



'Scotland Forever', Elizabeth Thompson ,Lady Butler, 1881

The Battle That Turned The Tide

The morning of Sunday June 18, 1815 in the fields near Waterloo, present day Belgium, may have begun quietly enough, however this was soon to change. Within a matter of

hours, one of the greatest military defeats, the Battle of Waterloo, would take place in which a group of soldiers, many of whom had never seen action on the battlefield before, would bring down one of the greatest modern generals, Napoleon Bonaparte. The Battle of Waterloo, which lasted for approximately ten hours, was the culmination of three days of action, from June 16 1815, when Napoleon invaded Belgium, until June 18 when he was defeated at Waterloo. On that fateful Sunday the French artillery, under Napoleon's command, began firing on the combined British, Dutch, Belgian and German forces under the command of the Duke of Wellington. The three days of fighting were not, though, an isolated incident. They were, in fact, the result of more than twenty years of war in Europe and across the globe, beginning with the French Revolution of 1789.

The stunning defeat of Napoleon and his army came at the hands of the Duke of Wellington and his combined British forces, which included a group of relatively young and inexperienced soldiers known as the Scots Greys, a regiment that was originally formed in the late 1600s. While they had had a good deal of experience in the century before Waterloo, by 1815, the current group of soldiers had either not seen any action, or had been away from the fighting for a long time. On paper, at least, they did not appear to be a force to be reckoned with. Their entry to the fighting at Waterloo would not have done much to dispel this image. They began slowly enough, having been kept in waiting for some time. However, they soon began to make a strong impression. The part that the Scots Greys played has been referred to as the 'turning point' in the Battle of Waterloo, a moment which led to the end of an era in European history.

The Battle of Waterloo was the result of more than twenty years of war in Europe and across the globe and came about due to the French Revolution which began in 1789. The revolution had started due to the profligacy of the French upper class, two decades of bad harvests, and French involvement in the American Revolution which had left the country bankrupt and in very poor shape. The people of France finally rose up and took control of the country.

France became a Republic in 1792 however, as the international community watched on, the country declared war on the Habsburg Monarchy. As other nations joined in the war on both sides the enemies of France eventually established a coalition. The War of the First Coalition, as it became known, ended in a French victory after nearly five and a half years of fighting, despite the numerical advantage of the coalition forces. It was during this conflict that Napoleon Bonaparte was given command of the French artillery, during the Siege of Toulon in the latter half of 1793. By 1799, he had taken control of the French government in a bloodless coup d'état and in mid 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of the French.

As a result of the French victory, the country gained several new territories including the Austrian Netherlands, the left bank of the Rhine and several other regions. Peace quickly ended and The War of the Second Coalition was fought from 1798 to 1801, resulting in another French victory, as well as recognition of France's annexations following the war of the First Coalition.

Once again, peace did not last long as The War of the Third Coalition broke out in May 1803 when Britain declared war on France. The British stood isolated until Sweden joined them in an alliance in December 1804. Russia joined Britain in April 1805, and Austria and Naples-Sicily joined soon after completing the coalition. The war ended in July 1806 with another French victory. It was during this conflict, that Napoleon won his greatest and arguably most famous victory at the Battle of Austerlitz in December 1805, defeating a joint Austro-Russian army. As a result the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved and replaced by a French client state, known as the Confederation of the Rhine.

In November 1807 a French corps along with three Spanish divisions invaded the Kingdom of Portugal. The Portuguese offered no resistance and another country was added to the French empire. In 1808, the French turned on their former ally and invaded Spain. The British now landed forces in Portugal lead by Arthur Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington, and rapidly liberated the country. The Peninsular War (1807-1814), as it became known, tied down massive numbers of French troops.

As the war dragged on, another war, the War of the Fifth Coalition, was fought from April to October 1809. Britain and Austria, the main coalition States, fought with Sardinia, Sicily and several other nations. The French and their allies triumphed once again. France, Bavaria, and the Duchy of Warsaw all received land. Europe was now left in a relatively peaceful position until Napoleon was forced to invade Russia.

Napoleon, who had recently introduced his European trade embargo, hoped to defeat the Russian army as a means of forcing the Russian Tzar to cease trading with Britain. He invaded in late June 1812, with an army of nearly 700,000 men. The Russian army continually retreated to avoid battles with the French, however, Napoleon's supply lines got ever longer. He narrowly defeated the Russian army at the Battle of Smolensk in August but again the Russians retreated. In September, the French attacked the Russians at the Battle of Borodino, ending with another narrow French victory, which led to Napoleon's capture of Moscow a week later. After a month however, Napoleon was forced to abandon Moscow and begin his disastrous retreat from Russia. By the end of 1812, the last French troops had left. Napoleon's failed invasion had cost the French as many as 530,000 casualties including hundreds of thousands dead from diseases, mainly typhus (Talty, 2009). The invasion caused a large shift in European politics as Prussia, then Austria broke their forced alliances with France and began the War of the Sixth Coalition in March 1813.

Despite being heavily outnumbered by the coalition, the French won a series of victories in Germany. Napoleon then agreed to an armistice which lasted from 4th June until 13th August. After the end of the armistice, Napoleon won a stunning victory at the battle of Dresden from 26th to 27th August, inflicting massive casualties on the numerically superior coalition, despite his serious lack of cavalry due to the invasion of Russia. At the time of the Battle of Dresden however, the coalition won a collection of small victories which began to turn the tide on Napoleon.

In mid October 1813 he fought the coalition at the Battle of Leipzig, also called the Battle of the Nations. In the biggest battle in Europe before WW1 Napoleon's outnumbered forces were decisively beaten, and the French retreated to France. The coalition captured Paris in

March 1814 and Napoleon abdicated in early April. Following the Treaties of Fontainebleau and Paris, Napoleon was exiled to the Mediterranean island of Elba. Peace now reigned in Europe albeit only for a short time.

In February 1815, however, Napoleon and 1,000 soldiers landed in France and on March 20 marched into Paris. Some of the former coalition nations now formed the Seventh Coalition and prepared to invade France. Napoleon struck first invading Belgium in early June. He defeated Arthur Wellesley's Anglo-Dutch-Belgian-German army at the Battle of Quatre Bras on June 16th and defeated the Prussian army on the same day at Ligne, lead by Marshal Blucher. As Napoleon continued his march to Brussels, Wellesley, by now the Duke of Wellington, regrouped his army on the ridge of Mont Saint Jean, just south of Waterloo. As the sun rose on the morning of June 18th 1815, the French and British armies prepared for battle. Little were they to know that a small band of inexperienced Scottish cavalry, the Scots Greys, were about to have an effect on them that few could have anticipated.

The Scots Greys, formally known at the time as the Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons, were formed some time between 1671 (Mallinson) and 1678 (Almack), and over the course of time were known by a number of different names. The Dragoons, a name derived from the French word 'dragon', meaning blunderbuss, were "originally a class of mounted infantry, who used horses for mobility, but dismounted to fight on foot" (Carmen, 1977). Dragoons were common in the 17th and 18th centuries and were found in most European armies of that period.

More informally the Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons were also known as the Scots Greys. While there is some difference of opinion as to why they were so named, it is possible that" the 'grey' may have referred to their uniform, for it was not for a dozen years that this changed to red, and there is no record that the Scots Greys used grey horses exclusively (Mallinson, 2015)". However, contrary to the previous theory, there is another suggestion that, during an inspection by King William III in 1693 he did, indeed, notice that the soldiers had grey horses. "Soon afterwards they were referred to as the "Grey Dragoons" or the "Scots Regiment of Grey Dragoons" (Malinson, 2015)".

During the Jacobite Rising of 1689-1692, when they took part in the Battle of Cromdale on Speyside (April 1690), they were also known as Portmore's Dragoons. After returning to Scotland in 1697 the size of the regiment was largely reduced by peace time economies. This downsizing came about as a result of the English and Scottish Armies unifying as one British Army. A further name change, then, occurred when they became known as the "North British" in accordance with a 1707 Act of Union, and by 1713 they were known as the 2nd Dragoons. They finally became known as the Scots Greys towards the end of the 1800s.

From the time of their inception the Greys were an amalgamation of troops. According to a warrant of 21st May 1678, "two independent troops of Dragoons were raised, their respective captains being John Strachan and John Inglis. This was the official beginning of the Royal Scots Greys (Almack, 1908, p.2). They embarked on their first foreign campaign in Flanders between 1694 and 1697 during the War of the League of Augsburg, also known as the Nine Years' War, as well as the Wars of King William III in Holland. They also fought in two skirmishes with the French cavalry and took part in the siege of Namur in 1695.

Meanwhile after a short period of peace in Europe the War of the Spanish Succession erupted in 1701. After being brought up to strength, the Scots Greys took part in many sieges and battles during the first few years of the war. These included the sieges of Venlo and Ruremond in 1702 and the sieges of Bonn and Limburg in 1703. Over the next few years, the Greys fought in several more major battles in the War of the Spanish Succession, including the Battle of Blenheim (13th August 1704), the Battles of Neer-Hespen and Helixem (July 1705), Ramillies (23rd May 1706), Malplaquet (11th September 1709), and the Battle of Douay (April-May 1710).

The Greys were enlarged to nine companies when they returned to Britain in 1715. They joined the Earl of Mar's Jacobite Army, during the First Jacobite Rebellion of the same year, and also took part in the Battle of Sheriffmuir (13 Nov 1715) and the Battle of Glenshiel, during the 1718/1719 war with Spain. For approximately the next twenty years they patrolled the Scottish Highlands. From 1745 the Greys did not take part in any fighting until early on in the French Revolutionary Wars and the "ill-fated campaign in the Low

Countries from 1793-1795” (Malinson, 2015). In response to Napoleon’s escape from Elba the Greys were then summoned to Belgium, along with several other regiments, to join Wellington’s army. While almost none of the current Greys had had any experience of fighting, they were enthusiastic about the challenge, especially that of facing Napoleon and his men.

One of the most iconic images of the Scots Greys at Waterloo has to be Lady Butler’s ‘Scotland Forever’. It depicts the Greys at full gallop charging into battle, giving the impression of a brigade that was confident, experienced and fully in charge of the situation. While the reality was somewhat different, the Scots Greys played an extremely important role at Waterloo, despite the relatively small size of their regiment and the inexperience of many of the men. Their entry into the battle has been seen by many over the years as a turning point, helping to bring down the second reign of Napoleon.

Unlike the famous painting the Battle of Waterloo began slowly for the Greys, given the fact that they were positioned in reserve behind the centre of the main Allied lines. They found themselves in this position because of Wellington who, reflecting on the charge of the British cavalry after the Battle of Maguilla in 1812 wrote: “It is occasioned entirely by a trick our officers of cavalry have acquired of galloping at everything, and then galloping back as fast as they gallop on the enemy. They never... think of maneuvering before an enemy – so little that one would think they cannot manuever, excepting on Wimbledon Common; and when they use their arm as it aught to be, viz. offensively, they never keep... a reserve. All cavalry should charge in two lines, of which one should be in reserve...” (Haythornthwaite, 2007)

Having this image in mind Wellington hoped to avoid the same situation at Waterloo, however it was not avoided entirely, among the Union and Household Brigades and especially the Greys. At 1:30 pm the French began an infantry assault directed at the center of the Allied lines, with the 18,000 men of Count d’Erlon’s corps. The French infantry, flanked by cuirassiers on their left and lancers and chasseurs on their right, took about twenty minutes to reach the Allied lines. Allied guns opened fire and decimated the

attacking French troops. The lead French columns crested the ridge and were hit by heavy fire from General Picton's troops, now deployed in line. As smoke from guns obscured the battlefield, Picton was killed and the French smashed through the allied lines. It was now that Wellington sent in the heavy cavalry brigades.

At 2pm the British heavy cavalry attacked the approaching French troops, with the Household Brigade in the lead and the Union Brigade behind. The British cavalry crashed into d'Erlon's men and made quick work of the approaching French forces. They hit the supporting French cavalry as well as the infantry around the farm of La Haye Sainte. The Greys meanwhile, having to walk into battle due to the masses of French troops and the Gordon Highlanders, began to hack their way through the French formations. Soon they were able to charge down the ridge and ran into a reserve French brigade which had formed into a square. After making little impression on the French square, the Greys moved around them and charged toward the French artillery which had caused them considerable losses while they awaited to join the battle. The Greys charged at the French artillery and killed the gun crews, temporarily placing forty guns out of action. At this point, the exhausted Greys were now attacked by masses of French heavy cavalry.

The Greys, and what was left of the two British brigades, attacked the French artillery crews but were then ambushed by masses of heavy cavalry and virtually wiped out. What was left of the Household and Union brigades retreated back to the Allied lines. The two brigades initially had a total strength of about 2,300 officers and men. By the time they had returned to their own lines the Union Brigade had lost a total of 525 men killed, wounded or missing, including 102 Greys killed and 97 wounded, 97 Royals killed and 89 wounded, 73 Inniskillings killed and 116 wounded. Despite such heavy losses, the Greys, who began with a total of 416 men and horses (Matthews, 2016) were sent back into the fight in just a few hours and charged at the French twice more but on a much smaller scale. The Greys and the rest of the Brigade had smashed over 15,000 French troops, captured 3,000 prisoners, and put forty French guns at least temporarily out of action.

It was during the charge of the Greys and the other heavy cavalry regiments, that Greys Sergeant Charles Ewart, having just killed a French soldier, spotted and heroically captured a highly prized possession, the Eagle of the French 45th Regiment of the Line, part of d'Erlon's corps (Snow, 2011). It was one of two captured that day, the other being taken, by a Corporal Styles. After Napoleon became Emperor, each regiment in the French army was presented with a gilded bronze eagle mounted on a pole, with a French flag underneath. Losing one was seen as a great disgrace, but the capture of one was a great honour, so much so that it was later incorporated into the official badge of the Greys.

The Battle of Waterloo, the culmination of more than twenty years of fighting in Europe and across the globe, was one of the greatest military defeats in history. Within a matter of hours it would not only result in thousands of deaths, but also in the destruction of a well-experienced army. The role that the Scots Greys played in the Battle of Waterloo was, perhaps something of a surprise. Although they had had a long and relatively distinguished history, having fought in many battles from the time of William III in Holland, the group tasked with fighting at Waterloo, the majority having little or no battle experience, proved themselves to be more than adequate. Yet, through sheer courage and determination they entered a bloody battle against all the odds. The number of losses, in proportion to their numbers, was high, yet the impression they made on the battlefield at Waterloo was, and still is, deep. Their actual role may still be somewhat difficult to pinpoint however, as Gale (2015) states, "there is little doubt that the actions of the Scots Greys contributed to victory over Napoleon and the end of his dreams of political liberation in Europe".

Word Count: 3,111

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Appendices:

1. 2nd (or Royal North British) regiment of Dragoons – Waterloo Roll Call
2. 2nd or R.N. British Regiment of Dragoons. Waterloo Muster Roll
3. Map of Battle of Waterloo

Appendix 1- Waterloo Roll Call

		Rank in the	
		Regiment.	Army.
LIEUT.-COLONEL.			
¹ James Inglis Hamilton, K.	16 June, 1807		Col., 4 June, 1814
MAJOR.			
² Isaac Blake Clarke, W.	16 June, 1807		Lt.-Col., 4 June, 1814

³	Thomas Pate Hankin, w.	4	Apr.	1808	Lt.-Col., 4 June, 1814
	CAPTAINS.				
⁴	Edward Cheney	3	May,	1800	Maj., 1 Jan. 1812
⁵	James Poole, w.	25	May,	1803	Maj., 4 June, 1813
⁶	Robert Vernor, w.	23	Nov.	1804	Maj., 4 June, 1814
	<i>Thomas Reignolds</i> , κ.	25	Dec.	1804	Maj., 4 June, 1814
⁷	Charles Levyns Barnard, κ.	2	Feb.	1815	
⁸	Thomas Charles Fenton	6	Feb.	1815	
⁹	Edward Payne	5	Apr.	1815	
	LIEUTENANTS.				
¹⁰	Henry McMillan, Adjt.	10	Apr.	1805	
¹¹	John Mills, w.	5	May,	1808	
¹²	Francis Stupart, w.	14	Dec.	1809	
¹³	Geo. Home Falconar	21	Nov.	1811	
¹⁴	James Wemyss	15	Sept.	1814	19 Nov. 1812
¹⁵	James Carruthers, κ.	9	Feb.	1815	
¹⁶	Archibald J. Hamilton, w.	16	Mar.	1815	11 June, 1812
¹⁷	Thos. Trotter, κ.	16	Mar.	1815	
¹⁸	James Gape	3	May,	1815	
¹⁹	Charles Wyndham, w.	4	May,	1815	
²⁰	Jas. Reg. Torin Graham	8	June,	1815	
	CORNETS.				

²¹	Edward Westby, κ.	12	May,	1814	17 Feb. 1814
²²	F.C. Kinchant, κ.	18	Jan.	1815	
²³	Lemuel Shuldham, κ.	19	Jan.	1815	
59	PAYMASTER.				
²⁴	William Dawson	13	Oct.	1814	
	QUARTERMASTER.				
²⁵	John Lennox	3	June,	1813	
	SURGEON.				
²⁶	Robert Dann, M.D.	4	Aug.	1814	
	ASSISTANT-SURGEON.				
²⁷	James Alexander	9	Jan.	1812	
	VETERINARY SURGEON.				
²⁸	John Trigg	17	Dec.	1807	23 Dec. 1797

Scarlet. Facings blue. Lace gold.

Source: The Waterloo Roll Call with Biographical Notes and Anecdotes, Charles Dalton, F.R.G.S., 1904

https://www.gutenberg.org/files/51143/51143-h/51143-h.htm#Page_40

APPENDIX 2.
 2ND OR R.N. BRITISH REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.
 WATERLOO MUSTER ROLL.^[X]

^[X]. Taken presumably on 19th June, 1815.

A TRUE COPY OF THE LIST TRANSMITTED FROM THE
 HORSE GUARDS.

Those wounded have the letter “w” placed after their names.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Major Isaac B. Clarke, w.
” T.P. Hankin, w.
Adjutant Henry Macmillan.
Surgeon Robert Dunn.
Asst.-Surgeon James Alexander.
Vet.-Surgeon John Trigg.
Reg. Quartermast.. John Lennox.
Paymaster William Dawson.

CAPTAIN (late) BARNARD’S TROOP.

Lieut. G.H. Falconer.
Troop Sergt.-Major Will. Perrie.
Reg. Sergt.-Major Will. Crawford.
Paymaster-Sergt. Will. Bayne.
Armourer-Sergt. James Bray.
Saddler-Sergt. Alex. Wallace.
Sergt. John Gillies.
” Will Porteous.
” John White.
Corp. Alex. Hall.
” Alex. Litch.
” John Scott.
” Hugh Wylie.
Trumpeter Humphrey Stevenson.
Privates—
John Aitkin.
John Andrew.
James Ballantyne.
Edward Bell.
Isaac Bell.
John Blair.
Will. Bromley.
James Bullock.
John Callander.
John Chambling.
James Clachan.
James Drummond.
George Fiddes.
James Frame.
James Gibson.
Henry Head.
John Jarvie.
Joseph Jarvie.
David Kally.
William Kidd.
James Knox.
John Livingston.

William Leeke.
Adam McCree.
James M' Millan.
John Marshall.
David Mathie.
Robert Mathews.
251 James Nairn.
Thomas Nicol, w.
William Patrick.
David Pentland.
Will. Provan.
Will Robertson.
Job Rood.
James Rowan.
Will Taylor, w.
John Watson.
Robert Watt, w.
William Wells, w.
Will Williamson.
David Wilson.
John White.
Thomas Young.

CAPTAIN PAYNE'S TROOP.

Capt. Edward Payne.
Lieut. Arch. Hamilton, w.
" Charles Wyndham, w.
Troop Sergt.-Maj. Will. Robertson.
Sergt. James Bullock.
" David Dunn, w.
" John M'Neil.
" Will Somerville.
Corp. Geo. Edwards.
" Geo. Milward.
" Michael Nelson.¹
Privates—
David Anderson.
Alex. Armour, w.
John Bishop.
Alex. Borland.
Joseph Brazier.
John Brown.
Thomas Bullock, w.
Alex. Campbell.
Colin Campbell.
Robert Carmaly.
William Clark.

William Cunningham.
Daniel Dick.
Henry Eaves.
Peter Evans.
Thomas Fergus.
William Fleming.
Peter Gibson.
Alex. Gourley.
John Hamilton.
James Hart.
William Hickling.
William Hill, w.
Alex. Hunter.
Alex. Ingram.
James Lapsley.
Richard Lee.
William Levitt, w.
Geo. Longworth, w.
John M'Keching.
David M'Lelland.
Hugh M'Lelland.
Alexander McLeod.
James M'Lintock.
William Mackie.
John Martin.
James Masterton.
Geo. Manchlin.
Will. Merrie.
Robert Miller.
James Paterson.
Robert Paterson.
Hugh Pattison.
Andrew Peden.
Samuel Sifton.
James Smith.
William Smith.
James Smithers.
Joseph Tucky.
James Waite.
James Walker.
Francis Wells.
George Willet, w.
Will. Wilkerson.
252 William Wilson.
Robert Wilson.
Arch. Wright, w.

CAPTAIN CHENEY'S TROOP.

Capt. Edward Cheney.

Lieut. Francis Stupart, w.

” James Gape.

Troop Sergt.-Major Alex. Dingwell.

Sergt. Donald Campbell.

” William Dickie.

” Will Harvey, w.

” Alex. Rennie.

Corp. Robert Hare.

” William Laird.

” John Long.

” James Ross.

Trumpeter John H. Sibold.

Privates—

Geo. Alison.

Matthew Anderson.

Arch. Bell.

Hugh Bicket.

John Brash, w.

Charles Burges, w.

James Bulton.

John Calder, w.

Samuel Clarke, w.

Arch. Craig.

David Crighton.

Thomas Crowe.

John Crombie.

Major Dickinson.

Peter Drysdale.

John Fraser.

George Gray.

William Gunn.

James Hamilton, Sen.

James Hamilton, Jun.

Robert Hamilton.

David Henderson.

Adam Hepburn.

Will. Hubbard.

Thomas Johnston, w.

John Judd, w.

Will. Lockead, w.

Andrew M'Clure.

Arch. M'Farlan.

John M'Intire.

Andrew M'Kendrick.

Will. M'Kinley.
Alex. M'Pherson.
Robert Makin.
James Mann.
Will. Mathie.
Thomas Oman.
David Rampton, w.
James Ronald, w.
Andrew Scott.
James Scott.
John Spraike.
John Stirling, w.
Robert Stirling.
William Stirling.
Thomas Stobo.
Thomas Timperly, w.
Robert Temple.
James Thompson.
John Toman.
John Wallace.
William Watt.

CAPTAIN POOLE'S TROOP.

Capt. James Poole, w.
Lieut. James Wemyss.
Troop Sergt.-Major James Russell.
Sergt. John Bishop.
" Arch. Johnston.
" Thomas Stoddart, w.
Corp. Alex. Gardner, w.²
253 Corp. James Nelson.
" John Wallace, w.
Trumpeter Peter Buncle.
Privates—
John Alexander.
James Bruce.
James Crawford.
David Craig.
Joseph Crowe.
Alexander Donaldson.
William Erskine.
Gavin Gibson.
Robert Gilchrist.
Thomas Goods.
James Kennedy.
Alexander Lander.
Andrew Lees.

William Lock, w.
Robert Lawrie, w.
David M'Gown, w.
Fred. M'Vicar.
John Miller.
Andrew Muir.
John Nelson.
Edward Noaks.
Henry Palmer, w.
Thomas Philips.
James Ratcliff.
James Richardson.
Thomas Robertson.
William Robertson.
John Rowat.
John Salmon.
Matthew Scott.
Robert Smellie.
Robert Stevenson.
Adam Tait.
John Thompson.
James Tovie.
John Wark, w.
Andrew White.
Robert Wilson.
William Willis.
William Wright.
Alexander Young.
Nathaniel Young.

CAPTAIN VERNOR'S TROOP.

Capt. Robert Vernor.
Lieut. John Mills, w.
Troop Sergt.-Major W. McMillan, w.
Sergt. William Clarke.
 " Charles Ewart.
 " John Tannock.
Corp. John Dickson.³
 " Samuel Tar, w.
 " Alex. Wilson.
Trumpeter Joseph Reeves.
Privates—
John Atherley.
Francis Brown, w.
James Brown.
John Brobin.

George Butler, w.
Adam Colquhoun.
John Collier.
Robert Craig, w.
John Dalziel.
William Dunlop, w.
John Dunn.
John Gillies.
William Gordon.
Robert Gourley.
Robert Greig.
John Harkness, w.
John Henderson.
Henry Hodkinson, w.
William Jones.
Samuel Kinnier.
James King.
John Lane.
David McAll.
John McGee, w.
William Mackie.
William M'Nair.
²⁵⁴John Matthews, w.
James Montgomery.
John Moore.
William Patton, Sen.
William Patton, Jun.
William Park.
Robert Reid.
William Ross.
James Smith.
William Smith.
William Sykes.
Ebenezer Thompson.
John Veazy.
Robert Wallace.⁴
Thomas Watson.
Richard Wharan.
John Wise.

CAPTAIN FENTON'S TROOP.

Capt. Thomas C. Fenton.
Lieut. J.R.T. Graham.
Sergt. James Andrew.
" Richard Hayward.
" Thomas Soars, w.
" William Swan.⁵

Corp. John Craig, w.
” Thomas Davis.
” Robert Thompson.
” John Mair.⁶
Trumpeter Henry Bowig.
Privates—
Thos. Anderson.
John Arklie.
James Armour.
William Ballantyne.
George Biddolph.
Alex. Blackadder.
Samuel Boulter.
Cunningham Bowes, w.
Stephen Brooks.
Adam Brown, w.
John Campbell.
John Clarke, w.
Robert Currie.
William Dick, w.
John Dobbie, w.
John Ferguson.
John Gould.
James Green.
William Howie.
Alex. Hunter.
Hugh Hunter.
Robert Hunter.
Arch. Hutton.
James Jones, w.
Arch. Kean.
James Kean.
Samuel Kinder.
John Liddle, w.
Robert Littlejohn, w. (dead).
Joseph Macro.
Peter Miller, w.
John Mitchell, w.
William Pearson, w.
William Reid, w.
John Ross.
William Smith.
Peter Swan, w.
Jonathan Taylor.
Andrew Thompson.
John Watson.

Thomas Wilmot.

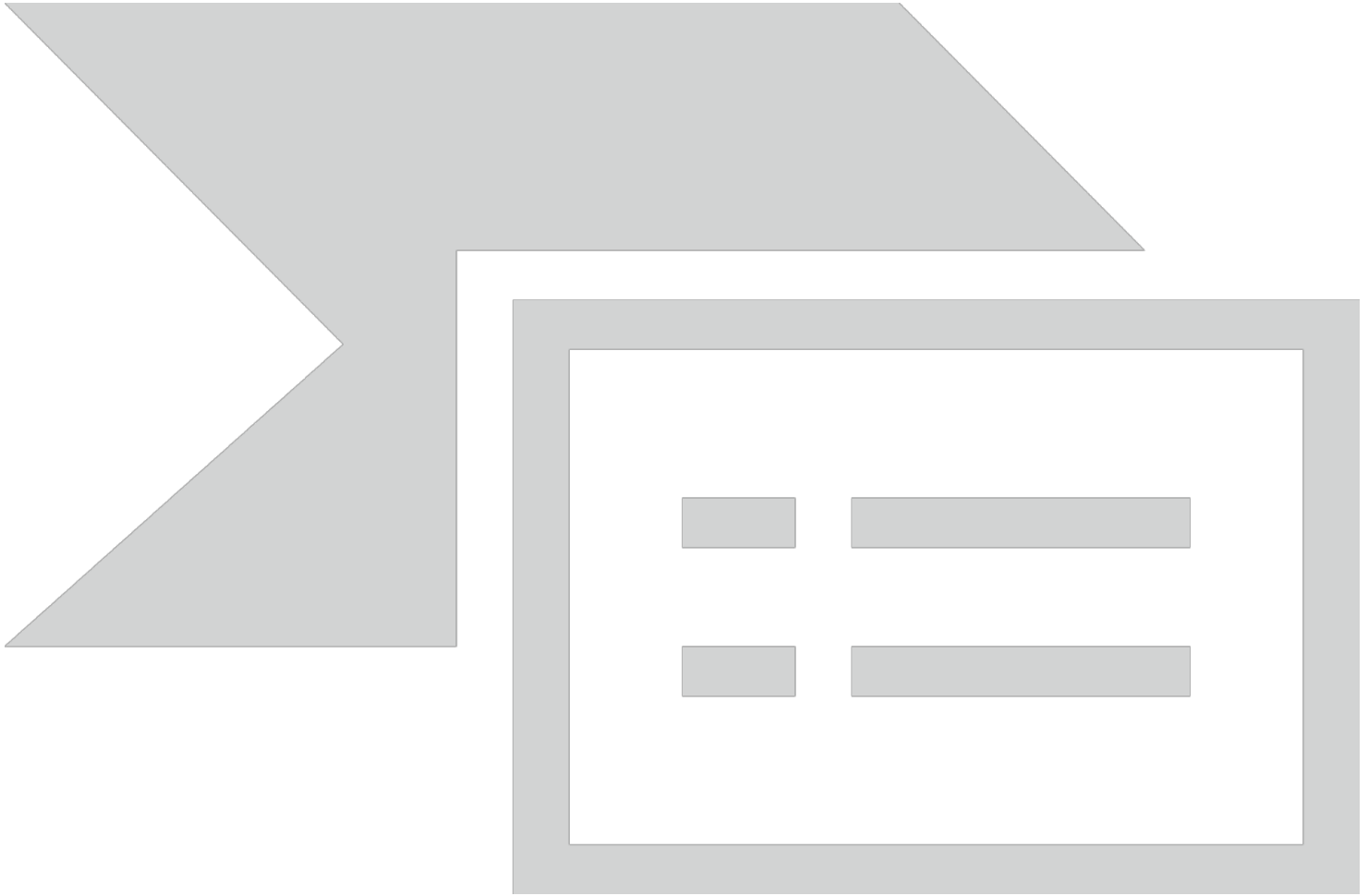
255 NOTES BY CAPTAIN G. TANCRED.

Privates William Storrie and J. Liddle, of Capt. Vernor's Troop, are not mentioned in the above Muster Roll, having been returned as killed 18th June. They rejoined 19th Sept., 1815, from a French prison, the former having been wounded and his horse killed.

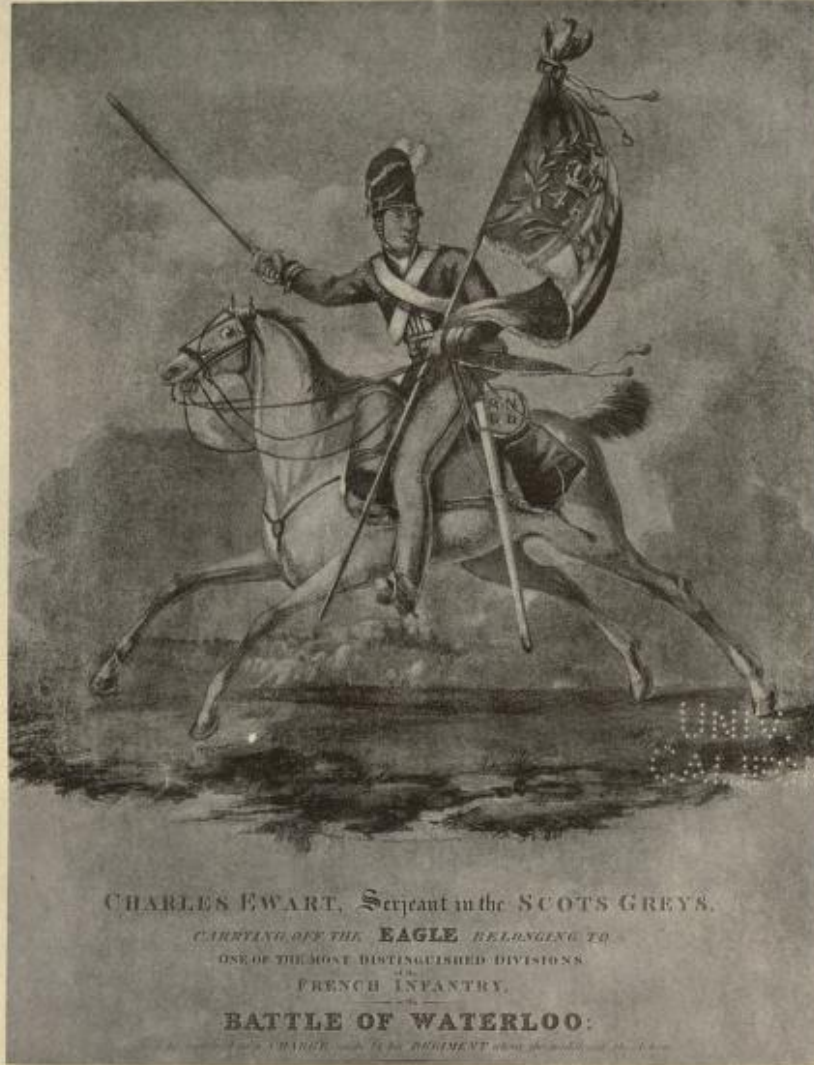
1. M. Nelson became regt. sergt.-maj. 25th March, 1825.
2. Alex. Gardner was promoted as troop sergt.-maj. 1st Jan., 1826.
3. John Dickson became a troop sergt.-maj. He d. at Nunhead Lane, Surrey, 16th July, 1880, aged 90.
4. Robert Wallace, a troop sergt.-maj. 2nd March, 1826, and in 1872 was a messenger in the Queen's Body Guard.
5. William Swan became a regt. sergt.-maj., and d. as such, March, 1825.
6. Corp. John Mair rejoined from a French prison 1st Sept., 1815, supposed to have been killed 18th June.

256

Appendix 3



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Waterloo#/media/File:Battle_of_Waterloo.svg



From a Contemporary Print.

Source: *The History of The Second Dragoons: Royal Scots Greys*, Edward Almack 1908