	SGT	; later Commissioned Ensign in The Regiment of Invalids
PARK	JOHN		
POWER	JOHN	CPL	
PRICE	RICHARD		
PYRIE	ROBERT	CPL	
REILEY	THOMAS		
REYLEY	JOHN		
REYNOLDS	JAMES		
REYNOLDS	THOMAS		
REYNOLDS	TIMOTHY		
RICKETTS	JOSEPH		
ROLAND	JOHN		
RYAN	TIMOTHY		
SAVERY	RICHARD		
SHEERS	THOMAS	DRMR	
SHORTS	SAMUEL		
SIBLEY	JOHN		
SMITH	DONALD	SGT	
SMITH	JOHN		
STANINSTREET	RICHARD		
STEVENS	ALEXANDER		
STEVENSON	JOHN		
STUART	ALEXANDER	CPL	
SUCH	JOHN		
SUFFOLK	GEORGE		
THOMPSON	JOHN		
THORNTON	GEORGE		
TINKLER	SAMUEL	CPL	Died 20 th .June 1781
TISON	TIMOTHY		
TONG	WILLIAM		
TURNER	ROBERT		
TWIGGERT	JOHN	CPL	
WARDER	HENRY		
WARTHAN	THOMAS		
WHITE	SAMUEL		
WILKINSON	JAMES	SGT	
WOODCOCK	SAMUEL		
WOOTTON	OHN		

A War Office Circular dated August 31st.1782 gave The Royal Fusiliers the County title "*Derbyshire*", but it was never used, and soon dropped.

The British Government having acknowledged the Independence of the United States of America, a general peace was signed on 30th.November 1782.

The 7th.Royal Fusiliers returned to England early in 1783.



WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES 1812 - 1815



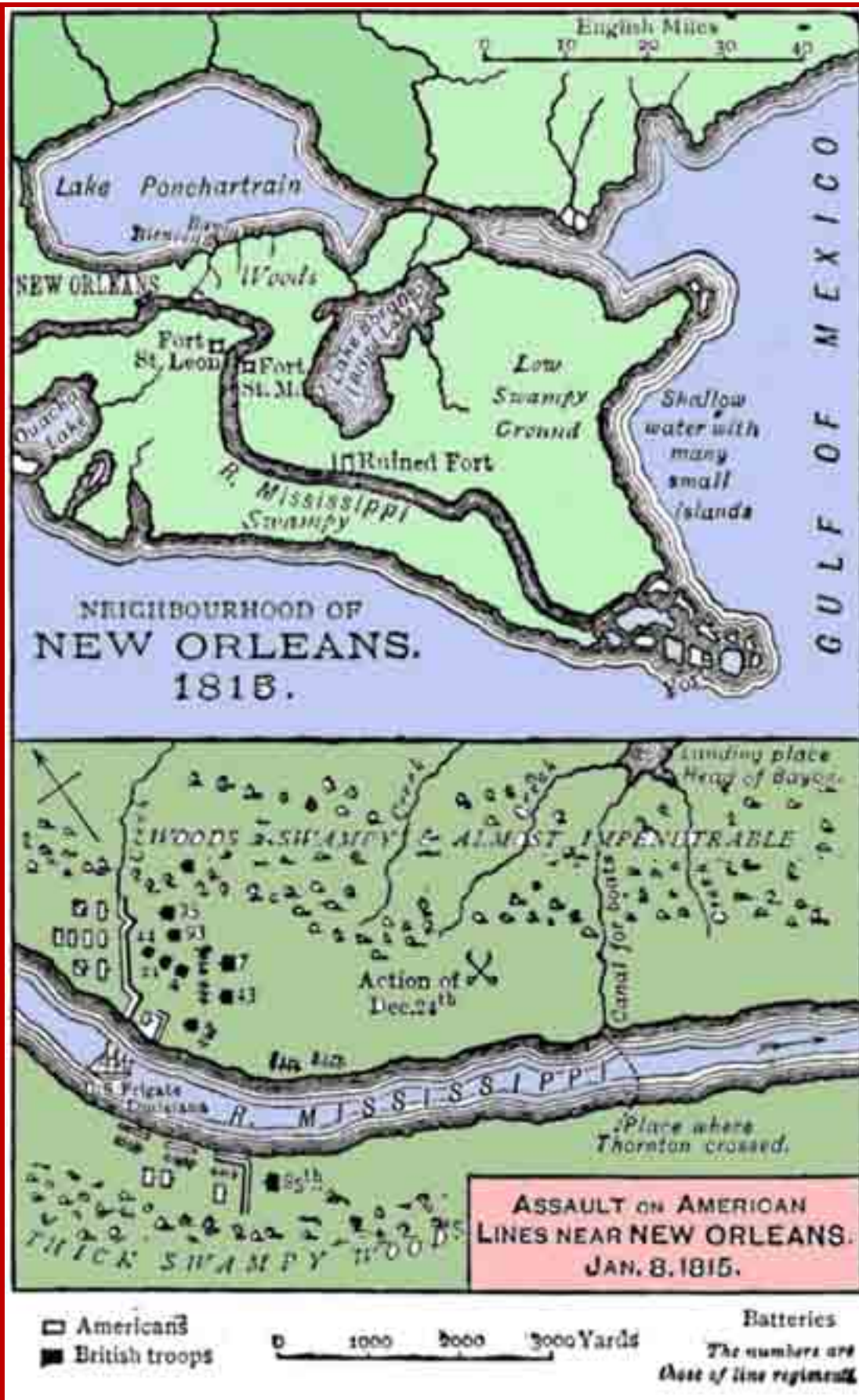
War with the United States had been declared on 18th. June 1812, but it was not until 6th. October 1814 that the 1st. Battalion Royal Fusiliers embarked on the Transports, 'Ceylon', 'Lady', 'Banks', 'Isabella', and 'Fame' at Plymouth Sound and sailed for America on the 26th.

The 1st. Bn formed part of a force under Major-General Lambert sent out to reinforce the troops engaged in operations against New Orleans. Early in December 1814, a descent had been made on the American coast by Major-General Sir John Keane, with the object of reducing New Orleans, situated on the low lying, marshy ground on the left bank of the Mississippi. The expedition was supposed to have been kept a secret, but the Americans got wind of it, and Keane met with considerable opposition. He however succeeded in fighting his way to within a few miles of New Orleans, though not without loss. On Christmas Day 1814, Major General the Honourable Sir Edward Pakenham - the former Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers - arrived at Keane's camp, and assumed command of the troops who numbered some 5,000. The Americans were now thoroughly on the alert, and their General, Jackson - "Old Hickory" as he was popularly called - had taken up a strong position on the 28th. December, and,

again on the 1st. January, 1815, but on both occasions was repulsed with loss.

Such was the state of affairs when, on New Years Day, 1815, the transports conveying the 7th. Fusiliers, and 43rd. Light Infantry, anchored off Cat Island at the mouth of the Mississippi, 80 miles below New Orleans. On the following morning, Lambert's troops were transferred to row-boats for conveyance up the river. On 4th. January, one of the boats was swamped, and a sergeant and 16 men of the battalion were drowned. With this exception, the battalion reached the point of disembarkation without any noticeable incident, and landing on the left bank of the Mississippi on the 5th. and 6th., it joined Pakenham's force. Both the Fusiliers and the 43rd were in splendid order, and together they mustered upwards of 1,700 bayonets - a welcome addition to Pakenham's little army.

Pakenham was planning a grand attack on the enemy lines, and for the last six days his troops, with the British sailors and marines, had undergone great fatigue in getting up guns, stores &c.; they were too, much harassed, and their work impeded by the American batteries. "Wherever a group of four or five men showed themselves," writes Major Latour, of the United States Army "they were instantly dispersed by our ball and shell. We annoyed the enemy to such a degree that he could not work on any fortification by day, and was deprived of all our repose at night." The 7th. Royal Fusiliers were not long exposed to this annoyance, for, on the afternoon of the 7th. January, Pakenham issued orders for a general attack next morning. On the 8th., the Americans were strongly posted on both banks of the Mississippi. On the left bank, General Jackson, with his main force, held a position nearly a mile in extent: his right resting on the river embankment - alongside of which ran the high road to New Orleans - while his extreme left was a little thrown back in a swampy forest; between which and the river lay an open plain. Jackson's line was well supplied with artillery, and protected by a breastwork and ditch.





The approach to this entrenchment was entirely enfiladed by a formidable redoubt on the New Orleans road; also by the batteries on the right bank of the river - where a force under General Morgan was posted - which had already worked such mischief to Pakenham's working parties. So long as Morgan held the batteries on the right bank, it was obvious that any attack on Jackson's position could not be made, except at a great disadvantage; so General Pakenham decided to pass a body of troops across the Mississippi, and then made a simultaneous assault on both banks, supported by the co-operation of armed boats from the fleet. The disposition for the attack was as follows: - Colonel Thornton with the 85th., the 5th. West India Regt, and 600 sailors and marines, was to cross the river on the night of the 7th, and attack Morgan's position at daybreak. Major-General Gibbs, with the 4th, 21st, 44th, and six companies of the 95th. Rifles, was to assault Jackson's left centre; while the Light companies of the 7th. Royal Fusiliers the 93rd. Highlanders, and one company of the 43rd were to storm the enemy's principal work near the river, which were known as "The Crescent Battery". The battalion companies of the Fusiliers and the remainder of the 43rd were to form the reserve, and be employed according to circumstances; while the Grenadiers and battalion companies of the 93rd were to take post near the road with instructions to regulate

their movements by the progress of Thornton's column on the opposite bank of the river. Two negro corps were to be kept a short distance in the rear, and small batteries were posted all along the line. The whole force was to take up position before daybreak on the 8th, in readiness to advance immediately the signal rockets were thrown up. The success of the attack largely depended on the ensemble of the movements of the assaulting columns, but, unhappily, Pakenham's orders were not properly carried out; delay occurred in transporting Thornton's force across the river, and although his attack on Morgan's batteries was successful, his success did not save the other columns from the disaster which, as we shall see, befell them.

On the morning of the 8th. January, the signal rockets were sent up, and the troops prepared to move forward to the attack; but now it was discovered that Pakenham's orders had been either misunderstood or ignored, for not a single scaling ladder or fascine had been brought forward at the proper time. There was no time to repair the mischief, for the Americans were already pouring a destructive fire on the troops as they stood waiting for orders; so the word was given to advance. Issuing from a redoubt opposite to the Crescent Battery, the Light Companies of the Royal Fusiliers and 93rd Highlanders, and their comrades of the 43rd, rushed to attack; but without the means of passing the ditch or scaling the parapet, their assault was greatly weakened. "Yet they pressed on, and at last entered the place through an embrasure, the moment the gun had been fired. Such progress, additionally impeded by the deadly fire of scores of Kentucky riflemen, was costly and precious. Yet the assailants carried the battery, but could not hold it, for they were without support, and out of the three companies 240 men nearly 180 were down, killed or wounded. The only three officers who escaped from the assault were Lieutenant Hutchison of the 7th, who had three bullets through his cap; Lieutenant Lorentz, 7th, slightly wounded, and Lieutenant Steele of the 43rd who escaped unscathed.

The early capture of the Crescent Battery had prevented its enfilading fire from being brought to bear on the columns attacking the left centre of the American position, and for the moment the advantage appeared to be with the British; but these columns were also without scaling

ladders, and being exposed to a murderous fire, to which they were not able to reply, they fell into confusion, and finally beat a retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very heavy, and amongst those who fell were the gallant Sir Edward Pakenham, and Generals Sir John Keane and Gibbs - the two former mortally, the latter severely wounded.

Perceiving the columns falling back in confusion, Major-General Lambert - now commanding the British forces - advanced with the Royal Fusiliers and the 43rd Light Infantry, in echelon, to within 300 yards of the lines; but, finding that he could not restore order, placed the Fusiliers and 43rd in position to cover the retreat of the demoralised battalions, and gave instructions that the ground occupied should be held at all costs. About this time, the Americans had slackened their fire, and had these two splendid battalions been allowed to attack, the fortunes of the day might have been changed. "But it was too late, and the moment of probable victory eluded our grasp, writes Sir Richard Levinge. " The 7th. and seven companies of the 43rd were still formed at within six hundred yards of the enemy's lines, full of enthusiasm, and waiting impatiently for an order to force the passage; but there they were kept, idle spectators of the defeat, after having been brought so many thousands of miles to join in the combat and anticipated triumph."

General Lambert and Admiral Cochrane, having consulted together, decided that under the circumstances, it would not "be prudent to renew the attack that day." By 8.30.am, the musketry fire had entirely ceased, though the artillery kept up a cannonade until after noon. About 10.am, Lambert received news of the complete success of Colonel Thornton's column on the right bank of the Mississippi; whereupon he sent the artillery commanding officer to examine the captured batteries and report whether the position was tenable. The artilleryman, however, did not consider that the batteries could be held by less than 2,000 men; "consequently" says Lambert in his despatch, "I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved (Colonel Thornton being wounded) to retire. The army" adds the General, "remained in position all night, in order to gain the time to destroy the 18-pounder battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave the order for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack."

A flag of truce was sent to the American General asking leave to bury the dead; a request readily granted, on condition that no more troops should be sent across the river during the time so occupied. Thus the British troops were badly defeated before New Orleans, and their defeat was all the more galling when it became known that peace between England and the United States had been signed at Ghent on the 24th. December 1814 - just a fortnight before the attack!

In this sadly managed attempt to pierce the American lines, numbers of gallant officers and men - many of them Peninsula veterans - perished, and many more were reported wounded and missing. The Royal Fusiliers lost Major George King, Captain George Henry, 1 sergeant and 23 men killed. Captain William Page, Lieutenants T.T.A. Mullins, Matthew Higgins, and Lorentz, 6 sergeants, and 62 men wounded. They had also to mourn the death of their former commanding officer, Sir Edward Pakenham, not in victory, but in a disaster.

After this repulse, Lambert determined to retire his force, and his retreat was unmolested by the Americans; whose experience had taught them that - even when in superior numbers - they were no match for veteran troops in the open field. By the 19th January, the British were finally withdrawn from the Mississippi, and having re-embarked they were conveyed to Isle



Dauphin, north of Mobile Bay, West Florida. Here they landed on 9th. February, and Fort Bowyer, commanding the entrance to the bay, was captured and garrisoned by two companies of the Fusiliers; preliminary to an attack on Mobile. Further operations were, however, put to an end by the news of the Treaty of Peace having been signed.



SHARKO PLATE; ON OCCASIONS, WHEN THE SHARKO WAS WORN INSTEAD OF THE FUR HEADDRESS, 1814.

The evacuation of American territory commenced on the 20th. February, when two companies of the Royal Fusiliers, under command of Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel Beatty, embarked for England on HMS *Norge*. On the 8th. April, the remainder of the battalion embarked; headquarters and four companies on board HMS *Diomedé*, and the rest, under Captain Mullins, in the transport *Ceylon*. The *Norge* shaped her course direct for England; but the *Diomedé* and *Ceylon*, with the rest of the fleet, sailed for Havanna, to complete their provisions before crossing the Atlantic. On arrival at Havanna, the *Ceylon* could not make the harbour, and had to bear up and proceed through the Gulf of Florida, and eventually to Halifax, Nova Scotia, which she reached in safety; but with her people suffering much from scurvy, owing to want of fresh supplies.

The *Diomedé* continued her voyage, and when off Lands End fell in with a vessel from which news of Napoleon's escape from Elba, and return to France was obtained. Early in June the *Diomedé* dropped anchor off Deal, and disembarked the headquarters of the battalion. A fortnight later, they embarked at Ramsgate to join Wellington's army in Belgium; landing at Ostend on the very day Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo. From Ostend, these four companies were conveyed up the canal to Ghent, where they remained until the 24th.; when they started, in charge of treasure, to join the army, then on the march to Paris. They came up with the army at St. Denis on the 6th. July, and on the 27th were joined by the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th. Companies from the *Ceylon*. The two companies from the *Norge* did not reach head-quarters until the 27th. September.



Brown Bess Musket





New Orleans War Memorial
Chalmette National Park

Biographical Notes on Officers who served in America and the U.S.A.



ANDRÉ, Major John:

Born London 2nd.May1750 to Franco-Swiss Huguenot parents, Anthony and Marie Louise André. Baptized 16th.May that year at St.Martin Orgars (Huguenot) Church London

Ensign 23rd.Royal Welch Fusiliers

Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 24th.September 1771.:

26th.Foot 18th.January 1777: 54th.Regt 9th September 1779.

Served St,John's with the 7th., and taken prisoner of war Nov.1775.

Executed by hanging on a charge of being a spy 2nd.October 1780.

His remains were removed from the USA and interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was raised by order of HM King George III.



**The site of the execution, and
memorial, Tappan, New York**



Sacred to the MEMORY
of

Major JOHN ANDRÉ

who, raised by his Merits at an early period of Life to the rank of
Adjutant-General of the British Forces in America,
and employed in an important but hazardous Enterprise,
fell a Sacrifice to his Zeal for his King and Country
on the 2nd. of October AD 1780

Aged 29,

universally Beloved and esteemed by the Army in which he served, and
lamented even by his

FOES

His gracious sovereign KING GEORGE the Third
has caused this monument
to be erected

The second part was added after his remains were brought to England

The remains of Major JOHN ANDRÉ
were, on the 10th.August 1821, removed from Tappan
by JAMES BUCHANAN Esq

His Majesty's Consul at New York

Under instructions from His Royal Highness
THE DUKE OF YORK

and with the permission of the dean and Chapter
Finally deposited in a grave contiguous to this monument
On the 28th.day of November 1821

BARRINGTON, William: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 22nd. February 1775 : Captain 70th. Regt. 6th. June 1777

Served with the 7th. during the early stages of the War of independence, later ADC to General Prescott.

Taken prisoner at Rhode Island

BEATTY, John Walwyn CB: Ensign 2nd. Regt. 3rd. June 1795: Captain Royal Fusiliers 19th. August 1804. Served at Martinique and Salamanca, Orthes, Toulouse (Gold Medal) New Orleans. Died at Windsor Barracks 2nd. July 1823 age 46 years.

BLAKENEY, Field Marshal Rt. Hon. Sir Edward:



Cornet 8th. Light Dragoons 28th February 1794. Served with 121st. Foot, 99th. Regt., 17th. Foot, 47th. Foot, Major Royal Fusiliers 24th. March 1804. Field Marshal 9th. November 1823: Served West Indies, Holland, Copenhagen, 1807, Martinique, Busaco, Albuhera, Aldea de Ponte, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, Pampluna, Pyrenees, Nivelle, New Orleans, Capture of Paris. Gold Medal with 5 clasps, Silver Medal 4 clasps: K.C.B., Knight of Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. Died at his home in Chelsea on 2nd August 1868. Senior Field Marshal of the British Army.

BRICE, Arthur Hill: Ensign 10th. Foot 27th. August 1756: Captain 121st. Regt: Royal Fusiliers 28th. November 1766 : retired 1777 : Died at High Street Marylebone, 8th. May 1817. Served with the 7th in war of Independence, prisoner at Fort Chamblé.

CAMERON, Donald ; Lieut. Royal Fusiliers 7th. May 1811 : served with 1st. Bn. in the Peninsular War - Medal + 6 Clasps : New Orleans 1815 : To 60th. Foot 1819
Died 3rd. August 1870

CLARKE, Sir Alured G.C.B.:



Ensign 50th. Ft. aged 14 years/ Captain 5th. Ft./Lieut. Colonel Royal Fusiliers 10th. March 1777: 13th. Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers 21st. August 1801: Field Marshal 22nd. July 1830: Served Seven Years War; American War of Independence; Capture of Cape of Good Hope; India : Died 16th. September 1832

CLEAVELAND, Samuel : Ensign 95th. Ft. 2nd. November 1762 : Lieut. Royal Fusiliers 26th. March 1777: served in early years of American War of Independence: retired 1777. Died at Lymington April 1816.

CLIFFE, Walter: Ensign 28th. Ft. 22nd. December 1776: Lieut. Royal Fusiliers 9th. June 1778: Served American War of Independence, Siege of Charlestown : Lieut. General 4th. June 1814; Died at Taunton 13th. July 1816

CROSBIE, William: Ensign 38th. Ft. 16th. July 1757: Major Royal Fusiliers 29th. October 1778: American War of Independence: Barrack Master General 1780: Died 16th. June 1798.

DESPARD, John: Ensign 12th. Foot 21st. April 1760 : Lieut. Royal Fusiliers 13th. June 1789: Embarked with regiment for Quebec March 1773; returned to England on recruiting service 1774: Rejoined May 1775 and was at St. John's when that post surrendered in November 1775.

Having been exchanged he served in the 1777 campaign. Present at Charlestown, the Carolinas and Virginia with Lord Cornwallis.: Saw twenty four engagements, had two horses shot under him, thrice shipwrecked, once taken prisoner. As an Ensign, aged 15 years, had the Colour of his regiment shot out of his hand.

D'ESTE, Sir Augustus Frederick K.C.H.: Born 1794, son of Duke of Sussex
Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 26th.September 1811: Served at New Orleans as ADC to Sir John Lambert. : Died 28th.December 1848

DUFFE, William: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 14th.December 1770: Capt 26th.Foot 9th.April 1777: American War of Independence ?

FORD, James: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 15th.August 1775 : American War of Independence ?: Died 1813

GEORGE, John: Ensign 44th.Ft. 28th.February 1810: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 7th.November 1811: With 1st.Bn. at Siege and storming of Badajoz 1812 (wounded four times): Served at New Orleans 1815: Died 1858

GREAVES, Richard: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 16th.July 1812: Served at New Orleans 1815: Died 69 Chester Square London, 22nd.May 1872

HACKETT, Richard: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 26th.October 1807: Served in Peninsular War - Medal with 6 clasps : Served New Orleans 1815: Died at Corfu 13th.July 1848

HAMER, Ibbetson: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 27th.October 1772: Served American War of Independence: Prisoner at Fort Chamblé : Died at York December 1789.

HARLING, William: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 18th.August 1778: American War of Independence- Prisoner at Cowpens: Retired April 1787.

HARRISON, John: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 4th.February 1767: Quarter-Master 25th.March 1771: American War of Independence - Prisoner at Fort Chamblé.

HELVAR, Charles: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 1776: American War of Independence Killed in Action at Cowpens 17th.January 1781.

HELVAR, John: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 26th.February 1780 : American War of Independence : retired 28th.January 1728

HENRY, George: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 25th.October 1807 : Served with 2nd.Bn. Oporto, Talavera and Busaco: with 1st.Bn. at Albuhera, Aldea de Ponte, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria and Orthes : Killed in Action at New Orleans 8th.January 1815.

HOGAN, John: Quarter Master Royal Fusiliers 25th.September 1806 : Landed with 2nd.Bn. present at Oporto, Vittoria, and Busaco : with 1st.Bn. at Albuhera, Aldea de Ponte, Badajoz, Orthes. Served at New Orleans. Died at Dublin 24th.February 1825

HUTCHISON, Joseph: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 26th.April 1810: Served Peninsular War - Albuhera, Aldea de Ponte, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian. New Orleans 1815.

KING, George: Captain Royal Fusiliers 18th.April 1805 : 2nd. Bn. at Oporto, Talavera : 1st.Bn. Busaco, Albuhera, Aldea de Ponte, Badajoz, Salamanca, Orthes, Toulouse (Gold Medal for Badajoz) Killed in Action at New Orleans 1815.

LANE, William: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 11th.October 1779-1785 : American War of Independence ?

LAYARD, Anthony Lewis: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 4th.April 1771 : Served Canada: American War of Independence: Died 7th.June 1823.

LEDHAM, John: Quarter Master (from Quarter Master Sgt) 20th.April 1826.
Served with 1st.Bn. at Copenhagen 1807 : Peninsular War- Medal 7 clasps : New Orleans 1815: Appointed Military Knight of Windsor : Died Windsor Castle 1st.December 1855.

LE MAISTRE, Francis: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 18th.July 1766:
American War of Independence ?

L'ESTRANGE, Alured Henry: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 4th.April 1811:
Served Peninsular War and New Orleans.

L'ESTRANGE, Thomas: Lieuteant Royal Fusiliers (from 54th.Ft.) 11th.August 1778.
American War of Independence: Wounded at Cowpens.
Died 8th.March 1845

LLOYD, Thomas: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 22nd.November 1775 :
American War of Independence ?

LORENTZ, Charles, *Baron von* : Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 2nd.August 1810: Wounded at
Albuhera; Medal + 6 clasps: Wounded at New Orleans: Died 6th.February 1873.

MAGENIS Henry Arthur: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 4th.March 1813:
Served Penisular War, Medal with 3 clasps: New Orleans 1815: Died 14th.Novemebr 1852.

MAHONEY, Matthew Mahoney, MD: Asst.Surgeon Royal Fusiliers 29th.September 1808:
Served peninsular War - Medal + 13 clasps: New Orleans 1815: Served 27 years with the
Royal Fusiliers: Died 1, Walpole St. Chelsea, 25th.January 1868

MARSHALL, Matthew: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 7th.November 1778:
American War of Independence - Killed in Action at Cowpens 19th.January 1781.

MORGAN, Edward : Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 4th.February 1808: Served Peninsular War
- Medal + 8 clasps: New Orleans 1815: Died 11th.May 1861

MULLINS, Thomas Townsend Aremberg, (later Baron Ventry)



Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 5th.February 1807: Served Peninsular War;
severely wounded in the thigh at Albuhera, and left for dead. Recovered, but
retained musket ball in his leg. Wounded at New Orleans 1815. Became
3rd.Baron Vestry October 1827. Assumed surname of De Moleyns in 1841.
Died Co.Kerry 18th.June 1868

MUTER, Robert: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 3rd.March 1808: Served 2nd.Bn. in Peninsular
War - Medal + 1 clasp: New Orleans 1815 commanding right advance: Died Canada
26th.October 1874.

NEWMARSH, Timothy: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 30th.December 1775 :
American War of Independence - commanded at Cowpens - wounded. Died 16th.May 1802

NUGENT, George (afterwards Sir George) Bart G.C.B.
American War of Independence : Died 11th.march 1849.

OWEN, Humphrey: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 27th.February 1761:
American War of Independence:

PAKENHAM, Sir Edward Hon Edward Michael (afterwards Hon Sir Edward G.C.B)



Born 19th.March 1798 at Longford Castle Co.Meath, second son of 2nd.Baron Longford: Ensign 89th.Ft. 28th.February 1794: Captain 92nd.Ft. May 1794: Major 33rd.Light Dragoons 6th.December 1794:23rd.Light Dragoons 1798 Lieut. Colonel 64th.Ft. 17th.October 1799:Royal Fusiliers 5th.May 1801: Colonel in the Army 25th.October 1809: Major General 1st.January 1812.: This distinguished officer was appointed to command the newly raised 2nd.Bn. Royal Fusiliers: Commanded 1st.Bn at Copenhagen in 1807; Capture of Martinique 1809; Served in Peninsular War (Gold Medal for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, G.C.B) In 1814 appointed to command (*in place of General Sir Robert Ross the man who burnt the White House*) the

expedition against New Orleans, and was killed at the storming of the American lines on 8th.January 1815. His body was pickled in a barrel of rum, and returned to the family home in Ireland. A memorial was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, London

Brother-in-Law to Field Marshal, HG The 1st.Duke of Wellington



The sword presented to Lieutenant Colonel, The Hon Edward Pakenham 64th.(2nd.Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot By the inhabitants of the Danish Island of St.Croix, Virgin Islands, 1802

*"TO THE HONBLE. LIEUT. COLL.PAKENHAM
as a Testimony
OF HIS MILITARY MERIT & PRIVATE WORTH 1802"*

The sword was made by John Ray and James Montague of London, and has a stirrup hilt of cast and chased gold

PEACOCKE, George: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 7th.January 1767: Served in the American War of Independence: Died in America 1781.

PRESCOTT, Richard: Lieut. Colonel Royal 19th.November 1761:10th. Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers 12th.November 1776: Served, first in command of the 7th.Fusiliers and subsequently as a Major General in the American War of Independence, and was captured, first at Montreal in November 1775, and then at Rhode Island on 10th.July 1776. Died in Queen Anne Street, London 21st.November 1778.

PRIDEAUX, Edmund: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 6th.November 1778
Served in the American War of Independence

RAWSTORNE, James: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 17th.May 1779: Retired 1785
Served in the American War of Independence

REYNETT, Henry James: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 29th.November 1779:
Paymaster 27th.June 1798: Served in the American War of Independence ?

ROBISON, James: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 12th.October 1804: Capture of Martinique, Orthes 1814 : New Orleans 1815: Died 4th.July 1832

SELWYN, Henry Charles: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 25th.December 1770 : Quarter Master 12th.May 1773 : Served in the American War of Independence ?

SUTTLEWORTH, Edmund: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 9th.April 1777
Served in the American War of Independence ?

SHUTTLEWORTH, James: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 21st.July 1779
Served in the American War of Independence ?

SHUTTLEWORTH, John Ashton: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 20th.May 1772
Served in the American War of Independence : Taken prisoner at Fort Chamblé
Died 16th.July 1794

STOPFORD, Hon Joseph: Captain Royal Fusiliers 20th.November 1764:
Served in the American War of Independence: Commanded at Fort Chamblé where he was compelled to surrender, 20th.Octoboe 1775 : Exchanged in 1776 for American officers taken at the Cedars. Died 29th.June 1786.

SWEENEY, Michael, MD: Asst. Surgeon Royal Fusiliers 26th.July 1810: Served Peninsular War, Albuhera, Orthes ; New Orleans 1815 : Died 13th.January 1839

SYMES, Charles Jefferys : Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 9th.November 1778 : Adjutant 12th.May 1784 ; Served in the American War of Independence

TAYLOR, Thomas: Quarter Master Royal Fusiliers 29th.November 1777 :
Retired or Died 1781 Served in the American War of Independence

TWYSDEN, Sir William Jervis Bt.: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 14th.October 1778.
Served in the American War of Independence : Retired 1784 : Died 3rd.February 1834

WALKER, Robert: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 20th.April 1778 ; Quarter Master 13th.October 1790: Served in the American War of Independence 1776-83
Brigade Major to HRH the Duke of Kent in Canada and Nova Scotia. : Died 23rd.July 1842

WYLLY, Alexander Campbell , CB : Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 11th.July 1805: Served at Martinique, Busaco, Albuhera, Badajoz : .A.D.C. to Major General Pakenham : Served New Orleans 1815. After Pakenham's death he was sent home with despatches from Sir John Lambert : Served as A.A.G. at Battle of Waterloo (Medal, Brevet Colonel & CB)
Died at Malta 10th.November 1827

