

42nd Royal Highlanders

(Originally raised as the 43rd, and referred to as the Black Watch)

Assembled by Andrew Patterson©
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<u>Note:</u>	England officially declared war on May 18, 1756, beginning the Seven Year's War in Europe.
	Peace between Britain and France was proclaimed with the signing of the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763.
1739	recruited
1748-56	peacefully stationed in Ireland
1756	
Jan	Orders given to recruit up to wartime strength. Junior officers crossed from Ireland to Scotland to raise an additional 600 men. [3]
Feb. 9-16	1st Division marched from Dublin to Cork. [3 - page 5]
4-Mar	Boarded ships for Plymouth [3]
11-Mar	Arrived in Plymouth awaiting their departure to North America. [3]
13-Apr	1st division, consisting of 518 men, boarded transports in Plymouth bound for North America. [3]
7-Jun	2nd division consisting of 576 recruits, had been raised and after only 2 weeks training left for Glasgow. [3]
16-Jun	1st division arrived in New York. [3]
24-Jun	1st battalion consists of 5 companies, 18 officers, 8 drummers, and 473 private men. [5]
26-Jun	The 1st division left New York, and arrived in Albany on the 28th. They remained on the ships for two more days until billets were found. [3]
28-Jun	1st division arrived in Albany. The 35th and 42nd were already stationed there.
August	After a rough nine week crossing The 2nd division arrived in New York. The last ship, the "Duke of Argyle" which had been blown off course ran aground on the Sandy Hook on Sept. 6. [3]
winter 1756-57	Most wintered in Schenectady and about 250 at Fort Herkimer. [3 - page 14]

1757	
	They marched to New York and were transported to Nova Scotia. They arrived at Cape Sambro on June 30 bound for Halifax. [3]
July	Along with the 17th, 46th, and 2nd battalion of the 16th they sailed from Halifax with the intent of attacking Louisburg. However the assault was postponed. [4]
16-Aug	Left Halifax to New York.
fall	Three additional companies were raised and joined the 42nd; Capt. James Murray, Capt. James Stewart, and Capt. Thomas Stirling. [4]
15-Nov	Mustered in Glasgow. To Cork and finally left for North America on Dec. 1, 1757.
winter 1757-58	The 42nd, the largest of Abercromby's regular battalions wintered in Long Island [3]
1758	
	About 900 highlanders recruited in 1758. [2]
11-Mar	Additional 3 companies of the 42nd reached New York after a 12 week crossing. [3]
March	By the end of March the 42nd had been transported to Albany and billeted.
1-Apr	Two and a half companies marched to relieve the garrison at Fort Edward. The rest of the 42nd companies to the smaller posts of Stillwater and Saratoga. [3]
10-May	2 of the 3 additional companies arrived at Albany. [3]
1-Jun	3rd additional company arrived and all 3 were ordered to Fort Edward.
17-Jun	Regiment left for Fort William Henry.
5-Jul	Left Fort George by boat heading north.
	Battle at Fort Ticonderoga, July 7-8, 1758 [1]
	<i>Highland Regiment:</i> Lord John Murray's Highlanders of the 42nd Highland Reg. (1st Battalion)
	<i>Other Regiments:</i> the 27th, 44th, 46th, 55th, and the 1st & 4th battalions of the 60th
	<i>Battle Under General Command of:</i> Major-Generals Abercromby, Hopson, and Lord Charles Hay; Colonels Lord Howe and Forbes
	Ticonderoga was the largest single day loss in North America during the 18th century.[3]

	The troops were embarked in boats at Lake George, and landing without opposition, were formed into two parallel columns. In this order they marched, on the 6th of July, to the enemy's advanced post, which was abandoned without a shot.
	The 42nd was "first in the attack, and last in the retreat", and paid dearly with the loss of many lives and many severely wounded.
	However, due to the gallantry of the 42nd at Ticonderoga, letters of service were issued for adding a second battalion, and an order to make the regiment Royal, "as a testimony of his Majesty's satisfaction and approbation of the extraordinary courage, loyalty, and exemplary conduct of the Highland regiment."
	The vacancies occasioned in the 42nd by the deaths at Ticonderoga were filled up in regular succession. The second battalion was to be formed of the three additional companies raised the preceding year, and of seven companies to be immediately recruited. [1]
October	Seven more companies raised of 120 men each. Assembled in Perth in October and formed a battalion of 840 men. [4]
1759	
	Martinique & Guadaloupe Expedition, January-April, 1759 [1]
	> <i>Highland Regiment</i> : Royal Highlanders (42nd), being seven companies of the 2nd Battalion
	> <i>Other Regiments</i> : Old Buffs, Kings, 6th, 63rd, 64th, and 800 Marines
	> <i>Battle Under General Command of</i> : Major-Generals Hopson and Barrington, and Brigadier-Generals Haldane, Armiger, Trapaud and Clavering; fleet commanded by Commodore Moore.
13-Jan	An armament of troops had been joined in Barbadoes, and on the 13th January, 1759, they sailed from Carlisle Bay under convoy, and appeared off Martinique on the morning of the 15th. On the 16th three line-of-battle ships were ordered to anchor opposite to Fort Negro.
29-Jan	The line-of-battle ships ranged themselves in a line with the town of Basseterre in Guadaloupe, and commenced a furious attack on the town and batteries, which was returned and kept up on both sides, with great spirit, for many hours.

1759, continued	
13-Feb	A detachment of Highlanders and Marines were landed in Grandeterre, in the neighborhood of Fort Louis, after which, "a party of Marines and Highlanders drove the enemy from his entrenchments, and taking possession of the fort, hoisted the English colours." But disease had made such ravages that many were either dead or in hospital.
Feb - April	At length, the enemy were compelled to surrender, after a gallant defense, which was maintained to the 1st of May, when the capitulation was signed. The loss of the British on this expedition was severe; but, in consequence of their continued fatigues and exposure, they suffered more by the climate than by the enemy.
	Shortly after the capture of Guadaloupe the Second battalion of the 42nd embarked for North America. The First battalion had wintered in Long Island. [4]
	Ticonderoga, Crown Point & Niagara Campaigns, June-July, 1759
	> <i>Highland Regiment</i> : Royal Highlanders (42nd) & Montgomery's Highlanders (77th)
	> <i>Other Regiments</i> : the Royals, 17th, 27th, 2 battalions of the 55th, and 9 battalions of Provincials; and Indian allies under command of Sir William Johnson.
	> <i>Battle Under General Command of</i> : Major-General Wolfe; Generals Amherst and Prideaux
	> Major-General Wolfe, who had given such promise of great military talents at Louisbourg, was to attack Quebec from Lower Canada
19-Jun	At Fort Edward, the point of rendezvous, the whole were assembled including 1st battalion of the Royal Highlanders
3-Aug	2/42nd arrived at Saratoga
End of Aug	2/42nd rowed down Wood Creek to Lake Oneida. The western outlet connected to the Oswego River which flowed into Lake Ontario.
Autumn	Constructed a fort at Oswego
11-Oct	1/42nd and Montgomery's 77th finally embarked at Crown Point bound for the northern end of Lake Champlain. Both regiments were at half strength. The 42nd had 536 me of all ranks and the 77th had 609 men of all ranks, part of an army of 5168. Some had been left to man the warships , some sick and some at Crown Point and Ticonderoga.
Late Nov	Arrived back in Albany

By 15-Dec	The Black Watch (1/42nd) had settled in for the winter as follows: 1 company at Halfway Brook 5 companies at Fort Edward 1 company at Fort Miller 1 company at Saratoga 1 company at Stillwater 1 company at Half Moon The 7 sickly companies of the 2/42nd were billeted at Albany
1760	
July	Two battalions of the 42nd and eight companies of the 77th assembled at Oswego to move down river toward Montreal.
	Advance on Montreal & Surrender of Canada, Aug-Sep 8, 1760
	> Highland Regiments: Royal Highlanders (42nd) & Fraser's Highlanders (78th)
	> Other Regiments: the Grenadiers and Light infantry; and ?
	> Battle Under General Command of: Commander-in-chief General Jeffrey Amherst; Brigadier-General James Murray; and Colonel William Haviland
7-Aug	Colonel Haldimand was sent with the Grenadiers, Light infantry, and a battalion of the Royal Highlanders and proceeded on the Lake towards the mouth of the St. Lawrence
6-Sep	landed on the 6th of September, six miles above Montreal
10-Sep	10,142 regulars and provincials converging on Montreal
	British armies normally down-sized after a war. Each battalion of the 42nd was reduced to 700 rank and file.
1761	
4-Jun	1/42nd left Montreal for Crown Point, and the 2/42nd left sometime later.
25-Jul	Arrived in Staten Island.
October	Final orders came to sail for the Caribbean.

1762	
	Martinique & the Havannah¹ Expedition, Jan-Aug, 1762 [1]
	> <i>Highland Regiments</i> : Murray's Royal Highlanders (42nd) & Montgomery's Highlanders (77th)
	> <i>Other Regiments</i> : 20 regiments; and 19 sail-of-the-line, with frigates, bomb vessels and fireships.
	> <i>Battle Under General Command of</i> : Major-General Monckton; Lieutenant-Generals the Earl of Albemarle, and Elliot afterwards Lord Heathfield; and Brigadiers Haviland; James Grant of Ballindallon; Rufane; Walsh and Reid; and Colonel Lord Rollo (due to fever, replaced by Guy Carlton in Havannah); and Rear-Admiral Rodney; Admiral Sir George Pocock; and Commodores James Douglas; and Keppell.
	> The whole force amounted to eighteen regiments, including 3 battalions of Highlanders, viz. Montgomery's regiment, and the 1st and 2nd battalions of Lord John Murray's
5-Jan	This powerful armament sailed from Barbadoes on the 5th of January 1762
27-May	The fleet arrived off Cape Nicholas on the 27th of May; and a fleet and troops from Martinique, joined them on the evening of the same day. The armament now included upwards of 11,000 firelocks. A further reinforcement of 4000 men was expected from New York.
14-Aug	The fire was so well directed and effectual, that at two o'clock in the afternoon the guns of the garrison were silenced, and flags of truce were hung out from every quarter of the town, and from the ships in the harbour. This signal of submission was joyfully received, and on the 14th the British were put in possession of the Havannah nine weeks after having landed in Cuba.
Aug	The 1st battalion of the 42nd and Montgomery's were ordered to embark for New York, where they landed in the end of October.
Aug	All the men of the 2nd battalion, fit for service, were drafted into the 1st; the rest, with the officers, were ordered to Scotland; where they remained till reduced in the following year.
3-Sep	Small army left Halifax headed for Newfoundland, containing some men from the 42nd, 77th, and 78th. [3]
11-Sep	Arrived at Petty Harbor. [3]

1762, continued	
	Battle at St. John's, Newfoundland, Sep 13-17, 1762
	> <i>Highland Regiments</i> : Fraser's Highlanders (78th) & 2 co.'s of Montgomery's Highlanders (77th)
	> <i>Other Regiments</i> : the Royals; and detachments of 45th and the Provincials.
	> <i>Battle Under General Command of</i> : Colonel William Amherst; Commodore Lord Colville.
13-Sep	Colonel Amherst landed on the 13th of September, seven miles to the northward of St. John's,
17-Sep	After the service at St. John's, the detachments joined their respective regiments in New York and Louisbourg, where they passed the ensuing winter.
winter 1762-63	At the conclusion of the war, all the officers and men in Montgomery's* and Fraser's regiments who chose to settle in America were discharged, each receiving a grant of land in proportion to his rank; the rest were sent home and discharged in Scotland.
1763	
6-Jun	Amherst ordered 3 ad hoc light infantry companies of the 17th, 42nd and 77th, about 50 men each, to be sent to Philadelphia to quell an Indian uprising. The 42nd had only 214 men left. [3]
7-Aug	About 100 men formed the 9th company of the 42nd and were sent to Niagara. They came from the 7th and some surviving privates of the 42. [3]
	Battle of Bushy Run (Pontiac's Rebellion), Aug-Nov, 1763
	> <i>Highland Regiments</i> : Royal Highlanders (42nd) & Montgomery's Highlanders (77th)
	> <i>Other Regiments</i> : detachment of the 60th.
	> <i>Battle Under General Command of</i> : Colonel Henri Bouquet (Swiss soldier in British service).
	> In the summer of 1763 the 42nd were put under the command of Colonel Bouquet of the 60th regiment, and ordered to the relief of Fort Pitt, along with a detachment of Bouquet's own regiment, and another of the 77th; in all 956 men
?	The second battalion was reduced in 1763, and 1 captain, 12 lieutenants, and 2 ensigns of the first battalion, were placed on half-pay.

winter 1763-64	The Royal Highland Regiment passed the winter in Fort Pitt
1764	
	Fort Pitt & Indian Warfare, Jul 1764-Jan 1765 [1]
	> <i>Highland Regiments</i> : Royal Highlanders (42nd)
	> <i>Other Regiments</i> : Light infantry of the 60th; Virginia marksman; detachments from Maryland and Pennsylvania, having their faces painted, and their clothes made in Indian fashion.
	> <i>Battle Under General Command of</i> : Brigadier-General Henri Bouquet; Sir William Johnson.
1767	
July	42nd embarked at Philadelphia for Ireland. Such of the men as chose to remain in America, rather than return home, were permitted to volunteer into other regiments. The volunteers were so numerous, that, along with those who had been previously discharged and sent home as disabled, and others who were discharged in America, where they settled, they reduced the number of the regiment to a very small proportion of that which had left Scotland.
<u>Bibliography</u>	
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[2]	Keltie, Sir John Scott, "History of the Scottish Regiments"
[3]	McCulloch, Ian, "Son's of the Mountains"
[4]	Cannon, Richard Esq., "Historical Record of the 42nd Regiment of Foot."
[5]	Pennsylvania Gazzette, June 24, 1756