



Reproduction 42<sup>nd</sup> or Royal Highland Regt. Officer's Uniform Button

## **Introduction to *Kilts & Courage*, Volume II**

### Purpose:

In his 1822 book, *Sketches of the Character, Manners, and Present State of the Highlanders of Scotland; with Details of the Military Service of the Highland Regiments*,<sup>1</sup> Col. David Stewart explained the difficulties in documenting the history of the Highland regiments due to the loss of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. records. Stewart, who joined the regiment in 1787 as an Ensign from Half-pay of the 77<sup>th</sup> (Atholl) Highlanders, explained that “*When the Forty-second regiment was removed from Dublin to Donaghadee*<sup>2</sup> in the year 1771, the baggage was sent round by sea. The vessel having it on board was unfortunately driven on shore by a gale of wind, and wrecked; the greater part of the cargo and baggage was lost, and the portion saved, especially the regimental books and records, was much injured. A misfortune somewhat similar occurred, when the army, under the Earl of Moira, landed at Ostend<sup>3</sup> in June 1794. The transports were ordered round to Helvoetsluys<sup>4</sup>, with orders to wait the further movements of the troops. But the vessels had not been long there, when the enemy invaded Holland in great force, and, entering Helvoetsluys, seized on the transports in the harbour. Among the number of vessels taken were those which had conveyed the Forty-second to Flanders, having on board every article of regimental baggage, except the knapsacks with which the Officers and soldiers had landed at Ostend in light marching order. Along with the baggage, a well-selected library, and, what was more to be regretted, all that remained of the historical records of the regiment, from the period of its formation till the year 1793, fell into the hands of the enemy.”

Copies of many of the records of the regiment were maintained in government offices and officer letters and journals. The purpose of this Volume is to replace, reconstruct and reassemble the records of the Officers of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Highlanders during the period of the American War for Independence.

### The Officers:

One hundred and ten officers and staff served in the 42<sup>nd</sup> or Royal Highland Regiment between the departure of the regiment from Ireland on July 24, 1775 and October 5, 1783 when the regiment embarked to sail from New York to Halifax, Nova Scotia at the end of the American war.

Of the 110 total officers and staff assigned to the 42<sup>nd</sup> or Royal Highland Regt. during the period of the American War for Independence and including their service in other units:

- None were killed in action.
- 1.8% died of wounds received in battle.
- 8.2% died of illness or accidents.
- 10% were wounded in action.
- 11.8% were prisoners of war.
- 9.1% had prior warrant or non-commissioned service.
- 13.6% were appointed from Half-pay.
- 17.2% came from other regiments (not Half-Pay).
- 24.5% left 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. for other regiments.
  - 7.3% transferred to 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt.
- 17.3% were reduced on Half-pay in the 42<sup>nd</sup> or other Regts.
- 34.5% achieved field grade rank during their careers.
  - 7.3% achieved general officer rank during their careers.
  - 8.2% were assigned to army command or staff positions.
- 26.4% did not serve with the regiment in America, due to service in the Additional Companies, promotions, refusal of commissions, commissions late in the war, Major of Brigade duty, etc.

Table One below provides the detailed listings of these officers.

“Establishment” of the 42<sup>nd</sup> or Royal Highland Regiment, June 25, 1775:

On Aug. 14, 1775 Secretary at War Viscount Barrington wrote to Lt. Gen. John, Duke of Argyll, Commander-in-Chief, North Britain (i.e. Scotland), forwarding a copy of the revised staffing authorization or “Establishment” for the 42<sup>nd</sup> or Royal Highland Regiment. Lord Barrington wrote “Enclosed I send your Grace a Copy of the Establishment of the 42<sup>d</sup> /or Royal Highland/ Regiment of Foot, including the Augmentation ordered to be made to the Regiment...” and included the listing:

*“Establishment of the 42<sup>d</sup>./or Royal Highland/ Regiment of Foot from 25<sup>th</sup>. June 1775*

1 Colonel and Captain  
1 Lieutenant Colonel and Captain  
1 Major and Captain  
7 Captains more  
22 Lieutenants  
8 Ensigns  
1 Chaplain  
1 Adjutant  
1 Quarter-Master  
1 Surgeon  
2 Surgeon’s Mates  
50 Serjeants  
50 Corporals  
20 Drummers  
2 Pipers  
1000 Private Men  
1.168”<sup>5</sup>

The “*and Captain*” listing indicates the Colonel, Lt. Colonel and Major would also have their own companies to command in addition to their senior officer duties. Of these, only the regimental colonel was authorized a Capt. Lieutenant to command his company in his absence. Of note are the bagpipers assigned in place of the fifers that would normally be listed in English regiments.

#### 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Organization in America and Field Officers:

Upon arrival in America in the summer of 1776, the large 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. was split into two temporary or provisional battalions. Maj. William Murray, of the Murrays of Lintrose, commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion. Brevet-Maj. William Grant, of the Grants of Rothiemurchus, commanded the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion. Lt. Col. Thomas Stirling, Younger of Ardoch, retained overall command of the regiment. The Colonel of the regiment, Gen. Lord John Murray, son of the Duke of Atholl, did not serve with the regiment in America.

One of the ten companies that sailed for America, Capt. John Smith’s, was captured at sea by the rebel navy and the two flank companies (Grenadiers and Light Infantry) were withdrawn from the regiment to serve in composite army light infantry and grenadier battalions. The remaining seven companies were split into the two line battalions. Two “*Additional Companies*” under Capt. Alexander Donaldson and Capt. James M<sup>c</sup>Pherson remained in Scotland for recruiting, until 1778 when the 2<sup>nd</sup> Additional Company was sent to reinforce Newfoundland, Canada.

Brevet-Maj. Grant’s 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion in America formed in Aug. 1776 is often confused with the “official” 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. raised in Scotland in 1779-80, under Gen. Lord John Murray and Lt. Col. Norman MacLeod of MacLeod, which sailed for South Africa and later India in 1781. When the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion was raised in Scotland, the companies in America became known as the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. in the annual Army Lists. One Captain from the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion and all the officers in the 1<sup>st</sup> Additional Company in Scotland and 2<sup>nd</sup> Additional Company at Newfoundland, Canada were transferred to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion in Scotland. At the same time the companies in America retained their temporary two-battalion formation. The officers from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion in Scotland and India are not, for the most part, included in the enclosed appendixes, except for their prior service, if any, in the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion. The names of Lt. Col. MacLeod’s 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion officers are, however, shown in the copies of the annual Army Lists provided in this volume in Appendix K: Annual Army Lists

To help understand the role of the officers of this volume the following definitions of officer duties from *A Military Dictionary*, dated 1778, are provided: <sup>6</sup>

*Field Officers, are those who have a command over a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major.*

*Colonel. The commander in chief of a regiment, either horse, foot, or dragoons... Generals of horse, foot, and dragoons are usually colonels, whose authority extends particularly over each of their respective bodies...*

*Lieutenant Colonel of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons. The second officer in a regiment, and should be a man of great experience; knowing how to attack or defend a post, lead regiment to battle, and how to make a good retreat. He is to see the regiment kept to their exercise [drill], and is to know the qualifications of all the officers of the regiment. In the absence of the colonel he commands the regiment...*

*Major of a Regiment of Horse or Foot, is the next officer to the lieutenant colonel, and generally made from the eldest [senior] captain. he is to take care that the regiment be well exercised, that it be drawn up in good order at a review, or upon a parade, or any other occasion; to see it*

*march in good order, and to rally it in case of being broke. He is the only officer among the foot that is allowed to be on horseback in time of action, that he may be the readier to execute the colonel's orders, either in advancing or drawing off the regiment. He has an adjutant appointed for his assistant.*

#### Company Officers:

Each battalion company in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. was authorized one Captain, two Lieutenants and one Ensign. The Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies were authorized a Captain and three Lieutenants with no Ensigns, due to their need for more experienced officers. Because the Highland companies were considerably larger than in English regiments an extra Lieutenant per company was authorized.

The Colonel of the regiment, Gen. Lord John Murray, was also the captain of a company, but a Capt. Lieutenant was assigned to regiments to command the Colonel's company as most regimental colonels were also senior officers in the army with higher level assignments.

#### Definitions of Company Officer Duties from *A Military Dictionary*, 1778:

*Captain. The commander in chief of a company of foot, or troop of horse, or dragoons. He is to march, or fight, at the head of his company... He ought to be very vigilant, and acquainted with the dispositions of all his men.*

*Captain-Lieutenant. The commanding officer of the colonel's troops, or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest [junior] captain, tho' in reality he is only lieutenant, the colonel being himself captain...*

*Lieutenant of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons. The second officer in the troop or company, who commands in the absence of the captain... He ought to inspect the actions of the serjeants and corporals, to keep them to their duty, and take care of every thing that is necessary to the company; to see them exercise, to cause them to keep their arms-clean and fit for service, and to see that the soldiers be provided with powder and ball.*

*Ensign. The officer that carries the colours among the foot; and is the lowest commission officer in the company, being subordinate to the captain and lieutenant. It is an honourable and proper post for a young gentleman, at first coming into the army. He has the charge of the Ensign in battle, and is to die rather than lose his colours...*

In earlier wars, the ensign in each company carried his own company's color or flag. By the time of the American war for Independence, only two of the eight ensigns in the regiment carried colors, one being the King's color and the second the regimental color. The other six ensigns served as company line officers.

#### Staff/Warrant Officers and Volunteers:

Lord Murray's company also listed the regimental staff (sometime called Warrant Officers) consisting of the chaplain, adjutant, quarter master, surgeon, and one or two surgeon's mates. When the temporary 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion was formed in America, a lieutenant and sergeant drawn from the companies were appointed adjutant and quarter master respectively.

Because of army requirements to fill staff department positions, the companies rarely had the full complement of officers. Two captains from the regiment served as brigade majors, the principal staff

officers to brigade commanders. Several lieutenants were assigned to serve in the offices of the army's Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, and Engineer. The lieutenant colonel and two majors were also captains of companies and accordingly, the senior lieutenants in those companies commanded those companies in action.

A number of officers are listed initially as Volunteers. These prospective officers, sometimes called "cadets," served in the ranks as they waited for vacant ensigncies to arise.

Definitions of Staff/Warrant Officer Duties and Volunteers from *A Military Dictionary*, 1778:

*Adjutant... An officer who eases the major of part of the burthen of his duty, and performs it all in his absence. He receives the orders every night from the brigade major; which after carrying them to the colonel, he delivers them out to the serjeants in the ring. When detachments are to be made, he gives the number to be furnished by each company, and assigns the hour and place of rendezvous. He also places the guards, distributes ammunition, &c...*

*Quarter Master. An officer whose principal business is to look after the quarters of the soldiers... Every regiment of foot has a quarter master...*

*Quarter Master of Foot. An officer who takes care of encamping the regiment. He attends the quarter master general upon a march, to know where the ground is for the regiment, which he divides among the companies.*

*Volunteers. Gentlemen, who, without having any certain post, pay, or employment, in the forces under command, put themselves at their own expence upon warlike expeditions, and run into dangers only to gain honour and employment.*

*CADET. A young gentleman, who, to learn experience, and wait for preferment, carries arms as a private man in a company of foot. He differs from a volunteer because he receives the pay of a common soldier; whereas a volunteer serves without pay...*

The Chaplain's duties are not included in the 1778 *Military Dictionary*, but a good example can be found in the 71<sup>st</sup> or Fraser Highlanders Standing orders of the same period as follows:

*Chaplain. The Chaplain is to be indefatigable in the attention to the morals of the Corps; He is to consider it his indispensable duty by precept and good example, to check the Spirit of Vice, and promote a love for virtue. He is to visit the Sick, Administer consolation to the Afflicted, and at his leisure hours pay a charitable regard to the School of the Battalion.*

*The Corps to attend divine Service regularly every Sunday...<sup>7</sup>*

#### Name Conventions:

In the Appendixes to the volume, where there are spelling variations in the officers' names, precedence is given to the spelling used by the officer in his signature, followed next by the name used in the regimental succession book, or other army documents. For ease of use the alphabetical listings treat names beginning with "M" and "Mac" the same, since the first is merely an abbreviation for the second.

Because there were Eighteenth-century author Dr. Samuel Johnson described the practice saying: "*It is usual to call gentlemen in Scotland by the name of their possessions, as Raasay, Bernera, Loch Buy, a practice necessary in countries inhabited by clans, where all that live in the same territory have one name, and therefore must be therefore discriminated by some addition...*" In addition, in the following list, the heirs to an estate are titled as "Younger of."

### Commission Date Conventions:

Because commission dates were published in multiple sources, this information often varies. Commission power was granted to the Commander-in-Chiefs in America, and therefore can predate the commissions announced by the War Office in *The London Gazette*, which was considered the official announcement of commissions. Accordingly the dates provided for the officers below are prioritized by source in the following sequence:

1. Actual date on the King's Commission.
2. Date published in General Orders in America.
3. Dates published in the annotated War Office copy of the Annual Army Lists (App. E.).
4. *The London Gazette*.
5. Family or secondary accounts of the officers.

### Individual Officer Appendixes:

Six officers had particularly interesting individual stories, which warranted specific appendixes. As a young man, Capt. John Rutherford was taken prisoner by the Indians near Detroit in 1763 prior to joining the regiment and left a detailed account of his captivity (App. C). Lt. John Macdonald served over thirty years as an enlisted man and as an officer in the army and left one of the few autobiographies of an officer of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. (App. D). Capt. James Campbell, who was serving as Major of Brigade to his uncle, Maj. Gen. John Campbell of Strachur, was taken prisoner at the surrender of Pensacola, West Florida in 1781 and was held hostage for two and a half years by the Spanish Army (App. E). Ens. David Sutherland was Court-martialed in Sept. 1781 and the transcript and background of the charges are provided. (App. F) Lt. John Young was one of only two American Loyalist to serve as an officer in the regiment, and as a result of his service his extensive properties in Pennsylvania were confiscated by the rebel state government. Young made a claim for restitution to the Loyalist Claims Commission (App. G). Finally, after completing his military service, Lt. Lord William Murray was imprisoned for debts and while in prison attempted an escape. The documents associated with his imprisonment and subsequent death in Newgate Prison, London are included. (App. H.)

### Notes to the Introduction to *Kilts & Courage*, Volume II:

1. *Sketches or the Character, Manners, and Present State of the Highlanders of Scotland; with Details of the Military Service of the Highland Regiments*, Vol. I, 2nd Ed., Col. David Stewart, Printed for Archibald Constable, Edinburgh, 1822, Google Books, pp. vi –vii.
2. Donaghadee is a port city on the east coast of Ireland.
3. Ostend, Belgium.
4. Hellevoetsluis, Netherlands.
5. The National Archives, United Kingdom (hereafter TNA), War Office Out-Letters, General Letters, July 1775-Nov. 1775 at WO4/94, pp. 130-131 (f. 68).
6. *A Military Dictionary, Explaining and Describing the Technical Terms, Phrases, Works, and Machines, used in the Science of War*, Printed for G. Robinson, London, 1778, Google Books.
7. "Standing Regimental Orders in America," Order Book of 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn., 71<sup>st</sup> Regt.

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**Table One**

**Officer Casualties, Transfers and Reductions During the American War for Independence**

Category N. of Officers / %	Officer Names	Dates, Place or Notes
110 Total Officers and Staff		
Killed in Action 0 or 0%	None	
Died of Wounds 2 or 1.8%	Ens. Alexander Mackenzie Lt. Harry Gilchrist	Sept. 21, 1776, Wounded Sept. 16, Harlem Heights, N.Y. Aug. 26, 1778, Grenadier, wounded and captured June 28, Monmouth, N. J.
Died of Illness or Accidents 9 or 8.2%	Lt. William Rose Brev.-Lt. Col. William Murray Quarter Master Colin Smith Lt. Alexander MacLeod Lt. Allan McLean Brev.-Maj. John Smith Lt. James Cramond Capt. Patrick Graham  Lt. James Campbell	Sept. 16, 1777, Scotland, Illness Nov. 2, 1777, Lt. Col., 27 <sup>th</sup> Regt., Philadelphia, Fever. Dec. 20, 1779, Suicide, New York May 15, 1780, Charleston, S.C., Magazine explosion Jan. 1, 1781, Drowned when ship sank July, 25, 1781, Paulus Hook, N. J. Aug. 30, 1781, New York, Fever Oct. 23, 1781, Maj., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt., Fever enroute to India July 4, 1782, Capt., 77 <sup>th</sup> Atholl Highlanders, Ireland
Wounded in Action 11 or 10%	Brev.-Maj. Duncan McPherson  Capt. John McIntosh Lt. Patrick Graham Lt. Normand MacLeod  Lt. William Stewart Capt. Alexander, Earl Balcarres Lt. James Stewart Capt. David Anstruther Lt. Alexander Grant, Sr. Maj. Gen. Thomas Stirling Ens. David Sutherland	Sept. 16, 1776, Harlem Heights, N. Y. May 10, 1777, Piscataway, N. J., " <i>Slight scratch on the head</i> " Sept. 16, 1776, Harlem Heights, N. Y. Nov. 16, 1776, Fort Washington, N.Y., Arm Nov. 16, 1776, Fort Washington, N. Y., Neck and back Apr. 25, 1780, Capt. Lt., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders, Charleston, S. C. May 10, 1777, Piscataway, N. J., Thigh July 6, 1777, Maj., 53 <sup>rd</sup> Regt., Hubbardton, Vermont  Oct. 4, 1777, Ens., 5 <sup>th</sup> Regt., Germantown, Pa. Mar. 23, 1780, Hackensack, N. J. Apr. 5, 1780, Charleston, S.C., Shoulder blade June 18, 1780, Elizabethtown, N. J., Thigh June 20-22, 1781, Pleasant Valley and Middleton, New Jersey, " <i>a scratch in the thigh</i> "
Prisoner of War 13 or 11.8%	Maj. Walter Home Lt. John Young  Brev.-Maj. John Smith  Lt. Robert Franklin  Lt. Harry Munro Ens. John Campbell Capt. Alexander, Earl Balcarres	1775, Capt., 7 <sup>th</sup> Regt., Canada, Exchanged Dec. 1776 Mar. 11, 1776, Pa. Loyalists, Shipwrecked, Long Island, N. Y., Released from parole about Oct. 1777 May 29, 1776, Capt., Transport <i>Oxford</i> , Released before Dec. 9, 1776. May 29, 1776, Transport <i>Oxford</i> , Released before Dec. 9, 1776 May 29, 1776, Transport <i>Oxford</i> , Exchanged Feb. 7, 1777. May 29, 1776, Transport <i>Oxford</i> , Exchanged Feb. 7, 1777. Oct. 1777, Lt. Col., 24 <sup>th</sup> Regt., Saratoga, N.Y., Released from Parole, May 1783

	Lt. Harry Gilchrist Capt. James Campbell	June 1778, Monmouth, N. J., Died of wounds in captivity. May 9, 1781, Pensacola, Fla., Held hostage by Spanish until Dec. 1783.
	Lt. John Macdonald	May 9, 1781, Maj., Md. Loyalists, Pensacola, Fla., Retired Nov. 30, 1781.
	Brev.-Lt. Col. Duncan M <sup>c</sup> Pherson	Oct. 1781, Maj., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders, Yorktown, Va., Released from Parole, May 1783
	Capt. George Dalrymple	Oct. 1781, Yorktown, Va., Released from Parole, May 1783
	Lt. James Stewart	Oct. 1781, Yorktown, Va., Released from Parole, May 1783
Prior Warrant or Non-commissioned service	Capt. John Peebles Lt. John Macdonald Lt. John Gregor Lt. James Stirling Lt. and Adj. Hugh Fraser Lt. John Oswald Ens. James Rose Surg. William Robertson Quarter Master Colin Smith Quarter Master Hector M <sup>c</sup> Lean	Surg. Mate, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Va. Regt. and 77 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders Sgt., 32 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. Sgt. Major, 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. Sgt., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. Sgt. Major, 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. Sgt., 18 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Sgt. Major, 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. Surg. Mate, 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. Quarter Master Sgt., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. Quarter Master Sgt., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt.
10 or 9.1%		
Appointed from Half-Pay	Brev.-Lt. Col. Duncan M <sup>c</sup> Pherson Lt. George MacKenzie Lt. Norman M <sup>c</sup> Leod [Fernilea] Lt. Harry Munro Lt. John Gregor Lt. James Cameron Lt. John Robertson Lt. Dugald Campbell Lt. Normand MacLeod [Cyprus] Lt. John Grant [Rippachie] Lt. Alexander Munro Lt. John Macdonald Lt. William Rose Lt. Harry Gilchrist Lt. John Harris	Jan. 16, 1775, Capt., 89 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders Aug. 25, 1775, Lt., 87 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders Aug. 25, 1775, Lt., 69 <sup>th</sup> Regt., Declined Commission. Aug. 26, 1775, Lt., 78 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders Aug. 27, 1775, Lt., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. Aug. 28, 1775, Lt., 101 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders Aug. 29, 1775, Lt., Capt. W. Robertson's Highland Ind. Co. Aug. 30, 1775, Lt., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 105 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders Aug. 31, 1775, Lt., 1 <sup>st</sup> Bn., 105 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders Sept. 1, 1775, Lt., 111 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Sept. 2, 1775, Lt., 77 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders Sept. 3, 1775, Lt., 101 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders Jan. 23, 1776, Lt., 87 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders Mar. 6, 1776, Lt., 89 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders May 26, 1780, Lt., 122 <sup>nd</sup> Regt., 3-way transaction - never served in regt.
15 or 13.6%		
Came from other Regiments (not Half-pay)	Lt. Robert Rollo Lt. William Stewart Lt. James Cramond Lt. John Young Lt. Kenneth Callander Lt. James Graham Capt. James Campbell Lt. Alexander Cumine Ens. Alexander Home Capt. David Anstruther Lt. Henry David Fraser Ens. John. Oswald Capt. Hay Macdowal Ens. James Spens Lt. the Hon. George Fraser Lt. John Ritchie	Aug. 26, 1775, Vol., 60 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Sep. 4, 1775, 1 <sup>st</sup> Lt., Marines Sept. 5, 1775, Lt., Margrave of Baden Aug. 3, 1778, Ens., Penn. Loyalists Aug. 15, 1778, Volunteer, 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders Aug. 18, 1778, Ens., 57 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Sept. 17, 1778, Lt., 57 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Sept. 17, 1778, Ens., 52 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. Aug. 26, 1778, Ens., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders Dec. 6, 1778, Lt., 26 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Nov. 23, 1778, Ens., 64 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Aug. 25, 1778, Sgt., 18 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Sept. 20, 1779, Lt., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 71 <sup>st</sup> Regt. (Additional Co.) June 5, 1778, Ens., Southern Fencibles May 31, 1780, Lt., 88 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Sept. 6, 1780, Ens., 44 <sup>th</sup> Regt.
19 or 17.2%		



	Lt. George Stuart Maj. Walter Home Lt. John Nesmyth	Sept. 1, 1781, Lt., 82 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. Apr. 28, 1782, Capt., 7 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Oct. 14, 1782, Lt., 69 <sup>th</sup> Regt.
Left 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. for other regiments	Capt. Alexander, Earl Balcarres Lt. John Graham Lt. James Graham Surg. Alexander Potts Brev.-Lt. Col. William Murray Lt. Thomas Lyttelton Lt. William Stewart Capt. Alexander Donaldson Capt. Hon. George Mackenzie Lt. George MacKenzie Lt. Lord William Murray Lt. Alexander Munro Lt. David Crawford Surg. Mate James Mitchell Lt. James Campbell Ens. John Robertson Lt. James Graham Lt. Harry Munro Lt. John Robertson Lt. Normand MacLeod [Cyprus] Surg. Mate Donald Smith	Dec. 9, 1775, Maj., 53 <sup>rd</sup> Regt.  Aug. 23, 1776, Capt. Lt., 1 <sup>st</sup> Bn., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders May 8, 1777, Capt., 57 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Sept. 11, 1777, Surg., General Hospital Oct. 5, 1777, Lt. Col., 27 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Oct. 7, 1777, Lt., 5 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Oct. 29, 1777, Lt., Capt. Coote's Ind. Co. of Invalids Dec. 19, 1777, Maj., 76 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders Dec. 20, 1777, Maj., 73 <sup>rd</sup> Highlanders Dec. 20, 1777, Capt., 73 <sup>rd</sup> Highlanders Dec. 30, 1777, Capt., 77 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders Jan. 23, 1778, Capt., 83 <sup>rd</sup> Regt. Jan. 24, 1778, Capt. Lt., 83 <sup>rd</sup> Regt. Apr. 4, 1778, Surg. Mate, 37 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Aug. 4, 1778, Capt., 77 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders Nov. 8, 1778, Lt., 1 <sup>st</sup> Bn., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders Nov. 23, 1778, Lt., 64 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Feb. 2, 1779, Capt. Lt., 1 <sup>st</sup> Bn., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders Aug. 24, 1779, Capt., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders Aug. 25, 1779, Capt. Lt., 1 <sup>st</sup> Bn., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders  Nov. 24, 1779, Ens., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 84 <sup>th</sup> Regt. – Royal Highland Emigrants Apr. 9, 1780, Capt. Lt., 95 <sup>th</sup> Regt. May 31, 1780, Lt., 88 <sup>th</sup> Regt., 3-way transaction- never served in regt. Dec. 31, 1780, Maj., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders  Apr. 28, 1781, Capt., 37 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Feb. 13, 1782, Col., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders May 4, 1782, Capt. Lt., 4 <sup>th</sup> Bn., 60 <sup>th</sup> Regt.
Transferred to 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt.	Capt. Patrick Graham Capt. Hay Macdowal Lt. John Gregor/McGregor Lt. John Grant [Auchindown] Lt. Dougald Campbell Lt. Alexander Macgregor Ens. James Spens Ens. John. Oswald	Mar. 21, 1780, Maj., from Additional Co. Mar. 21, 1780, Capt., from 1 <sup>st</sup> Bn. Mar. 22, 1780, Capt., from Additional Co. Mar. 21, 1780, Lt., from Additional Co. Mar. 21, 1780, Lt., from Additional Co. Mar. 21, 1780, Lt., from Additional Co. Mar. 21, 1780, Lt., from Additional Co. Mar. 22, 1780, Lt., from Additional Co.
8 or 7.3%		
Reduced on Half-Pay	Lt. James Cameron	Jan. 23, 1776, Declined commission and exchanged to Half-Pay 87 <sup>th</sup> Regt.,
19 or 17.3%	Lt. Norman McLeod [Fernilea] Lt. John Grant [Rippachie] Lt. James West Lt. John Young Lt. John Ritchie	Dec. 16, 1775, Declined Commission due to illness and returned to Half-Pay 69 <sup>th</sup> Regt. Mar. 6, 1776, Declined commission and exchanged to Half-Pay 89 <sup>th</sup> Regt. May 26, 1780, Lt., 3-way transaction to Half-Pay 122 <sup>nd</sup> Regt., did not serve with 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. June 24, 1783 Apr. 24, 1783, Maj., 91 <sup>st</sup> Regt.

	Lt. John Spens	May 31, 1783, Maj., 95 <sup>th</sup> Regt.
	Lt. Dugald Campbell	Aug. 24, 1783, to Canada
	Lt. William Edmondstoune	Aug. 24, 1783
	Lt. William Fraser	Aug. 24, 1783
	Lt. William Frazer	Aug. 24, 1783
	Lt. John Nesmyth	Aug. 24, 1783
	Lt. Henry Graham	Aug. 24, 1783
	Surg. Mate Donald Smith	Aug. 1783, Ens., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 84 <sup>th</sup> Regt.
	Lt. the Hon. George Fraser	Oct. 10, 1783
	Lt. James Alston	Oct. 24, 1783
	Surg. Alexander Potts	Dec. 25, 1783, Hospitals for the Forces of North America
	Maj. Gen. Thomas Stirling	June 4, 1784, Col., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders
	Ens. John Robertson	June 4, 1784, Lt., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders
Achieved Field Rank	Maj. Gen. Thomas Stirling	Dec. 12, 1770, Maj. 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt.
		Feb. 13, 1782, Col., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders
38 or 34.5%		Jan. 13, 1790, Col., 41 <sup>st</sup> Regt.
	Lt. Col. Charles Graham	Aug. 25, 1778, Maj., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt.
		Apr. 28, 1782, Lt. Col., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt.
		Oct. 18, 1793, Col. " <i>in the army</i> "
		Nov. 30, 1796, Col., Maj. Gen. Graham's Regt. – after 1798 the 5 <sup>th</sup> West India Regt.
	Brev.-Lt. Col. William Murray	Sept. 7, 1771, Maj., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt.
		Aug. 29, 1777, Lt. Col., " <i>in the army</i> "
		Oct. 5, 1777, Lt. Col., 27 <sup>th</sup> Regt.
	Brev.-Lt. Col. William Grant	July 23, 1772, Maj., " <i>in the Army</i> "
		Sept. 6, 1777, Lt. Col., " <i>in the Army</i> "
		Oct. 5, 1777, Maj., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt.
	Brev.-Lt. Col. Duncan M <sup>c</sup> Pherson	July 23, 1772, Maj., " <i>in the Army</i> "
		Dec. 31, 1780, Maj., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders
		Nov. 20, 1782, Col., " <i>in the Army</i> "
	Maj. Walter Home	Apr. 28, 1782, 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt.
	Brev.-Maj. James M <sup>c</sup> Pherson	Aug. 29, 1777, Maj., " <i>in the Army</i> "
	Brev.-Maj. John Smith	Mar. 19, 1783, Maj., " <i>in the Army</i> "
	Capt. Alexander Donaldson	June 16, 1778, Maj., 76 <sup>th</sup> Highlanders
		Sept. 5, 1782, Maj., Caledonian Band
		June 15, 1793, Maj., West Lowland Fencibles
		July 27, 1793, Lt Col., West Lowland Fencibles
	Capt. the Hon. George Mackenzie	Dec. 20, 1777, Maj., 73 <sup>rd</sup> Highlanders
		Sept. 24, 1778, Lt. Col., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 73 <sup>rd</sup> Highlanders
		Feb. 28, 1783, Col. " <i>in the Army</i> "
		Approx. Mar. 1785, Lt. Col., 73 <sup>rd</sup> Highlanders (later 71 <sup>st</sup> Highlanders)
	Capt. Archibald Erskine	Jan. 2, 1779 Maj. (effective Dec. 1778), 22 <sup>nd</sup> Regt.
		Sept. 26, 1794, Maj., Edinburgh Volunteers
	Capt. John Peebles	Dec. 12, 1798, Maj. Commandant, Irvine Volunteers
	Capt. Patrick Graham	Mar. 21, 1780, Maj., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt.
		June 13, 1782, Lt. Col., " <i>In the East Indies Only,</i> " posthumously
	Capt. George Dalrymple	Maj. Mar. 16, 1791, 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt.
		Dec. 31, 1794, Lt. Col., 19 <sup>th</sup> Regt.
		Jan. 1, 1801, Col. " <i>in the Army</i> "
	Capt. John Rutherford	Jan. 13, 1798, Maj. Commandant, Roxburghshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry
		Apr. 23, 1798, Maj., 4 <sup>th</sup> or Dumfriesshire Regt. of Militia
	Capt. Hay Macdowal	Mar. 24, 1784, Maj., 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. (later 73 <sup>rd</sup> Regt.)



		Sept. 1, 1795, Lt. Col., 73 <sup>rd</sup> Highlanders July 10, 1800, Maj. Commandant, Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery May 26, 1803, Lt. Col., Royal Edinburgh Volunteers June 4, 1803, Lt. Col. Commandant, Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery
	Ens. John Robertson	Oct. 30, 1794, Lt. Col., Perth Fencibles Jan. 1, 1798, Maj., " <i>in the army</i> " Apr. 25, 1808; Lt. Col., " <i>in the Army</i> " June 4, 1814, Col., " <i>in the Army</i> "
	Ens. James Rose	Dec. 25, 1802, Maj., 6 <sup>th</sup> Royal Garrison Bn.
	Ens. Donald M <sup>c</sup> Niven	Feb. 19, 1801, Maj., 63 <sup>rd</sup> Regt.
Achieved General Officer Rank	Maj. Gen. Thomas Stirling	June 15, 1779, Brig. General in America July 27, 1781, Maj. General in America Nov. 20, 1782, Maj. General May 3, 1796, Lt. General Jan. 1, 1801, General
8 or 7.3%	Capt. Alexander, Earl Balcarres	Oct. 12, 1793, Maj. General Jan. 1, 1798, Lt. General Sept. 25, 1803, General
	Capt. Hay Macdowal	June 18, 1798, Maj. General Oct. 30, 1805, Lt. General
	Lt. John Spens	Jan. 1, 1805, Maj. General June 4, 1811, Lt. General
	Lt. Col. Charles Graham	Nov. 26, 1793, Brig. General, Continent of Europe only Feb. 26, 1795, Maj. General June 4, 1814, Maj. General
	Lt. James Stirling	1803, " <i>District Brigadier</i> "
	Capt. William Dickson	1803, Brig. General, Portuguese Army
	Lt. Henry David Fraser	
Assigned to Army Command or Staff Positions	Maj. Gen. Thomas Stirling	June 15, 1779, Brigade Commander
9 or 8.2%	Brev.-Lt. Col. Duncan M <sup>c</sup> Pherson	Jan. 5, 1779, Seconded to oversee the Gen. Hospital; Returned before Mar. 22, 1780
	Capt. Archibald Erskine	Aug. 8, 1776, Major of Brigade
	Capt. James Campbell	July 9, 1777, Major of Brigade
	Lt. James Cramond	Aug. 10, 1776, Asst. Adjutant General Feb. 4, 1779, Extraordinary Aid-de-Camp to Lt. Gen. Wilhelm von Knyphausen
	Lt. Alexander Munro or Lt. Harry Munro	Oct. 26, 1777, Overseer of the King's Works in the Engineer Dept.
	Lt. William Frazer	Sept. 7, 1779, Asst. Engineer, until Apr. 1780
	Lt. John Young	Jan. 26, 1781, Asst. Quarter Master General.
	Lt. Dugald Campbell	Mar. 27, 1782, Asst. Engineer
Did not serve with the 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. in America, due to service in the Additional Companies, promotions, refusal of commissions, commissions late in the war, Major of Brigade duty, etc	Capt. Alexander, Earl Balcarres	Promoted, 53 <sup>rd</sup> Regt. Dec. 9, 1775
	Lt. James Cameron	Refused Commission, Jan. 23, 1776
	Lt. Dugald Campbell	Additional Company and Newfoundland
	Capt. James Campbell	Maj. of Brigade
	Lt. James Cramond	Asst. Adj. General, Aide-de-Camp to Hessian Lt. Gen. Knyphausen
	Capt. Alexander Donaldson	1 <sup>st</sup> Additional Company
	Capt. Archibald Erskine	Maj. of Brigade
	Ens. Alexander Fraser	Commissioned Aug. 1783, did not join.
	Lt. John Grant (Auchindown)	Additional Company and Newfoundland

29 or 26.4%

Lt. John Grant (Rippachie)	Exchanged Commission for health, Mar. 6, 1776
Lt. John Gregor	Additional Company
Lt. John Harris	Three-way transaction, did not join
Lt. Julines Herring	Additional Company
Ens. Alexander Innes	Additional Company
Ens. James Lees	Resigned, Jan. 31, 1776
Capt. Hay Macdowal	Did not join, transferred to 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn.
Lt. George MacKenzie	Additional Company
Lt. Norman McLeod (Fernilea)	Exchanged to Half-pay, Dec. 16, 1775
Brevet-Maj. James McPherson	2 <sup>nd</sup> Additional Company
Gen. Lord John Murray	Gen. Officer, no position in America
Capt. William Nairne	Additional Co. (served with 71 <sup>st</sup> in America)
Ens. John Oswald	Additional Company, transferred to 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn.
Lt. Robert Reid	Resigned Feb. 23, 1776
Ens. James Rivington	Too young
Ens. John Robertson	Additional Company, transferred to 71 <sup>st</sup> Regt.
Lt. William Rose	Additional Company, Died Sept. 16, 1777
Lt. John Sinclair	Additional Company
Ens. James Spens	Additional Company, transferred to 2 <sup>nd</sup> Bn.
Lt. James West	Three-way transaction, did not join

## Table Two

### Calendar of the 42<sup>nd</sup> or Royal Highland Regiment in the American War for Independence, 1776-1783

In order to put the documents of this volume into context and to provide a ready reference to what was happening in the regiment at the time of an enclosed documents, the following table provides a chronological listing of the major military events and personnel changes which occurred during the American war with selected pre-war items:

Date	Event
May 12, 1725	King George I issues orders for raising six Highland Independent Companies to police the Highlands of Scotland.
Oct. 25, 1739	Letter of Service issued to John Earl of Crawford and Lindsay to raise the 43 <sup>rd</sup> or Highland Regt. of Foot from the six Highland Independent Companies.
Apr. 25, 1745	Lt. Col. Lord John Murray, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Regt. of Foot-Guards commissioned as Col. of the 43 <sup>rd</sup> or Highland Regt.
Nov. 1748	<i>Gen. Oglethorpe's 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt.</i> at Fort Frederica, Georgia is ordered to disband and the 43 <sup>rd</sup> or Highland Regt. becomes the 42 <sup>nd</sup> or Highland Regt. Oglethorpe's actually disbanded in Georgia on Aug. 24, 1749.
Apr. 15, 1756	First division of five companies of the 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. under Lt. Col. Francis Grant sails for America for the French & Indian War.
June 8, 1756	Second division of five companies the 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. under Maj. Duncan Campbell embarks for America.
July 24, 1757	When three additional companies were raised for the 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. for the French & Indian War, the Duke of Atholl recommended former Ens. Thomas Stirling, late of the Dutch Scots Brigade, to the Duke of Argyle for one of the companies.
July 8, 1758	42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. fights in Battle of Ticonderoga, New York
July 22, 1758	King George II changes name of 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. to " <i>Our Forty-Second, or Royal Highland Regiment of Foot.</i> " The change to a royal regiment was not associated with the Battle of Ticonderoga.
July 23, 1758	Lt. William Grant, Grenadier Co., promoted to Captain.
May 17, 1759	King George II orders seven new companies for the 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. and appoints William Murray to be one of the Captains, effective July 18, 1758.
Oct. 25, 1760	George III, grandson of King George II, becomes King of England.
Aug. 24, 1767	Main body of the 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. arrives at Cork, Ireland after departing Philadelphia following service in the French & Indian War and garrisoning of frontier posts after the war.
Oct. 5, 1767	Remainder of main body of the 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. arrives at Cork, Ireland from Philadelphia.
Oct. 17, 1767	Capt. Murray's detachment from Fort Pitt departs New York for Britain.
Mar. 31, 1770	Lt. Alexander Donaldson promoted to Captain.

Dec. 12, 1770 Lt. Hon. George Mackenzie, 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn., 1<sup>st</sup> or Royal Regt. promoted to Captain, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt.

Dec. 12-26, 1770 Capt. Thomas Stirling promoted to Major and assumes command of detachment of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. consisting of Major, Surgeon's Mate and four Companies assigned to garrison duty on the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea.

Sept. 1, 1771 Lt. James M<sup>c</sup>Pherson promoted to Captain.

Sept. 7, 1771 Maj. Thomas Stirling, Younger of Ardoch, becomes Lt. Colonel of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Capt. William Murray is promoted to Major, Lt. Charles Graham and Lt. Archibald Erskine, 13<sup>th</sup> Regt., are promoted to Captain. Maj. Murray assumes command of Isle of Man detachment.

Sept. 18, 1771 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. augmented to add Light Infantry Co.

Dec. 25, 1772 One Company returned to Ireland from Garrison duty on the Isle of Man, leaving Maj. Murray and three companies for that duty.

May 24, 1773 Maj. William Murray and three companies of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. that had been garrisoning the Isle of Man rejoin the regiment at Dublin.

Jan. 14, 1775 Lt. John Smith promoted to Capt. Lieutenant.

Apr. 19, 1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts begin the American War for Independence.

June 29, 1775 Gen. Lord John Murray notified of augmentation of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. so each of 10 companies has 5 sergeants, 5 corporals, 2 drummers and 100 private men plus two pipers for the Grenadier Co.

July 24, 1775 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. sails from Donaghadee, Ireland to Port Patrick, Scotland and marches to Glasgow to recruit to new higher establishment.

Aug. 15, 1775 Brevet-Maj. and Half-Pay Capt. Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Pherson, late 89<sup>th</sup> Regt., returned to active service in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt.

Aug. 16, 1775 Capt. Lt. John Smith is promoted to Captain and Lt. John M<sup>c</sup>Intosh promoted to Capt. Lieutenant.

Aug. 23, 1775 King George III issues *Proclamation for Suppressing Rebellion and Sedition in the American Colonies*.

Aug. 28, 1775 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. augmented to add two Additional Companies for recruiting.

Dec. 9, 1775 Capt. Alexander, Earl Balcarres, promoted to Maj., 53<sup>rd</sup> Regt.

Mar. 20, 1776 Lt. Charles Grant promoted to Captain, in place of Lord Balcarres.

Mar. 29, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. reviewed by Lt. Gen. Sir James Adolphus Oughton at Glasgow.

Apr. 29, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. sets sail with 71<sup>st</sup> Highland Regt. for America under convoy of *HMS Flora*

May 4, 1776 Fleet of *HMS Flora* is disbursed in severe storm. Individual and groups of transports make their way to America without escort.

May 29, 1776 Transport *Oxford* with Capt. John Smith's Co. captured by rebel brig *Andrew Doria*. Capt. Smith and Lt. Robert Franklin taken to New York and Lt. Harry

- Munro and Ens. John Campbell to Newport, Rhode Island as prisoners. Troops remained on *Oxford* and joined by captured troops of 71<sup>st</sup> Highlanders
- June 7, 1776 First transport (*Bowman*) with Capt. Archibald Erskine's company arrives at Halifax, Nova Scotia
- June 10, 1776 Gen. Sir William Howe sails from Halifax with fleet and Army for New York. Three of eleven 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. transports sail with Gen. Howe. Three more 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. transports join the fleet before it arrives at New York.
- June 15-20, 1776 Captured Highlanders from Capt. John Smith's Co. and Capt. Norman MacLeod's Co. of 71<sup>st</sup> Highland Regt. along with former crewmen seize *Oxford* from rebel prize crew and sail to Virginia where they are re-captured by Virginia Navy.
- July 4, 1776 American Continental Congress declares independence.
- Aug. 5, 1776 Last companies of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. arrive at Staten Island, New York.
- Aug. 6, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. under Lt. Col. Thomas Stirling split into two provisional battalions under Maj. William Murray and Brevet-Maj. William Grant. 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier Co. under Capt. Charles Graham assigned to the 4<sup>th</sup> British Grenadier Bn. under Maj. Hon. Charles Stuart, 43<sup>rd</sup> Regt. 42<sup>nd</sup> Light Infantry Co. under Capt. the Hon. George Mackenzie assigned to the 1<sup>st</sup> Light Infantry Bn. commanded by Lt. Col. Thomas Musgrave, 40<sup>th</sup> Regt.
- Aug. 12, 1776 The seven battalion companies of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. ordered to embark on the transports *Brilliant*, *Thames*, *Glasgow* and *Houston*.
- Aug. 22, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. (including Lt. Inf. and Grenadiers) lands on Long Island in first wave of amphibious assault. One Bn. takes post at Flatbush and skirmishes with American troops.
- Aug. 26-27, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. consolidated and assigned to support Maj. Gen. James Grant's attack on left flank attack of rebel lines in Battle of Long Island. Lt. Inf. and Grenadier companies part of Gen. Howe's right flank attack.
- Sept. 15, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. and Gren. Co. are part of first wave at Kip's Bay landing on Manhattan Island. 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. on transports in second wave.
- Sept. 16, 1776 One Bn. of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. heavily engaged in the Battle of Harlem Heights, New York. Ens. Alexander Mackenzie died on Sept. 21 of wounds from the battle.
- Oct. 8, 1776 4<sup>th</sup> British Gren. Bn. disbanded due to illness of the two 71<sup>st</sup> Gren. Companies. 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Co. assigned to 3<sup>rd</sup> British Gren. Bn. under Majors James Marsh, 46<sup>th</sup> Regt., and the Hon. Charles Stuart, 43<sup>rd</sup> Regt.
- Oct. 12, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. and Gren. Co. part of first wave at landing on Throg's Neck on the New York mainland. 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. on sloops in second wave.
- Oct. 18, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. and Gren. Companies are part of first wave at landing at Pell's Point on the New York mainland after being stopped at Throg's Neck. 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. in second wave.
- Oct. 28, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. companies held in reserve in Battle of White Plains, New York. One rebel pension account mentions Highlanders in broadsword attack of rebel lines.



- Nov. 16, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. conducts key flank attack across Harlem River at Battle of Fort Washington, New York, causing collapse of rebel lines opposing advance of Lt. Gen. Hugh, Earl Percy. Lt. Inf. Co. assaults across Harlem Creek under Maj. Gen. Edward Mathew to Laurel Hill, supported by the Grenadiers. Fort Washington surrenders.
- Nov. 18, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Co. in 3<sup>rd</sup> British Gren. Bn. assigned to expedition under Lt. Gen. Henry Clinton to take Rhode Island.
- Nov. 19-Dec. 8, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. (including Lt. Inf. Co.) takes part in capture of Fort Lee, New Jersey and pursuit of American army to Trenton, New Jersey.
- Dec. 8, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Co. takes part in landing near Newport, Rhode Island.
- Dec. 9, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. moves to Pennington, N.J. with Lord Cornwallis. Capt. Smith and Lt. Franklin join regiment after being released as prisoners of war.
- Dec. 13, 1776 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. assigned to Col. Karl von Donop's Hessian Brigade, and posted at Black Horse, New Jersey. 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. located at Princeton with Brig. Gen. Alexander Leslie.
- Dec. 22, 1776 400 to 500 rebel troops attack small picket of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. at Petticoat Bridge near Blackhorse, New Jersey.
- Dec. 23, 1776 Col. Donop with the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and Hessian grenadiers attack and pursue rebel force at Mt. Holly, New Jersey.
- Dec. 26, 1776 Following rebel attack on Trenton, New Jersey, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. withdraws to Princeton with Col. Donop.
- Jan. 2-3, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. takes part in Lord Cornwallis' attack to Trenton, New Jersey and the Battle of Assunpink Creek (2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Trenton). Next day marches to Princeton following rebel attack and continues on to Brunswick.
- Jan. 4, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. goes into winter quarters in Piscataway, New Jersey with the 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. at Brunswick.
- Feb. 1, 1777 200 men of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. under Brevet-Maj. Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Pherson in skirmish at Drake's Farm near Metuchen, New Jersey with Sir William Erskine.
- Feb. 1-7, 1777 Prisoners of war Lt. Harry Munro and Ens. John Campbell exchanged for rebel officers at Newport, Rhode Island. Officers had been captured on transport *Oxford* on May. 29, 1776
- Feb. 7, 1777 Three hundred rebel troops attack 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. pickets at Piscataway, New Jersey.
- Feb. 8, 1777 One Bn. of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. takes part in forage expedition to Quibbletown (now New Market), New Jersey under Lord Cornwallis.
- Feb. 12, 1777 Two hundred rebel troops attack 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. pickets at Piscataway, New Jersey.
- Feb. 13, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Co. as part of 3<sup>rd</sup> Gren. Bn. departs Rhode Island and sails to Amboy, New Jersey.
- Feb. 21, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Co. heavily engaged during foraging expedition near Woodbridge, New Jersey.
- Mar. 1, 1777 Large body of rebel troops attack 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. at Piscataway, New Jersey.

- Mar. 23, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Co. joins 2<sup>nd</sup> British Gren. Bn. under Lt. Col. the Hon. Henry Monckton, 45<sup>th</sup> Regt., at Amboy. N.J. when 3<sup>rd</sup> British Gren. Bn. disbanded.
- Apr. 13, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. at battle of Bound Brook, New Jersey with 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Inf. Bn.
- May 10, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. repulses attack by 2000 rebels at Piscataway, New Jersey. Three sergeants and six privates were killed and Lt. William Stewart was seriously wounded.
- May 26, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. as part of 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Inf. Bn. under Lord Cornwallis heavily engaged at Bound Brook, New Jersey against 1000 rebels.
- June 8, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. assembles with Gen. Howe's army at Brunswick, New Jersey to attempt engagement of rebel army.
- June 26, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co., as part of 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Inf. Bn., engages rebel troops near Scotch Plains, New Jersey.
- June 30, 1777 With Gen. Howe unsuccessful in drawing the rebel army into an engagement, the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. withdraws with army from New Jersey to Staten Island
- July 6, 1777 Lt. Peebles reports two Lts. and 170 men from the 42<sup>nd</sup> Additional Companies join regiment at New York.
- July 8, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. embarks to sail with army to the Chesapeake for Philadelphia Campaign. Thirteen highlanders died during the period of the voyage. Capt. Charles Graham, 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadiers, left behind, sick.
- Aug. 25, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. lands at Head of Elk, Maryland as part of Maj. Gen. Charles Grey's 3<sup>rd</sup> Brig. in Lt. Gen. Knyphausen's division. Lt. Inf. and Grenadiers part of Lord Cornwallis' division.
- Sept. 1, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. part of 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Inf. Bn. attempt to flank American troops at Cooche's Bridge over Christiana Creek, Delaware, but stopped by swamp.
- Sept. 11, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. leads Lord Cornwallis' column in attack at Brandywine Creek, Pennsylvania. 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Co also engaged. 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. is commander-in-chief's guard and reserve and is not engaged.
- Sept. 20, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. in third wave of Maj. Gen. Grey's attack on rebel Gen. Wayne near Paoli Tavern, Pa.
- Sept. 26, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Co. enters Philadelphia, Pennsylvania with 2<sup>nd</sup> British Gren. Bn. as part of Lord Cornwallis' column.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 6, 1777 Lt. Col. Stirling leads expedition with the 42<sup>nd</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Regts. to capture Fort Billingsport, New Jersey to clear Delaware River for shipping then rejoins Gen. Howe at Germantown.
- Oct. 4, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. heavily engaged in right flank at Battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania.
- Oct. 5-31, 1777 Maj. William Murray leaves 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. to become Lt. Col. of 27<sup>th</sup> Regt. (Murray dies of fever Nov. 2.) and Brevet-Maj. William Grant becomes Major of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Capt. Lt. John McIntosh becomes Capt. and Lt. John Peebles becomes Capt. Lt.

Oct. 17, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. (in 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Inf. Bn.) under Maj. Gen. James Grant marches out Skippack Road to reconnoitre rebel movements near Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania.

Oct. 18, 1777 Capt. Charles Graham rejoins 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadiers after being left sick in New York.

Oct. 19, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. moves from Germantown with army to Philadelphia.

Nov. 17, 1777 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. crosses Delaware River to hold Cooper's ferry during attack on Fort Mercer.

Dec. 5-8, 1777 With the 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. as part of the initial engagements near Beggarstown, the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. as part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade engaged the American troops on Edgehill in the Battle of Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania.

Dec. 29, 1777 British Army enters winter quarters at Philadelphia. 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. assigned to Redoubt No. 7. 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. and Lt. Inf. companies assigned to quarters in the city.

Feb. 25, 1778 Lt. Col. Stirling with the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and the Queen's Rangers move to Haddonfield, New Jersey as a blocking force to prevent rebel Maj. Gen. Wayne from seizing cattle.

Mar. 6, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. (in 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Inf. Bn.) part of detachment to attack rebel position at Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania.

Mar. 21, 1778 Gen. Sir Henry Clinton ordered to send 3000 troops to West Indies, 2000 to Florida and 600 to Halifax. Loss of troops requires abandonment of Philadelphia.

Apr. 4, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. (in 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Inf. Bn.) and Queen's Rangers march to Haddonfield and Cooper's Ferry, New Jersey to try to capture rebel detachment.

Apr. 4-July 27, 1778 Additional Company under Lt. John Grant sails from Greenock, Scotland to St. Johns, Newfoundland with two companies of the 71<sup>st</sup> Highland Regt. The Additional remain there until 1781-82.

May 11, 1778 General Orders announce Gen. Sir Henry Clinton as new British Commander-in-Chief, replacing Gen. Sir William Howe.

May 19, 1778 Maj. Gen. James Grant attempts to attack Marquis de Lafayette at Barren Hill, Pennsylvania. 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. (in 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Inf. Bn.) part of Grant's force.

June 6, 1778 1<sup>st</sup> Bn., 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and Lt. Inf. part of detachment that skirmished with rebels near Beggar's Town (now Mt. Airy neighborhood of NW Philadelphia), Pennsylvania.

June 16, 1778 Capt. Alexander Donaldson promoted to Maj., 76<sup>th</sup> Highland Regt. (effective Dec. 19, 1777).

June 17, 1778 Lt. Patrick Graham promoted to Capt. of 2<sup>nd</sup> Additional Co. in Scotland in place of Brevet-Maj. James M<sup>c</sup>Pherson who retired.

June 18, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. departs Philadelphia with army to return overland to New York

June 25 or Aug. 18, 1778 Capt. John Smith assumes command of 42<sup>nd</sup> Light Infantry Co. (Muster reports differ). Capt. Lt. Peebles promoted to Capt. Smith's Co.

June 28, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and flank companies engaged in Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey. Lt. Harry Gilchrist captured and died of wounds on Aug. 26.

July 5, 1778 Flank Battalions disbanded and 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier and Light Inf. Companies ordered to rejoin the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt.

July 6- 7, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. loads transports at Neversink, New Jersey and sails to Long Island, New York.

July 14, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. and Lt. Inf. Cos. assigned as Marines on British Ships, but replaced before sailing by 23<sup>rd</sup> Regt.

July 31, 1778 Flank Bns. reconstituted; 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier Co. rejoins 2<sup>nd</sup> British Gren. Bn. and 42<sup>nd</sup> Light Inf. Co. rejoins 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Inf. Bn.

Aug. 10, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier Co. ordered to join 1<sup>st</sup> British Gren. Bn. under Lt. Col. William Meadows, 5<sup>th</sup> Regt.

Aug. 25-27, 1778 Brevet-Lt. Col. William Grant retires. Capt. Charles Graham becomes Major, Capt. John Peebles assumes command of 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Co., and Lt. George Dalrymple becomes Capt. taking Capt. Peebles Co.

Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and both flank companies embark for relief of Rhode Island. On arrival at Rhode Island learn rebel siege had been lifted.

Sept. 5-6, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. lands in Massachusetts at Buzzard's Bay for successful raid on Bedford and Dartmouth under Maj. Gen. Charles Grey.

Sept. 10, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. sails to Martha's Vineyard under Maj. Gen. Grey to collect cattle and sheep for the army.

Sept. 17, 1778 Lt. James Campbell of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regt. promoted to Capt. (effective Aug. 18) in place of Capt. Hon. George M'Kenzie but does not join regiment due to Major of Brigade duties. Lt. John Rutherford becomes Capt. Lieutenant.

Sept. 18-19, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. returns to New York, landing at Bedford, Long Island.

Sept. 27, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and Gren. Co. are not engaged as part of Lord Cornwallis' column as Maj. Gen. Grey attacks rebel Col. Baylor's dragoons at Tappan, New York.

Oct. 25, 1778 Commander-in-Chief Sir Henry Clinton's force reduced to 17,452 after 5174 men detached for West Indies, 646 for Halifax and 4759 for Florida.

Oct. 28, 1778 44 soldiers of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., who had been held prisoners by the American army returned to the regiment after being exchanged. Most of these men were from Capt. Smith's Co. captured in May – June 1776.

Nov. 2, 1778 Army ordered into Winter Quarters. 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. assigned to Newtown, Long Island and flank companies to Jamaica, Long Island.

Nov. 3, 1778 Due to companies withdrawn for West Indies expedition, Flank Bns. consolidated into one British Grenadier Bn. under Lt. Col. Henry Hope and one Lt. Infantry Bn. under Lt. Col. Robert Abercromby.

Dec. 16-21, 1778 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. in Lt. Inf. Bn. marches to Hampton (Southampton), Long Island for Winter Quarters.

- Jan. 2, 1779 Lt. David Anstruther of 26<sup>th</sup> Regt. purchases Capt. Archibald Erskine's company (effective Dec. 6, 1778) on Erskine's promotion to Maj., 22<sup>nd</sup> Regt.
- Feb. 19, 1779 Lt. Col. Thomas Stirling named to honorary position of Aide-de-Camp to King George III. Promotion equates to being a colonel "*in the army*" and does not impact his regimental command.
- Feb. 25-26, 1779 Lt. Col. Stirling leads 42<sup>nd</sup> and 33<sup>rd</sup> Regts. and Flank Cos. of Guards on raid on Elizabethtown, New Jersey.
- Apr. 20- May 28, 1779 Fourteen recruits of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and 50 from the 71<sup>st</sup> Highland Regt. mutiny at Leith, Scotland; refusing to be drafted into the 83<sup>rd</sup> Regt. Two 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. soldiers and one from the 71<sup>st</sup> Regt. are court-martialed and sentenced to death, but later pardoned.
- Apr. 28-May 27, 1779 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. takes part in Adm. Sir George Collier's raid on Norfolk, Va. before returning to New York.
- May 30 – June 2, 1779 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and flank companies take part in capture of American forts at Stoney Point and Verplanck's Point, New York, then return to camp south of the forts.
- June 15, 1779 Lt. Col. Thomas Stirling promoted to Brig. General in America and given command of a brigade. Command of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. falls to Maj. Charles Graham.
- July 17-19, 1779 Following rebel Brig. Gen. Anthony Wayne's capture of Stoney Point, on July 16, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and flank companies take part in its recapture. Brig. Gen. Stirling's brigade, including the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., remains to garrison Stoney Point
- July 29, 1779 King George III approves raising of 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn., 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. under Gen. Lord John Murray. Maj. Norman MacLeod of MacLeod, 73<sup>rd</sup> Highland Regt. appointed Lt. Col. to 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn.
- Aug. 25, 1779 English and Irish recruits for 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. arrive in New York, later exchanged for Scots from drafted 25<sup>th</sup> Regt. on Sept. 5.
- Sept. 11, 1779 Grenadier Bn. split into two Bns. 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Co. assigned to 1<sup>st</sup> British Gren. Bn. under Lt. Col. Henry Hope.
- Sept. 18, 1779 Stirling's brigade finishes repair of defenses of Stoney Point and departs, leaving 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and Fanning's Provincial battalion.
- Sept. 29, 1779 Capt. John M<sup>c</sup>Intosh retires because he is refused leave by Brig. Gen. Stirling. His company is purchased by Lt. Hay Macdowal of 71<sup>st</sup> Highland Regt. Additional Co., but Macdowal never joins regiment in America before transferring to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn. in Scotland in March 1780.
- Oct. 23, 1779 Stoney Point abandoned. 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. returns to New York and assigned winter quarters in "*New York and Bowery Lane.*" Flank companies assigned to winter at Jamaica, Long Island.
- Dec. 5, 1779 Capt. George Dalrymple assumes command of 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Infantry Co. and Capt. John Smith returns to Battalion. As senior captain Smith likely assumes command of 2<sup>nd</sup> (Provisional) Bn.
- Dec. 15, 1779 Light Inf. Bn. split into two battalions. 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co., assigned to 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Inf. Bn. under Lt. Col. Robert Abercromby, 37<sup>th</sup> Regt.

Dec. 15, 1779 Quarter Master Colin Smith commits suicide over mismanagement of prize funds from Virginia expedition. Quarter Master Sergeant Hector M<sup>c</sup>Lean later promoted in his stead.

Dec. 26, 1779 – Feb. 11, 1780 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. and Lt Infantry Companies sail to South Carolina with Gen. Sir Henry Clinton and land at Edisto Inlet, near Charleston.

Jan. 25, 1780 Maj. Lumm, 44<sup>th</sup> Regt., leads detachment including 100 from the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., to raid Newark, New Jersey. Eight rebels killed and 34 prisoners taken with no British losses.

Feb. 11-May 12, 1780 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. and Lt. Infantry Companies take part in approach march and siege of Charleston.

Mar. 22-23, 1780 Brev.-Lt. Col. Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Pherson leads 100 of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt and 200 others to raid rebel post at Hackensack, New Jersey taking 65 prisoners. Capt. Robert Anstruther wounded during return march.

Mar. 31-Apr. 19, 1780 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. sails from New York as reinforcement for Siege of Charleston. Upon arrival assigned to work in the trenches advancing toward the American lines. Brig. Gen. Stirling remains with his brigade in New York

May 12, 1780 Rebel army surrenders Charleston to Gen. Sir Henry Clinton. Lt. Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Leod killed in magazine explosion and Lt. Alexander Grant wounded by cannonball.

May 20- 28, 1780 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and Light Infantry march to Dorchester and Monck's Corner under Lt. Col. Robert Abercromby, before returning to Charleston.

June 3- 19,1780 All 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. companies return to New York with Sir Henry Clinton.

June 18, 1780 Brig. Gen. Thomas Stirling is shot and badly wounded in thigh leading Gen. Knyphausen's advance into Springfield N.J. His wound would prevent his further active field service in the war.

Oct. 11, 1780 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. moves to winter quarters in New York. The Lt. Inf. Co. moved to hut camp at Bedford, Long Island and the Grenadier Co. to Jamaica, Long Island.

Jan. 20-22, 1781 The 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn., 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. embarks at Portsmouth, England for service in South Africa and India. The battalion was renumbered as the 73<sup>rd</sup> Regt. in Apr. 1786 and never served with the 1<sup>st</sup> Bn. in America.

Feb. 8, 1781 Brevet-Lt. Col. Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Pherson promoted to Major of 2<sup>nd</sup> Bn., 71<sup>st</sup> Highland Regt., (effective Dec. 31, 1780), Capt. Lt. John Rutherford promoted to Captain and Lt. Robert Potts to Capt. Lieutenant.

Mar. 20 – Apr. 1, 1781 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co. under Capt. George Dalrymple sails with 2100-man expedition under Maj. Gen. William Phillips to reinforce British forces in Virginia.

Apr. 25, 1781 42<sup>nd</sup> Light Infantry Co. engaged with the 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Inf. Bn. at the Battle of Petersburg, Va.

May 9, 1781 Major of Brigade and Capt. James Campbell, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., taken prisoner by Spanish Army at Maj. Gen. John Campbell's surrender of Fort George, Pensacola, West Florida. Capt. Campbell held hostage until Dec. 1783.

July 6, 1781 42<sup>nd</sup> Light Infantry Co. at the battle of Green Springs, Virginia.

Aug. 2, 1782 Lord Cornwallis' army, with the 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co., moves to the port of Yorktown, Va.

Aug. 30, 1781 Lt. James Cramond dies of fever, New York.

Sept. 4, 1781 Lt. John Grant ordered to take half of 2<sup>nd</sup> Additional Company from Newfoundland to New York to reinforce the 1<sup>st</sup> Bn., 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt.

Sept. 6, 1781 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt., Grenadiers and others ordered to embark for relief expedition to rescue Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia.

Oct. 13, 1781 Ens. David Sutherland court-martialed for perjury and for failing to challenge a civilian to a duel for insulting him. Sutherland found not guilty.

Oct. 17, 1781 Detachments of Lt. Infantry take part in Lt. Col. Abercromby's sortie out of Yorktown lines to spike French cannon.

Oct. 18, 1781 Lt. Infantry, including 42<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Inf. Co, and other units cross York River in the dark to prepare to breakout of siege. Severe weather prevents entire force from crossing and breakout cancelled.

Oct. 19, 1781 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadiers sail as part of relief expedition to reinforce Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Oct. 19, 1781 42<sup>nd</sup> Light Infantry Co. surrendered as part of Lord Cornwallis' army at Yorktown. Lt. Inf. Officers released on parole and soldiers are sent to prisoner of war camps.

Oct. 31, 1781 Lt. John Grant, with about half of the Additional Co. from Newfoundland, lands at New York where the troops are to join the 1<sup>st</sup> Bn. Lt. Grant ordered to Scotland.

Nov. 3, 1781 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. and 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadiers return to New York after receiving word of Lord Cornwallis' surrender on Oct. 19.

Dec. 5, 1781 Brev. Maj. Gen. Thomas Stirling returns to Great Britain for the care of his 1780 leg wound.

Jan. 8, 1782 50 of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. as part of 200 men under Capt. Beckwith march to Brunswick to destroy ships of the rebel "Mr. Hylar."

Jan. 27, 1782 Lt. Inf. Co. prisoners of war in Virginia ordered to march to Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Feb. 2-14, 1782 Capt. John Peebles retires and Lt. William Dickson promoted to Capt. of 42<sup>nd</sup> Gren. Co. Capt. David Anstruther, with seniority, exchanges with Capt. Dickson to take command of grenadiers on Feb. 14.

Aug. 9, 1782 42<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier. Co. and other companies at New York ordered to return to their regiments.

Aug. 12, 1782 General Orders appointing Maj. Gen. Thomas Stirling to Col. of 71<sup>st</sup> Highland Regt. effective Feb. 13, 1782. Maj. Charles Graham promoted to Lt. Col., 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt. Capt. Walter Home, 7<sup>th</sup> Regt.(Royal Fusiliers), becomes Major of 42<sup>nd</sup> Regt.

Oct. 1782	Lt. Dougal Campbell ordered to take remaining half of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Additional Company from Newfoundland to join 1 <sup>st</sup> Bn., 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. at New York.
Nov. 30, 1782	Preliminary Articles of Peace approved by Great Britain and the United States.
Apr. 8, 1783	King's Proclamation for a Cessation of Arms.
May 12, 1783	Soldiers of the 42 <sup>nd</sup> Light Infantry Co. rejoin the 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. from prisoner of war camp.
June 9, 1783	42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. ordered to reduce strength on June 25 to Peace establishment of Eight Companies of 1 Capt., 1 Lt., 1 Ens., 2 Sgts., 3 Corp., 2 Drummers, and 48 Private men.
July 27, 1783	Brevet-Maj. John Smith dies and Capt. Lt. Robert Potts promoted to Capt.  Lt. Robert Franklin promoted to Capt. Lieutenant.
Sept. 3, 1783	Treaty of Paris Ends the American War for Independence.
Sept. 26, 1783	Discharged men of 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. wishing to settle in Canada embark to sail for New Brunswick, with Lt. Dugald Campbell who was placed on Half-pay.
Oct. 11, 1783	42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. sails for Halifax, Nova Scotia under Maj. Home, ending its participation in the American War for Independence
Oct. 16, 1783	Discharged men of 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. embark to sail for Scotland under Lt. James Stirling.
June 1786	42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. moves to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia replacing the 33 <sup>rd</sup> Regt. Two companies move to St. Johns Island (Prince Edward Island).
June 1, 1787	Maj. Gen. Hector Munro, K. B., appointed Colonel of the 42 <sup>nd</sup> (or the Royal Highland) Regt. of Foot vice Gen. Lord John Murray, who died May. 26, 1787.
Oct. 13, 1788	Review of the 42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. by Prince William Henry, Cape Breton.
Aug. 179	42 <sup>nd</sup> Regt. embarks in Nova Scotia to sail to Britain, landing at Portsmouth, England in Oct. after thirteen year absence.

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