

The Queen's Rangers

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This pamphlet is issued in connection with the presentation of the colours of the Queen's Rangers to the Public Library of Toronto, by Mr. Frederick B. Robins of that city.

PREFACE

When the Queen's Rangers were disbanded at the close of the War of the American Revolution, the colours of the regiment, in accordance with the custom of that time, were deposited with the Colonel, John Graves Simcoe. When he retired to his estate at Wolford near Honiton in Devonshire, he hung the colours in the Great Hall and there they remained until a few months ago, when through the interest, liberality and public spirit of Mr. Frederick B. Robins of Toronto, their removal to Canada and to Toronto was made possible. This was the suitable place for the colours which Simcoe prized so highly. He was the first Governor of Upper Canada and we might call him the founder of Toronto. The Public Reference Library has a collection of prints and documents illustrating his life and his conduct of public affairs in Canada and so the colours have found a real home.

That our people may know who the Queen's Rangers were and lest there be some who might confuse the Queen's Rangers of the Simcoe administration in Canada with the Queen's Rangers of the Revolution, or lest still further confusion might arise from the fact that there was a regiment of Queen's Rangers in the Rebellion of 1837, we are reprinting the address on the Queen's Rangers given at the meeting of the Ontario Historical Association at Kingston in June, 1923.

The Chief Librarian of the Public Library is responsible for the effort to get the colours for Toronto, the liberality of Mr. Frederick B. Robins made that effort result in a happy issue, and the Rt. Hon. P. C. Larkin, the High Commissioner for Canada in London and Mr. Arthur Beverley Baxter of London, lent their invaluable aid.

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
TORONTO.

AMENDMENT

Since 1975 the colours of the Queen's Rangers have been on permanent loan to the Queen's York Rangers. They now hang in the Officers' Mess at the Fort York Armoury, Toronto, Ontario.

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The Queen's Rangers*

INTRODUCTION.

Much confusion has arisen in connection with the name of Queen's Rangers. This is due doubtless to the fact that there were three distinct battalions bearing that name, the two later regiments having derived their title from the first Queen's Rangers who fought in the Revolutionary War, and whose name had become synonymous with bravery and efficiency. The first battalion of the Queen's Rangers was a Loyalist light corps which was raised in 1776, and was re-organized by Simcoe in the following year. It continued in active service until the close of the Revolutionary War, and was disbanded at New Brunswick in 1783. It was more celebrated than the two later battalions bearing its name, and for this reason, as well as for the additional reason that an account of its activities was preserved by its commander, Col. Simcoe, a detailed history of its actions exists.

The second battalion of Queen's Rangers named in honour of Simcoe's Revolutionary Corps, was raised in England in December, 1791, for the purpose of facilitating colonization in Upper Canada, and for the protection of the colonies. It was never engaged in active warfare, but was prepared for the contingency of an American invasion, and performed valuable service in the early development of Upper Canada. It was disbanded in 1802.

The third and last battalion of the name was a militia regiment raised at Toronto during the Rebellion in Upper Canada. Its commander, Col. Samuel Jarvis, was a son of William Jarvis, an old member of the original Queen's Rangers, and the battalion was named in honour of his (the father's) corps. It performed efficient service during the rebellion and was disbanded in the early forties.

All three battalions were of exceptional value in their own particular spheres, and their history ought to make a special appeal to Canadians, since, after disbandment, the members of the first two battalions of Queen's Rangers settled almost exclusively in Canada, and the personnel of the third was entirely Canadian, and fought in the only war which can be termed purely Canadian.

THE QUEEN'S RANGERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The adventures of the Queen's Rangers during the Revolutionary War in America lend a flavour of romance to the dull annals of military history. Tales of their daring exploits, of the Puckish tricks which they played on the enemy in the heart of the American wilderness, are strangely suggestive of the deeds of Robin Hood and his Merry Men of Sherwood Forest. Indeed, the very uniforms of the Rangers, green, like the attire of the genial outlaws of the days of Richard Plantagenet—in sharp contrast to the dignified red and white of the regular British uniform—would have heightened the illusion. But there the similarity ends, for no regiment of either army could boast of better discipline in its ranks, and no other single regiment played so conspicuous a part in the campaigns of the Revolution.

*This paper was prepared by George H. Locke, the Chief Librarian of the Public Library and Margaret Ray of that Library, and was read by Mr. Locke at the meeting of the Ontario Historical Society at Kingston, June, 1923.

The Queen's Rangers, as their name suggests, were designed for outpost and patrol duty, and in such capacity they had an opportunity for the display of individual talent which was denied to regular battalions of the line. But the independence and resourcefulness which their peculiar kind of service favoured in no way detracted from their corporate spirit. The memory of common dangers, hardships and losses, aroused an excellent feeling of camaraderie among officers and men, and devotion to a common cause bound them together as no mere discipline could have done.

The fame of the Queen's Rangers spread abroad throughout the ranks of both armies, until it became the pride of the one and the dread of the other. When any enterprise was on foot which demanded exceptional daring or agility the Rangers were invariably chosen for the undertaking if they were available. As for their effect on the Americans—more than one large body of militia fled in terror when apprised of the approach of the invincible Rangers. Yet a spirit of humanity pervaded their ranks (most singular amid the horrors of war) and their commander had used every means to prevent looting and marauding among his men. Thus it was not the cruelty or unscrupulousness of the corps which aroused the terror of its opponents, but the invincible courage which would shrink from no form of danger which lay in the path of duty—the courage not of reckless gentlemen adventurers, but of sober disciplined youths, fired with ambition and loyalty to the British cause.

The history of the Queen's Rangers extends over a period of six years. They were raised early in the summer of 1776 by Col. Rogers, of New Hampshire, an officer who had done good service in the war between Britain and France in America. They were recruited principally from the vicinities of Connecticut and New York, and thus, at first, were all American Loyalists. Gradually the personnel of the corps changed and by 1780, out of six hundred men, only twenty five per cent. were Americans. It was the only Loyalist Regiment authorized to enlist Europeans, and consequently English, Irish and Scotch were present in varying proportions, with later a handful of Germans.

In 1777, Col. Rogers was succeeded in command by Col. French, who remained in charge only a few months when he was replaced by Major Wemyss. Up to this date the Rangers had performed no task of special magnitude, but it was under Major Wemyss at Brandywine Creek in September, 1777, that the corps won its first laurels. In the following month, Major John Graves Simcoe, a young and talented British officer, was raised to the command of the Rangers, and under his able leadership the regiment was converted into a model of discipline, bravery and efficiency.

When Simcoe succeeded to the command of the Rangers the regiment consisted of eleven companies of infantry—a grenadier and light company, eight battalion companies, and a Highland company with the national dress and a piper. Simcoe believed that the addition of a troop of cavalry would increase the efficiency of his corps, and mounted a dozen of his men. At first, these mounted Rangers, with their sober green attire, became the laughing stock of the cavalry units in the other battalions with their more dashing uniforms of red and white, but the bravery and efficiency of these Hussars, as they were called, soon aroused the admiration of the other regiments, and their quieter colouring rendered them less conspicuous in the forest. In December, 1777, they were placed under the command of a gallant officer, Lieut. Wickham, and their numbers were later increased to thirty. During the remainder of the Revolution, they proved indispensable to the corps in leading, patrolling and foraging expeditions.

Simcoe made several other improvements in the organization and discipline of the corps. He abolished sergeants' guards, insisted on regularity in messing, and discontinued written orders as much as possible. The ordinary drill of the regular battalions of the line was dispensed with, as the special qualifications required for their peculiar kind of service—vigilance, activity and endurance of fatigue—were obtained much better by actual experience. Special training in the use of the bayonet was given, however, and the soldiers were taught to rely entirely on the use of that weapon. Practice in quick marching was encouraged, and every effort was expended to make officers and men self-reliant, energetic, and dauntless on field or in forest.

The aim of the British Commander-in-Chief was to occupy as much territory as possible, hoping to win over the inhabitants of this captured territory to the Loyalist cause. His plan of campaign was to begin with New England, which was the core of disaffection, and gradually gain the Southern States which were more or less unsettled in their opinions. The plan to occupy the New England territory failed after repeated attempts which lasted eleven months, and the British moved southwards, concentrating on New York. In August, 1776, Brooklyn was taken and the American army was driven into New Jersey. The British remained in New York for the winter and in the following summer directed their attention toward the occupation of Philadelphia. It was during the march to Philadelphia that they were met by Washington, and the famous battle was fought at Brandywine Creek, off the Delaware, which if properly followed up would have been the decisive battle of the war.

Up to the memorable encounter at Brandywine in September, 1777, the Queen's Rangers had figured but slightly in the campaigns of the British. They had served under the command of General Knyphausen and had aided in the capture of New York, but were as yet a newly-levied and comparatively unknown force. They were steadily gaining experience and discipline, however, and when the time came for testing their mettle they were tried, and were not found wanting.

Their opportunity was not long in coming. The Americans, under Washington, determined to check the British in their march to Philadelphia, and at Brandywine Creek, a small river flowing into the Delaware at a point near Wilmington, opposed the advance of the British army. Lord Howe planned a circuitous march for the purpose of attacking the enemy in the rear, and while General Cornwallis was commissioned to undertake the march, General Knyphausen in whose division the Queen's Rangers were included, was authorized to divert the attention of the Americans from Cornwallis' division, by making feigned efforts to cross the river at Chad's Ford. In the contest that ensued the fighting was desperate, and the brunt of it fell upon the Queen's Rangers. When news reached General Knyphausen that Cornwallis had gained the enemy's rear, he began to force a passage across the Brandywine, and was opposed by American troops under General Wayne. All efforts of the enemy to stop the advance of the British were futile, Wayne was defeated and his guns captured. At the same time, Cornwallis broke the American right wing, and their entire army fled in great confusion.

The affair at Brandywine was one of the most significant battles of the war, and had Lord Howe been quick in pursuit of the Americans, Washington's army would have been totally destroyed. For their share in the encounter, the Queen's Rangers received warm praise from their General, and they were commended also by the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces. Their loss was heavy, about one-fifth of the total British loss, but their reputation was

made. "I must be silent as to the behaviour of the Rangers," General Knyphausen wrote to Lord Howe, "for I want even words to express my own astonishment to give him an idea of it." Henceforth the Rangers were placed in the vanguard of service, and the eyes of the entire army followed their activities with envy and admiration.

After Brandywine, the Americans made a brilliant attempt to surprise the British at Germantown, eight miles north of Philadelphia. The British army was sleeping peacefully when the patrols warned it of Washington's approach. It was a close call, and only the resourcefulness and intrepidity of the British soldiers saved the army from disaster. After a strenuous conflict in which none fought more bravely than the Queen's Rangers, the Americans were defeated, and the British army marched in unbroken triumph to Philadelphia, the Rangers proudly forming the rear guard.

The arrival of the British in Philadelphia was hailed with joy by the loyal citizens and the troops anticipated a pleasant winter. But Washington and his army had encamped at Valley Forge, about twenty miles distant, and the farmers of the surrounding country experienced great difficulty in bringing their produce to the British army. To the Queen's Rangers was entrusted the perilous task of patrolling the country, and of protecting the country inhabitants in their journey to market. Thus while the main body of the British army remained in comparative idleness, the Rangers spent a winter of constant activity. Many of their undertakings were fraught with extreme danger, and on more than one occasion when they set out with light hearts and fearless demeanour on a particularly hazardous enterprise, their complete destruction was prophesied by less-adventurous but admiring brothers-at-arms. Throughout the winter they conducted a number of foraging parties, and each week they essayed a march of at least ninety miles despite the rigours of the climate and the efforts of the American militia to waylay them, so that by the arrival of spring they had become thoroughly inured to hardship and fatigue, and well trained in the arts of forest warfare.

Early in 1778, intelligence was received that the French fleet was coming to the aid of the Americans, and the new British commander, Sir Henry Clinton, fearing to be entrapped between Washington's army and the French navy, decided to withdraw his troops to New York. In the month of June, the British army evacuated Philadelphia, crossed the Delaware, and marched by an over-land route toward New York, with the Queen's Rangers forming the advance guard. When they reached Allentown they learned that Washington's army was in hot pursuit, and the Rangers were transferred to the rear guard. The heat of those June days was almost intolerable, and many of the British soldiers dropped on the march from fatigue. But thanks to the severe training which the Queen's Rangers had received at Philadelphia their powers of endurance were equal to any inclemency of the weather, and not a man was incapacitated for marching.

On June 27th, Simcoe received orders "to take his Hussars and attempt to cut off a reconnoitring party of the enemy" as the American army was swiftly gaining upon the British. While advancing, Simcoe fell in with a large body of the enemy, who, after firing a volley, fled in a panic. A second body of the enemy advanced in force, but they were checked and two prisoners taken. This force, which was so speedily defeated by sixty of the Rangers, consisted of eight hundred New Jersey Militia under General Dickenson. Simcoe's pride was justified under the circumstances, for, as he observed: "The American War showed no instance of a larger body of men being discomfited by so small a number."

On the following day, the Battle of Monmouth was fought. The heat was terrific, and the fighting unusually close, yet the Rangers, who had been detached with the Light Infantry to turn the enemy's left wing—in spite of their activity on the preceding day—bore the double strain without flinching. The Americans, under Col. Lee, were driven back, and the British army resumed its march toward Sandy Hook, the Queen's Rangers forming the rear guard. It reached its destination on July 5th, and set sail for New York, where it remained for the winter.

On the return of the British army to New York, the Rangers were stationed on outpost duty at Kingsbridge on the Harlem River. Their position was very much exposed and was continually liable to attack, so that with Washington's army encamped near by at White Plains, the Rangers knew scarcely an idle moment. They engaged in several skirmishes, during the course of the summer, and at least one ambuscade, but where each enterprise was undertaken with their customary spirit and gallantry, and formed part of an ordinary day's work, none is deserving of special mention. In November, the corps was ordered into winter quarters at Oyster Bay, Long Island, which the men fortified, and the winter was passed in drilling with special attention to rapid movements and bayonet charges. In the spring they left Oyster Bay and proceeded to Kingsbridge where they formed the advance of the right column of the army. The summer was spent in attempts to ambuscade the patrols of the enemy, but no encounter of any importance took place.

In the fall of 1779, one of the most brilliant achievements of the war was engineered by Simcoe, and carried through by his Rangers. Intelligence was received by the British of a collection of American boats at Middlebrook, a small village up the Raritan River, near Brunswick, and Simcoe asked permission to destroy these boats. He crossed from New York to Elizabethtown with his cavalry, and setting out after night, reached Middlebrook undiscovered and unexpected. The surrounding country was patrolled by American militia, as he was well aware, and instead of keeping the Raritan River on his right, which was the most probable course, he took the direction towards Monmouth County, leaving Brunswick to his left. Here he met a body of militia who made a daring but unsuccessful attempt to stop the Rangers. Simcoe, however, bringing up the rear, had his horse shot under him and was taken prisoner, but his cavalry pushed on, and though Col. Lee of the American army when apprised of the audacious attempt sent a body of cavalry to cut off their flight, he failed to effect their capture. The Rangers were soon joined by a body of British infantry sent over by Sir Henry Clinton to meet Simcoe, and further efforts of the Americans to capture their audacious foe were abandoned.

A full appreciation of the temerity of Simcoe and his Rangers in attempting this enterprise cannot be obtained by a bald account of it. When it is realized that the Rangers traversed an area of fifty-five miles through the enemy's territory, in the course of a night and morning, miraculously dodging bands of armed citizens, skirting a military station and advancing within nine miles of Col. Lee's Legion, the enormity of the undertaking will be appreciated.

After this brilliant exploit the Rangers went into winter quarters at Staten Island, which they secured and fortified, and in December they were joined by Lieut.-Col. Simcoe who had been exchanged for an American prisoner. The following year they pursued their usual patrolling duties, but no event of importance took place.

In May, the infantry were despatched to Charlestown in South Carolina to cover the British troops, and after the surrender of Charlestown to the British

they rejoined the cavalry division on Staten Island. Rumours were received of a projected attack by a French army on Staten Island in the fall of 1780—Lafayette had even been heard to boast that he would plant French standards on the Richmond redoubts—and the Queen's Rangers waited for the attack with great excitement and indignation, but the French army failed to appear. But the last and greatest of their campaigns lay in store for the Rangers, and early in December they were ordered to Virginia.

During the Virginia campaign, the Queen's Rangers distinguished themselves repeatedly and proved the most efficient regiment in the British army. Their energy was little short of miraculous. Night and day they harassed the enemy, capturing their supplies, destroying their posts, and scattering their ranks. Their life was crowded with excitement and danger, and deeds of extraordinary daring became so common that they passed without comment. To the terrified Americans they seemed ubiquitous, for they darted in and out through the wilderness with the elusiveness of will o' the wisps. Their bayonet practice had made them formidable opponents in a close fight, their speed and agility made them dangerous in pursuit, and their invincible spirit made them a force to be reckoned with at all times. Well might their tired foe regard them with terror, and forego the pleasure of an encounter with them whenever possible. Each succeeding victory fired their pulses anew, and spurred them on to greater danger and greater glory. No mediaeval knight courted adventure more eagerly than these dashing Rangers, and their devotion to the Loyalist cause stirred them quite as deeply as ardour for the Cross had stirred the gallant Crusaders long centuries ago.

The main theatre for their enterprises was the territory around Richmond and along the banks of the James River, where they proved of inestimable value to the British cause, dislodging large numbers of the American militia, destroying cannon foundries, capturing enemy vessels, intercepting dispatches, and performing services of every variety. One incident deserves special recognition—the battle at Spencer's Ordinary—declared by Simcoe to be the most remarkable achievement which the Rangers had performed in any campaign during their six years of service.

The action resulted from an expedition directed by Cornwallis to destroy a quantity of stores which the Americans had collected at a point on the Chicahominy. The enemy were 1,200 in strength, more than three times the numbers of Simcoe's corps, and were under the command of Lafayette. The odds were obviously against the Rangers, but so admirable were Simcoe's tactics, and so steady his troops that after a period of furious fighting the Americans were utterly disheartened and retired in confusion. For this crowning achievement the Rangers received special commendation in public orders from the Commander-in-Chief. Of this battle Simcoe wrote:

"As the whole series of the service of light troops gives the greatest latitude for the exertion of individual talents and of individual courage so did this engagement require the most perfect combination of them; every division, every officer, every soldier had his share in the merit of the action; mistake in the one might have brought on cowardice in the other, and a single panic-stricken soldier would probably have infected a platoon and led to the utmost confusion and ruin."

Thus the Rangers had proved themselves effective in every kind of warfare, and though only a small regiment in numbers had won a battle of which a small army need not have been ashamed. But a higher strategy than theirs was shaping events, and a fate was soon to befall the entire British army which would cut the gallant Rangers to the core. At Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis

had allowed himself to be cooped up with a French fleet in front of him and a combined French and American army of nearly thrice his size behind him. The British fleet was unable to relieve him and there was no alternative but to surrender. Heart-broken, Simcoe offered to take his Rangers into Maryland and make his escape to New York, but Cornwallis insisted that the whole army must share the same fate, and on October 10, 1781, the entire British army of 7,000 men surrendered, and the Revolution was over.

The Queen's Rangers existed as a regiment until October 13, 1783, when they were ordered to disband. Their names were inscribed on the roster of the British army as the First American Loyalist Regiment, the rank of the officers was made permanent, and they were placed upon half pay. Many of the officers and most of the men settled in New Brunswick on the St. John River and its branches. The men received grants of land in the County of York, in the parish of Queensbury which was named in their honour, where they formed the largest body of militant Loyalists in the province. Many of the present inhabitants of New Brunswick can trace their ancestry to this devoted band of British soldiers, and there are descendants alive to-day to whom the name of Queen's Rangers is still a by-word for bravery and daring.

Viewed in the light of the major campaigns in the Revolutionary War, the achievements of the Queen's Rangers naturally sound slight and unimportant, but as the accomplishment of a single regiment their services have seldom been excelled. It is significant, too, that their work was always the most dangerous kind of service—outpost duty, and formation of the advance or rear guard of the army. Their ranks had been often thinned by disaster, and new members added, but no reverse ever daunted the ardour of the original Rangers. Long before the close of the war they were acknowledged by both the British and the American generals to be the most efficient single regiment in the war, and many handsome compliments were paid to their commander on the valour and self-reliance of his men.

A lighter touch is added to the history of the Rangers by the tales of their roguish pranks, and the bare-faced impudence of some of their undertakings. It was Simcoe's delight to pass himself off as an American officer, and his subordinates encouraged him at every opportunity. One amusing incident has been related in which Lieut. Wickham, of the Hussars, gravely introduced Simcoe to two American officers as Col. Lee. Simcoe with equal gravity inquired into the American plan of attack and having learned all that he wished to know coolly took them prisoners. Another interesting episode took place during his memorable march to Middlebrook to capture the boats. Having been obliged to feed once in the course of the night, Simcoe stopped at a depot of forage collected for the American army, assumed the character of Lee's cavalry, waked up the commissary about midnight, drew the customary allowance of forage, and gave the usual vouchers, nonchalantly signing the name of the Legion Quartermaster without being discovered by the Commissary or his assistants.

But the pathetic side of the history of the Queen's Rangers stands out even more prominently than the romantic or humorous element. After all their brilliant exploits, their incessant toil and heavy losses, they were obliged to surrender to their hated foe, and to witness the humiliation of the country which they had served with a passionate devotion. It was little comfort to them to be reminded that the loss of the American colonies, and the disgrace which that loss had brought to the Motherland, was occasioned by the stupidity of the War Office, and a misunderstanding between the generals in America,

the heart-rending fact remained that the British lion had been beaten by one of her own whelps, and the regiment disbanded with heavy hearts, hoping against hope that another opportunity might be given them of serving as a unit in the cause of Great Britain, and of helping to win back the colonies which had cost her so much blood and bitterness.

THE QUEEN'S RANGERS OF UPPER CANADA.

At the close of the American Revolution, the province of Upper Canada was called into being by the influx of Loyalists, and John Graves Simcoe was appointed its first Lieutenant-Governor. To Simcoe, the soldier and Imperialist, the opportunity seemed ripe for establishing a great British colony with a nucleus of Loyalist soldiers to blaze the trail for less-hardy settlers and to form an armed camp in the event of an invasion by hostile Americans. In this way he hoped to console the Mother Country for the loss of the American colonies, and even dreamed of employing the new Loyalist colony as a base for winning back Britain's lost territory in America.

Unfortunately for Simcoe's dreams, Lord Dorchester, the Governor-General of Canada and Simcoe's superior, disapproved of his elaborate plans, and his military settlement was never realized. But on one point Simcoe was obdurate: he refused to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of the infant colony unless he was provided with an armed force which would assist in the task of colonization, and would protect the helpless settlers against inroads by Indians or Americans. He considered it "immoral" to urge Loyalists to settle in the heart of a virgin forest, and then to abandon them, especially when they had already endured untold hardship and privation for the Loyalist cause, and were likely to endure still more before they were comfortably settled in new homes. He had still another reason for demanding a military body to accompany him to Canada, for aristocrat that he was he loved the pomp and show of authority, and wished to convert this tiny pioneer settlement into a little England with all the gradations of society which existed in the land across the sea. A Lieutenant-Governor with a body-guard of 450 British soldiers, he thought, could not fail to raise the prestige of the government, and would form a pleasing contrast to the boorish simplicity of his American neighbours.

The plan he first broached in 1790, to Sir George Yonge, the Secretary of War, was very elaborate. He hoped to have twelve companies each consisting of a captain, two lieutenants, and one hundred rank and file, with two majors also. He planned to draft twenty men from the cavalry as a foundation for a troop of cavalry, as well as a number of artificers to teach the soldiers boat-building and other useful crafts. He proposed to devote two days of the week to the employment of the soldiers on public works, two days to military exercise, and two days for their private advantage. The lands which they might clear on their own initiative would be sold at a stipulated price which any immigrant would gladly pay. By this method regular pay of the soldiers would be dispensed with and they would acquire that habit of industry, which, instead of making them a burden on the community would make them invaluable to the settlers and highly conducive to the material welfare of the colony.

The War Office consented to the formation of a corps of infantry, "in order," as was stated in Sir George Yonge's letter to Simcoe "to assist in the erection of public buildings, the construction of bridges, the formation of roads of communication, and in any other civil or military duties, either within or out of that province which His Majesty's service may require." It consented

also to Simcoe's suggestions as to the composition of the corps and its working schedule, and in December, 1791, the regiment was established.

As first formed it consisted of two companies with one captain, one captain-lieutenant, two ensigns, six sergeants, six corporals, one drummer, and 194 privates. It was provided with an adjutant, a surgeon and surgeon's mate, a sergeant-major, and a quarter-master sergeant. Recruits were drawn from the ages of sixteen to thirty years, and the minimum height of the soldiers was to be five feet four inches. The personnel of the corps was English, consisting of veterans of British regiments, including a number of Simcoe's old corps of Queen's Rangers, also from the Battalion of the 73rd Foot and other established regiments. Later, on their arrival in Upper Canada, a half-hundred Canadians were added to the corps—United Empire Loyalists, judging from their names.

The regiment which collected at Chatham, an ancient military centre of England, was named the Queen's Rangers in honour of Simcoe's celebrated corps of the Revolutionary period, and received uniforms modelled after those worn by the original Rangers, green with dark accoutrements. The first division set sail in the transports "Betsey" and "John," reaching Quebec in May, 1792, and were joined by the second division in the following month.

At first they were stationed at Newark, the temporary seat of government, and they were present at the first session of parliament—an impressive ceremony, despite the crudeness of the legislative buildings and the primitive simplicity of many of the members. During the summer, the Rangers were accommodated in tents close to the Parliament buildings, but they immediately undertook the construction of huts, in which they were housed for the winter. In the following August, their headquarters was changed to Toronto which Simcoe had chosen as the permanent seat of government, and the regiment was stationed at the outlet of Garrison Creek on the harbour, on the present site of the Old Fort. Here they performed their first military duty—the firing of shots to be answered by the shipping in the bay, to celebrate the victories of the Duke of York in Belgium, and to commemorate the naming of the harbour York in his honour.

As the original purpose of the corps was to facilitate colonization, the Rangers were immediately employed upon the task of clearing forests and constructing thoroughfares between the various settlements in the province. In the course of their labour they constructed several roads which have since become the main thoroughfares through the province. Among the roads built by the Queen's Rangers were several thoroughfares around Kingston, a road leading westward from York which forms part of the present Dundas Street, roads around Queenston, and their crowning achievement, which was the construction of Yonge Street—named after the Secretary of War—which led from York harbour to Lake Simcoe.

But the shadow of war soon diverted the Rangers from their peaceful task of colonization. An Indian War to determine the boundary between American and Indian territory in the West, was in progress, and the Americans blamed Great Britain for aiding the Indians. Simcoe had exerted every effort to preserve the friendship of the Indians, for he knew what the fate of his helpless colonists would be once the animosity of the Indian tribes was aroused. But as far as was possible, he maintained a strict neutrality in the proceedings.

The Americans had, however, a stronger cause for resentment against the British. After the Peace of Versailles, the Americans had violated the clauses of the treaty regarding the fate of the Loyalists, and to retaliate, Great Britain had retained the western forts at Niagara, Oswego, Detroit and Michilimackinac though they were undoubtedly on American territory. The Americans were

equipped with a standing army of five thousand men, and Washington had authority to call out the militia, so that in the event of an invasion the situation of the Loyalists in Upper Canada would be pitiful indeed. Simcoe was alive to the dangers of the colony, and his natural fear was exaggerated by his rooted distrust of the American leaders from Washington down to the humblest official.

At first, Lord Dorchester idly dismissed Simcoe's warnings, but when General Anthony Wayne, in his march against the Indians, approached the western forts, Dorchester, too, began to be alarmed. He finally consented to his subordinate's scheme for the protection of the frontier, and dispatched several troops of militia to help the Queen's Rangers in their defence of Upper Canada.

The fortification of the harbour at York was entrusted to the Rangers, and seventy Rangers were placed on garrison duty. The remainder were dispatched to the Miami River to aid in the construction of a fort at this place, as an outpost to the defence of Detroit. When the fort was completed the Rangers were retained for garrison duty where they waited an attack by General Wayne, who had approached very close to the fort. The Americans, however, having driven back the Indians withdrew from the vicinity of the fort, and the Queen's Rangers were never given an opportunity to display their military prowess.

In 1796, Jay's Treaty settled the difficulties between the two countries and the western forts were evacuated by the British. The rest of the troops were withdrawn from Upper Canada, by order of Lord Dorchester, and the Queen's Rangers alone were reserved for garrison duty—one hundred to be stationed at Niagara, and one hundred on the Detroit River. Simcoe's chagrin was intense; he had designed his corps for colonization purposes and there was still sore need of them in York to erect public buildings, and to continue the building of roads and the clearing of farms. The people of York themselves were keenly disappointed, for they had grown to consider the Rangers their special property and pride—but Lord Dorchester was adamant to all appeals. To him economy was imperative; moreover, he objected to Simcoe's scheme of employing soldiers for civil duties.

In 1796, Simcoe was appointed to the Governorship of St. Domingo and he bade good-bye to Upper Canada. The command of the Queen's Rangers was then transferred to Lieut.-Col. Samuel Smith, who had held a commission in both battalions of Queen's Rangers. From this date until its disbandment in 1802, little of the actual history of the Rangers is known, but in November, 1802, the British War Office, having decided that the situation in Upper Canada was no longer precarious, ordered the regiment to disband.

Some of the Rangers returned to England but the majority of them chose to settle in Upper Canada, where to-day a large number of their descendants may be traced. The township of Etobicoke was reserved especially for men of the battalion, and all of their officers were given substantial grants of land in the vicinity of Toronto.

A tradition exists in military circles that the second battalion of Queen's Rangers did not completely disband but that a detachment from it was incorporated into the York Volunteers which performed exemplary service in the War of 1812. The military lists of 1812 contain the names of many old members of the Queen's Rangers, and incidents relative to their daring and resourcefulness, seemed to suggest, that, though the corporate body was gone, the spirit of the Queen's Rangers was immortal.

Contrasted with the brilliant achievements of the original Queen's Rangers, the history of the second Queen's Rangers sounds tame and colourless. They had not a single battle to their credit—the only scrap in which they were involved

was one in which a loss was reported of three nails, six swivel pins, fifty pairs of gaiter straps, forty shoe soles and heels—obviously a sham. But to judge them by their military achievements is unfair—for they were primarily a colonizing corps, and in this capacity their service to Upper Canada was praise-worthy and enduring. Besides, their presence in the little colony relieved the anxious minds of the helpless settlers, and doubtless helped to cement the loyalty of the Indians to the British cause. They were constantly on the alert for invasion and were ready at a moment's notice to substitute bayonet and rifle for pick and axe. That they were never called upon to display their military skill may have been in part occasioned by the enemy's high estimation of their valour and prowess, and the knowledge that they were always in readiness for attack.

There was a certain element of the picturesque and romantic about them too—a corps of hardy British soldiers, green-clad, like the forest rangers of the early ballads, wielding pick and axe in the depth of gigantic forests, which for centuries had rung with the war whoops of savages, felling trees with the vigour and determination with which they had formerly subdued their human foes, beguiling the long hours of toil with rum and song and tales of daring exploits of former days, and—while they sang and talked and toiled—hoping in their inmost hearts for an opportunity to prove their mettle once again, conscious that in the event of an invasion they would not fail to keep alive the traditions of the old Queen's Rangers.

THE QUEEN'S RANGERS OF THE REBELLION OF 1837.

The third battalion called by the illustrious name of "The Queen's Rangers" was raised and commanded by Col. Samuel Peters Jarvis, son of William Jarvis, the first Secretary of Upper Canada, who had held a commission in the original corps of Queen's Rangers.

It was raised at the beginning of the Rebellion in Upper Canada, and at the encounter with Mackenzie's forces at Montgomery's Tavern, occupied the right wing of the Government army. A detailed account of its movements does not, apparently, exist, but the excellence of its performance can be deduced from a special tribute which the Governor paid to its valour and discipline.

Later the Rangers were dispatched to Niagara to defend the frontier against an expected attack by Canadians from across the border to whom Mackenzie had appealed when the affair at Montgomery's Tavern failed in its object, and for their service in this capacity the Governor commended them with unstinted praise. "The soldier-like performance of all these duties," he wrote, "have drawn from Sir George Arthur for the Queen's Rangers under Col. Jarvis, as they have deserved, His Excellency's warmest admiration. It so happened that the Queen's Rangers were employed on the Niagara Frontier which perishing service was performed by all with exemplary spirit and good conduct."

In the spring of 1838, when actual hostilities had ceased, but when the political horizon was still threatening, the Queen's Rangers were entrusted with special patrol duties at Toronto. Military orders of that date contain grim reminders of the seriousness of the duties which the soldiers were expected to perform. District orders for May 24th read as follows:

"Patrol of the Queen's Rangers will in the course of their rounds proceed up Yonge Street as far as the boarded path extends. Night patrols are desired to be particularly on the alert, there being great reason to apprehend that evil-designing persons are plotting against the peace of the city."

"A guard of one captain, two subalterns, two sergeants, three corporals and twenty-seven privates will be furnished by the Rangers to-morrow to be called the Main Guard. A guard station will be provided at or near the market place. This guard will place two sentries at the head of each of the two principal wharves and one at the guardroom. Sentries at the wharf will pass the word for the guard to turn out whenever a steamboat shall arrive during the night. Sentries and guard must have their muskets loaded, and must be on the alert to repel any attempt to land which may be made by persons bearing arms and not belonging to Her Majesty's service."

By July, 1838, the danger clouds had dispersed and orders were given for the discharge of all the militia regiments except the Toronto City Guard. The Governor's dispatch ended with a final testimony to the good conduct and extreme regularity of the militia regiments throughout their period of service.

Though dismissed from active service, the third battalion of Queen's Rangers was not disbanded until the forties. A number of its members later enlisted in the battalion known as the York Rangers, commanded by William D. Jarvis, a cousin of Col. Samuel Jarvis, and son of Sheriff Jarvis, who had held a captaincy in the last Queen's Rangers.

A list of the officers belonging to the Queen's Rangers contain the names of many Toronto families whose descendants to-day are prominent in civic and social spheres. Unlike the other two battalions known as the Queen's Rangers, the third and last of the name consisted exclusively of Canadians, and fought in the one and only strictly Canadian war. Unfortunately the records of its achievements are scanty, but the few which do exist testify to the fact that in bravery, discipline, and ability it was in no way inferior to its more illustrious namesakes, nor did it in any way bring dishonour to the celebrated name of "Queen's Rangers."

BIOGRAPHIES.

John Graves Simcoe, commander of the original Queen's Rangers from October, 1777, to the close of the Revolution, was born in England in 1752. His father, who had been an officer in the Royal Navy had lost his life in an important expedition directed against Quebec in 1759, and young Simcoe, proud of his father's heroic record, had, at an early age, decided to become a soldier. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and at the age of nineteen years entered the British army, obtaining a commission as ensign in the 35th Regiment of the line. Three years later his regiment was dispatched to America to assist in quelling the rebellion of the colonists, and landed at Boston on the day of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775. Soon after, Simcoe was promoted to the command of a company in the 40th Regiment, and he distinguished himself at the Battle of Brandywine. He had long set his heart upon the command of a light corps, and in recognition of his gallantry at Brandywine he was promoted to the command of the Queen's Rangers, which he reorganized and of which he remained in charge until the close of the Revolution. At the peace he went to England, greatly fatigued by his activities in the war, and lived in retirement for several years.

In 1790 he was elected to the House of Commons, and one of the first debates in which he took part was the discussion concerning the Quebec Bill, a bill which proposed to divide Canada into two distinct provinces—Upper and Lower Canada. In the following year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the new province of Upper Canada, a position which he held for five years. During his term of office he laboured incessantly, with the whole-hearted devotion

which was characteristic of his nature, to promote the prosperity of the infant colony and to make it thoroughly British.

In 1796 he was appointed Civil Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St. Domingo, and upon arriving there he found the island in a state of turmoil. St. Domingo was divided into two parts, one of each being held by the British and French, and Simcoe was kept in a state of continual warfare with the natives who owned allegiance to France. He endeavoured to suppress the repeated insurrections, but he had not sufficient troops at his disposal, and in 1797 he returned to England to procure a larger army. He was made Lieutenant-General, but no more troops could be spared at the time, and he lived in retirement in England until 1800, his health having broken down by his arduous duties in Canada and St. Domingo.

In 1800 and 1801 he commanded at Plymouth, but when the danger of French invasion had passed he resigned his post, and applied to be sent on foreign service. He was, thereupon, appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, but before his departure for the east he was assigned to an important diplomatic mission to Portugal. On the voyage out he was taken ill and was compelled to return to England where he died soon after his arrival, on October 26, 1806.

John Graves Simcoe will long be remembered for his gallant service in the Revolutionary War and his disinterested service to Upper Canada. He is regarded justly as the father of Upper Canada, and his schemes for its development were manifold. His military and administrative genius has been seldom eclipsed, and he was besides a scholar of repute, and a lover of the classics. For his passionate devotion to the British cause he has often been called a narrow partisan, but his most bitter enemies could not fail to admire his honesty, enthusiasm, and singleness of purpose.

Samuel Peters Jarvis was one of the most influential citizens of early Toronto. He was born in Newark in 1792, and was the eldest son of William Jarvis, a staunch United Empire Loyalist, who had held a commission in the Queen's Rangers of the Revolutionary period, and who held the Secretaryship of Upper Canada for twenty-five years.

When the seat of Government was removed from Newark to York, William Jarvis came there with his family, and Samuel received his education in the private and law schools of York. He became a prominent member of the legal profession but he was always more of a soldier than a lawyer at heart, and when any fighting was to be performed he was always in the thick of it. During the War of 1812 he was actively engaged as a lieutenant in the 41st Regiment, and was present at the battles of Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, and Lundy's Lane.

He was an ardent advocate of British connection and in the political strife which dominated Upper Canada during its early development he became a partisan of the "Family Compact." He was one of the zealous Tories who helped to distribute the type of William Lyon Mackenzie in 1826, and when the rebellion of 1837 arose, he was one of the first to raise a regiment of militia, which he called after his father's regiment, the Queen's Rangers. During the rebellion, he proved of valuable assistance to the government, and was entrusted with several important commissions.

He took an active interest also in the development of the province. He held the position of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for a number of years, was a director of the Bank of Upper Canada, and from 1842 until the office was abolished in 1845 was Chief Superintendent of Indian affairs. He died in Toronto

in 1857, where his descendants live to-day. Æmilius Jarvis, President of the firm of Æmilius Jarvis & Co., and known in yachting circles as Commodore Jarvis, is his grandson.

Samuel Smith was of English descent. He was born at Hampstead, Long Island, on December 27th, 1756. As a boy of sixteen years he entered the army, and became an ensign in the Queen's Rangers. He accompanied the Rangers in many of their most daring enterprises, was engaged in several battles, and was severely wounded at the Battle of Brandywine, the effect of which he felt during the remainder of his life. Before he was twenty years of age he was promoted to a captaincy in the Rangers.

At the close of the Revolutionary War he was put on half pay, and with other United Empire Loyalists retired into New Brunswick. From here he proceeded to England and spent several years in travelling on the continent, visiting France, Italy and other continental countries. On his return to England he joined the second regiment of Queen's Rangers as captain, and in 1796, when Lieut.-Col. Simcoe was appointed Governor of St. Domingo, Smith became commander of the Queen's Rangers.

He was appointed a member of the Executive Council in 1815, and on the retirement of Lieutenant-Governor Gore he became Administrator of the Province from the departure of Gore to the arrival of his successor, Sir Peregrine Maitland. His term of administration lasted fourteen months, and from that date he lived privately, except for a few months in 1820 when he acted as administrator again during Governor Maitland's absence. He died in Toronto in 1826.

Æneas Shaw was a Highlander who served as a captain of infantry in the Queen's Rangers of the Revolution. His name was mentioned more than once in public dispatches for his bravery and ability. After the peace he went to New Brunswick, but later came to Upper Canada to join the new regiment of Queen's Rangers, performing the unparalleled feat of marching a detachment of Queen's Rangers on snowshoes from New Brunswick to Montreal, a distance of 370 miles, in his eagerness to join the new corps. He became a well-known figure in the social and political life of Upper Canada, having been appointed a member of the Executive Council in 1793.

At the beginning of the War of 1812, he proffered his services to Major-General Brock, and was given command of the First Division of Militia, with the rank of colonel, and afterwards served as Adjutant-General of Militia. The hard work and fatigue proved too much for him and he died in 1815.

David Shank was gazetted as a lieutenant in the Queen's Rangers in March, 1777, and obtained his captaincy in October, 1778. He served throughout the Revolutionary War, and went to England at the peace. In 1791 he joined the second regiment of Queen's Rangers and became brevet-major of the battalion in March, 1794. He remained with the corps until it was disbanded in 1802. The following year he was appointed to the command of the Canadian Fencibles. He became major-general in 1811, lieutenant-general in 1821, and died in Glasgow in 1831.

Richard Armstrong was a captain in the Queen's Rangers prior to the Battle of Brandywine, and commanded the Grenadier Company until October, 1778, when he was promoted to be major. He was a very efficient officer and saw a great deal of service. After the war was ended he continued in command

of the regiment in the absence of Simcoe until it was disbanded in October, 1783. He settled in New Brunswick, having received a large grant of land at the mouth of the Nacawick, and became a magistrate and lieutenant-colonel of the York County Militia, finally attaining the rank of lieutenant-general in the British army. He died at Fredericton to which place he had removed in 1817.

John Saunders was a Virginia gentleman of wealth, and came from a good English family. He took the Loyalist side and became an officer of the Queen's Rangers. He was a great favourite of Simcoe, and was mentioned in Simcoe's Journal of the Queen's Rangers as a valuable officer. After the peace he went to England, became a member of the Middle Temple, and began the practice of law. In 1790, he succeeded Judge Putnam on the bench of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and in 1812 became Chief Justice. He died at Fredericton in 1834.

John McGill, a native of Scotland, was a lieutenant in Armstrong's company at the Battle of Brandywine. He received his captaincy October, 1777, and on Armstrong's promotion to major in October, 1778, became captain of the Grenadier company which he gallantly led during the remainder of the war. He went to St. John at the peace, but afterward removed to Upper Canada. He was appointed Commissary of Stores under Simcoe in 1791; Inspector-General of Accounts in 1805, and Receiver-General in 1818. At the time of his death he was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada.

Thomas Merritt served first in Emmerick's Dragoons, but was appointed to the cavalry of the Queen's Rangers in 1780. He was a native of Westchester, New York, and was educated at Harvard. He went to New Brunswick at the peace, but eventually took up his residence in the Niagara Peninsula. During the War of 1812 he raised the Niagara Dragoons and commanded them at the Battle of Queenston Heights. His son, William Hamilton Merritt, who was a captain in his father's corps and was taken prisoner at Lundy's Lane, was well known as a public man, and was the projector of the Welland Canal.

Allan McNab was a Highlander who served as a lieutenant in the Light Dragoons of the Queen's Rangers, and settled in Upper Canada after the war. He was the father of Sir Allan McNab, the well-known Canadian statesman.

APPENDIX.

A List of the Members of the Queen's Rangers who were included in the Surrender of Yorktown, October, 1781.

INFANTRY—CAPTAIN MACKAY'S COMPANY.

Lieutenant-Colonel.....	J. Graves Simcoe.
Major.....	Richard Armstrong.
Chaplain.....	John Agnew.
Adjutant.....	George Ormond.
Quarter-Master.....	Alexander Matheson.
Surgeon.....	Alexander Kellock.
Surgeon's Mate.....	James Macaulay.
Captain.....	John Mackay.
Ensign.....	John Ross.

SERGEANTS.

Donald MacDonald,	John MacDonald,	George Sutherland.
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CORPORALS.

George Walker,	James Gun,	John Brady.
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DRUMMERS.

William MacKay,	Sampson.
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PRIVATES.

John Palmer, John Craigie, Alex. Macklinnon, Patrick Cotter, Alex. MacLean, Roger MacDugal,	Angus MacDonald, Hugh Mackinlay, Murdock MacLeod, Alex. MacDonald, Thomas MacPhaddan, John Reagan, Jacob Shifford.	Lauchlan MacKinnon, Charles Dixon, Alex. MacClure, Alex. Curry, Wm. Smith, John MacGlachlan,
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CAPTAIN STEPHENSON'S (LIGHT) COMPANY.

Captain.....	Francis Stephenson.
Lieutenant.....	Alex. Matheson.
Lieutenant.....	Geo. Pendrid.

SERGEANTS.

Wm. Whitley,	John Lydan,	Simon Merrill.
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CORPORALS.

Michael Burns,	Andrew Warwick,	George Miller.
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DRUMMER.

John Williams.

PRIVATES.

Carbray Burns, William Crisholm, Abner Sowers, James Sharples, Thomas Bane, Richard Doyle, Michael Cooney, Thomas Lane,	William Flood, John Low, David Oliver, John White, William Bass, Nathaniel Ayers, Thos. Porter, John Williams, Jr., Jesse Creekmore.	Richard Jordan, James Dawson, John Hendricks, Thomas Sherry, James Dyer, Adam Ryan, Richard Hennasay, James Sparks,
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CAPTAIN MCCREA'S COMPANY.

Captain.....Robert McCrea.
 Lieutenant.....Charles Dunlop.
 Ensign.....Creighton McCrea.

SERGEANTS.

William Pike, William Burnett, Lot Patterson.

CORPORALS.

Benjamin Fowler, Benjamin Brundage.

DRUMMERS.

Richard Lakeman, Barney Hartley.

PRIVATES.

John Gready,	William Donaldson,	George Hoar,
Hugh Hughes,	Michael McIntyre,	Michael McDonald,
Digory Sparks,	George Jackson,	Peter Whood,
Samuel Thomas,	William Turner,	Henry Davis,
Daniel Elmore,	Jonathan Hilton,	William McGinn,
Samuel Pearie,	James Smith,	Nathaniel Weeks,
Mayer Fletcher,	Joseph Roberts,	John Brown,
Stephen Sands,	Conrad Harps,	Thomas Robertson,
Jacob Turner,	Gabriel Barton.	

CAPTAIN MURRAY'S COMPANY.

Captain.....James Murray.
 Lieutenant.....Caleb Howe.
 Ensign.....Edward Murray.

SERGEANTS.

Miles Sweeney, James McComb, Samuel Burnet.

CORPORALS.

John Keaton, William Cooley, John Gee.

DRUMMER

Charles Dudgeon.

PRIVATES.

John Mabrook,	John Burns,	John Conner,
Hugh Donnaly,	William Dunnagan,	Daniel Downs,
William Gerrard,	Thomas Holden,	Edward Heffernan,
Nathaniel Houston,	William Kirk,	Isaac Laffely,
Jeremiah Lawless,	Thomas Moor,	Marmaduke Megion,
James McEwin,	Josiah Readon,	Alexander Ross,
John Shevere,	John Gilby,	James Grenner,
George Thomas,	Michael Rodgers,	John B. Miller,
	James Brown.	

CAPTAIN KERR'S COMPANY.

Captain.....James Kerr.
 Lieutenant.....Nathaniel Fitzpatrick.
 Ensign.....Creighton McCrea.

SERGEANTS.

Alex. Russel, Gilbert Garland, Alexander Bates.

CORPORALS.

Patrick Lidir, John Stokes.

PRIVATES.

Terrance Martin,
David Barry,
John Wall,
James Condey,
Edward Aldred,
James Cochran,
Thomas Hawney,
Henry Soley,

Edward Marshal,
Patrick Read,
William Armstrong,
John Brown,
Jonathan Bilings,
John Collins,
Levi Porter,
John Dowling,

Francis Higgins,
Thos. Williams,
John Cuffy,
Francis DeRana,
Joseph Howard,
Thomas Ryan,
John Wells,
Barnabas Kelly.

CAPTAIN AGNEW'S COMPANY.

Captain.....Stair Agnew.
Lieutenant.....Hugh Mackay.
Ensign.....Swift Armstrong.

SERGEANTS.

Elnathan Appleby,

Robert Gardner,

Robert Kearne.

CORPORALS.

William Bready,

John Lightfoot,

Jeremiah Johnson.

DRUMMER.

Andrew Ellis.

PRIVATES.

James Britt,
George Thomas,
John Buckett,
Thomas Smith,
Daniel McConnel,
William Gill,
John Baswell,
George Wilson,

John Harris,
James Flint,
Thomas Armstrong,
James Reynolds,
John Tuttle,
Robert Lisack,
John Walters,
John Taylor,
Thomas Batty.

Joshua Hunt,
Charles Cox,
John Wise,
John Summer,
John Miller,
George Grimes,
John Colgan,
John Reynolds,

CAPTAIN MCGILL'S GRENADIER COMPANY.

Captain.....John McGill.

LIEUTENANTS.

George Ormond,

Adam Allan.

SERGEANTS.

Thomas Dwyer,

Robert Richey,

John Nills.

CORPORALS.

William Shelley,

George Churge.

DRUMS AND FIFES.

John Helsey,

Edward Smith.

PRIVATES.

Patrick Allen,
Timothy Coyne,
James Cutter,
Peter Lawlers,
John Stilwell,
Henry Hoar,

James Brown,
Michael Creely,
George Duke,
George Lidwell,
John Wells,
Thomas Collins,
William Willis.

William Clift,
Andrew Curtis,
James Kirkpatrick,
William Scoby,
James White,
Patrick McCaffrey,

CAPTAIN SMITH'S COMPANY.

Captain.....Samuel Smith.
 Lieutenant.....Richard Holland.
 Ensign.....Andrew Armstrong.

SERGEANTS.

Solomon Stevens, Jeremiah Hopkins, Peter Mewton.

CORPORALS.

John Dolittle, Abraham Brown.

DRUMMERS.

Joseph Shelvey, Joe. Corolina.

PRIVATES.

William Peek,	James Nash,	John Thomas,
William Hippit,	John Kendrick,	Peter Drost,
William Burns,	James Thorp,	John O'Brien,
John Haragen,	William Graham,	John Parsons,
William Simonds,	Peter Dickey,	Jeremiah Conner,
John White,	John Murphy,	Alex. Johnson,
Lewis Smith,	Jacob Revere,	Harmon Schuyler,
John Thomson,	Andrew Rainier,	Thomas Butler,
Jacob Burr,	Patrick McAnelly,	Francis Sweetman,
William Price,	Henry Robinson.	

CAPTAIN WHITLOCK'S COMPANY.

Captain.....John Whitlock.
 Lieutenant.....William Atkinson.

SERGEANTS.

Daniel Morehouse, William Clinton, John King.

CORPORALS.

James Pennington, Jacob Smith.

DRUMMER.

Daniel McKay.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Ackley,	Charles Boyd,	Richard Castiloe,
Patrick Dennison,	John Dunn,	Edward Field,
William Hynds,	John Jackson,	Jacob Jones,
Peter Lavongue,	Charles McKinley,	John O'Bryan,
John Oran,	Stephen Prussia,	William Williams,
Henry Adam,	Thomas Young,	Mark Quiour,
James Verity,	Jacob Messick,	James Hunt,
Edward Cosgrave,	William Hall,	George Smith,
Dennis Creed,	Richard Garret,	Lewis Florence.

CAPTAIN SHAW'S COMPANY.

Captain.....Aeneas Shaw.
 Lieutenant.....Andrew McCan.
 Ensign.....Charles Matheson.
 Sergeant.....Nathaniel Bloodworth.

CORPORALS.

James Brown, Aaron Olmstead, Josephus Broomhead.

DRUMMER.

Black Prince.

PRIVATES.

John Finch,
Joseph Dayton,
Charles Hazelton,
Daniel Macnahan,
Hugh Morris,
Adam McColgan,
John Sriver,
John Smith,

John Bard,
Thomas Dean,
James McFarland,
William Kelly,
George Murdoch,
William Parr,
Thomas Patterson,
George Tucker,
Thomas Crawford.

John Dayton,
James Dunn,
John Hamilton,
George Myers,
Thomas O'Neal,
Daniel O'Hara
George Smith,
William Surral,

CAPTAIN WALLOP'S COMPANY.

Captain Bennet Wallop.
Lieutenant St. John Dunlop.
Ensign Nathaniel Munday.

SERGEANTS.

John Goreham, Isaac Gilbert.

CORPORAL.

James Shean.

DRUMMER.

Chas. Moarning.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Lackerman,
Andrew Haynes,
Christopher Evcar,
Gehardus Cromwell,
Stephen Budd,
John Stump,
James Bentley,

Philip Blizard,
Richard Williams,
Thomas Bagnel,
Philip King,
John Miles,
William Raymond,
Stephen Fountain,

Moses Walker,
Christopher Jones,
Willet Carman,
Jacob Bond,
William Mathew,
Bryan Sweeney,
John Richards.

CAVALRY—HUSSAR TROOP: LATE WICKHAM'S.

Lieutenant Allan McNab.
Cornet B. M. Woolsey.
Quarter-Master John McGill.

SERGEANTS.

Wm. McLaughlan, John Galloway, Benj. Kelly.

CORPORALS.

Mathew Carty, Joseph Parlow, John Barnett.

TRUMPETER.

Arthur French.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Shannon,
Michael Hagan,
Henry Seymore,
Robert Ferguson,
Joseph Cole,
Michael McGinnis,
Isaac Horton,
William Cornwall,
Joseph Callaghan,
William Ellison,
Robert Lewis,
John Smith,
Michael Harttman,
John McCarey,

William Dillon,
John McConnell,
Samuel Lindsay,
David Lindsay,
Andrew Shields,
Humphrey Cochran,
David Mitchell,
Charles Malloy,
George Hobbles,
William Ensley,
Daniel Daley,
Edward Conner,
John Costoloe,
Jeremiah Owens,

John Stephens,
William Winslow,
James Campbell,
George Killan,
Duncan Campbell,
John Munroe,
Samuel Hopper,
Joshua Peck,
Roger O'Bryan,
Isaac Tuttle,
Richard Airiss,
John Stanton,
Lawrence Hughes,
Patrick Gantly.

CAPTAIN SHANK'S TROOP.

Captain David Shank.
 Lieutenant George Spencer.
 Quarter-Master Hacobah Carhart.

SERGEANTS.

David Osburn, William Tully, Timothy Russiquie.

CORPORALS.

Richard Steers, Philip Beasley, Ebenezer Scrivener.

TRUMPETER.

Black Barney.

PRIVATES.

Angus McIntire,	John Litton,	Israel Wessell.
Makepeace Colby,	Richard Williams,	James Mitchell,
Richard Bennet,	Garrat Ruddle,	Frederick Miller,
Thomas Oakley,	David Nelson,	Jacob Delue,
Anthony Manwell,	James Johnson,	Patrick Connely,
William Brown,	William Purk,	Archibald, McKinley
Richard Cantwell,	Thomas Mesharall,	Owen Curley,
William Perry,	Thomas Thornton,	William Herbert,
Nathaniel Gladston,	Jesse Langford,	Thomas Whalley,
Robert Dukes,	Robert Paul,	John Lawrence,
James Townsend,	Andrew Briggs,	John Clark,
William Silwood,	James Stiles,	John Rickhow,
John Houston,	Peter Williams,	John Colstone.

To complete the list of the personnel, I give the names of the officers and soldiers of the three troops of cavalry which were in the South in the autumn of 1781, and which were not included in the surrender of Yorktown. This list was taken from a return dated the 2nd March, 1783.

CAPTAIN SAUNDER'S TROOP.

Captain John Saunders.
 Lieutenant John Wilson.
 Lieutenant Thomas Merritt.
 Quarter-Master Richard Payne.

SERGEANTS.

John Brit, James Hill, Theobald Franks.

CORPORALS.

John Higgins, Sr., John Haney.

TRUMPETER.

John Porter.

FARRIER.

Jacob Iden.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Arbuckle,	Jonathan Blair,	John Barry,
Richard Brown,	Humphrey Cockran,	Joseph Cole,
James Campbell,	William Cornwall,	Makepeace Coleby,
Robert Carson,	Jesse Creekmore,	John Doherty,
Jacob Delieu,	Matthew Gallant,	Isaac Horton,
Jacob Inglis,	Lewis Florence,	John Higgins, Jr.,
John Leighton,	David Lindsay,	William Mitchel,
John McConnel,	David Mitchel,	John Monsoe,

John Maize,
John Sparks,
Thomas Shannon,
John Barrett,
Richard Steers,

Anthony Manuel,
Alexander Simpson,
William Surrels,
Samuel Bates,
John Stevens,
John Newbury.

Frederick Pickart,
Barney Slack,
Henry Seamore,
John Costeloe,
Thomas Whaley,

CAPTAIN COOKE'S TROOP.

Captain Thomas Ive Cooke.
Lieutenant and Adjutant William D. Lawler.
Cornet Samuel Clayton.

SERGEANTS.

Morris Haycock,

Daniel Keep,

Edward Wright.

CORPORALS.

Richard Cantwell,

William Whiting,

Thomas French.

TRUMPETER.

George Johnson.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Rumbold,
John Lint,
Jacob Peele,
John Ormston,
Patrick McNamara,
Lawrence Neele,
William Preston,
Joseph Thomas,

Benjamin Robinson,
William Sharp,
William Kemplin,
James Carty,
Thomas LeGrange,
John Dalton,
John Dexter,
George Stewart,

William Payne,
John Ketch,
Henry Peters,
John Jackson,
John Fowler,
Patrick Kirkin,
William Davis,
John Dunlap.

CAPTAIN SUTHERLAND'S TROOP.

Captain William Sutherland.
Lieutenant George Albus.
Cornet Benjamin Thompson.
Quarter-Master William McLaughlin.

SERGEANTS.

George Hohendorf,

John Becker,

Frederick Keiser.

CORPORALS.

Armand Bonterns,

Henry Decker.

TRUMPETER.

John Fry.

PRIVATES.

John Burnaman,
John Barends,
John Erhart,
Frederick Hehring,
Christopher Suger,
John Platt,
John Maas,
John Suderquist,

George Burnaman,
Daniel Clammer,
John Emulon,
John Hendricks,
Jacob Lunt,
John Peters,
Nicholas Raabe,
John Wert,
Henry Stumpy.

John Beamer,
Frederick Christian,
Barney Hanning,
Godfrey Horn,
John Peters,
William Page,
Henry Liebert,
Augustus Samuel,

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR A CORPS OF FOOT FOR SERVICE IN UPPER CANADA.

Colonel Commandant,—John Graves Simcoe, from the half pay
of the late Queen's Rangers.
Captains—David Shank, from the half pay—ditto.
" Samuel Smith—ditto.
Capt. Lieutenants { Æneas Shaw—ditto.
Geo. Spencer from 73rd Foot.
Lieutenants 2nd Lt. Arthur Holdsworth Brooking from the Marines.
" Ensign—Robert Eyre from 32nd Regt. of Foot.
Adjut. John McGill from the 16th Foot.
Ensigns { Givings.
Leonard Browne.
John Whitmarsh Pearse.
Adjutant—John McGill, from 16 regt. foot.
Surgeon—David Barnes.
Surgeon's Mate—John Flood.

A true copy.

J. G. SIMCOE.

Letter from Sir George Yonge, Secretary at War, to Colonel Simcoe.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA—SIMCOE PAPERS—1789, 1790, 1791. BOOK 1, PP. 54-56.

War Office, 21st Sept., 1791.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you the King has been pleased to direct that a Corps of Infantry shall be forthwith raised for His Majesty's service, with the particular view of being stationed in the Province of Upper Canada; in order to assist in the erection of public buildings, the construction of bridges, and the formation of roads of communication, and in any other civil and military duties either within or out of that Province, which His Majesty's service may require. The Corps is to consist of two companies, and each Company of one Captain, one Captain Lieutenant, Two Lieutenants, two ensigns, six sergeants, six corporals, one drummer, and one hundred and ninety-four private men. It is to be under your command, as Colonel without pay and without a Company, so long as you shall continue Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada; and it is to have an Adjutant, Surgeon and Surgeon's mate; as also a Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant, exclusive of those above specified. The pay of the officers is to commence from the dates to their commissions, and the pay of the non-commissioned officers and private men from the dates of their respective attestations.

It is to be clearly understood that none of the officers who shall obtain appointments in your Corps, are to expect leave to dispose of their present commissions; Nor are they to be considered as purchasers in the new Corps, as they receive their commissions therein without stipulation in regard to raising men.

The establishment of the Corps is to commence on the 20th December 1791 next, and in case of reduction, the officers will be entitled to half pay.

You will be allowed levy money at three guineas and a half for every recruit, approved at the head quarters of the corps, by a General or Field Officer, appointed for that purpose; of which sum the man is to have one guinea and a half only.

The recruits are to be enlisted generally, without limitation either as to the time or place of service; and no man is to be taken under five feet 4 inches and a half in height; nor under sixteen, or above thirty years of age.

Enclosed, I send you a list of the officers whom His Majesty has been pleased to appoint in compliance with your recommendation: and I am to add that it being required that the Corps shall be ready to proceed to the place of its destination, in the course of the ensuing Spring, every exertion on the part of the officers whom you leave in this country on the recruiting service, will be necessary, that there may be as little occasion as possible to take draughts for its completion from the established regiments.

I have the honour, &c.

GEORGE YONGE.

Colonel Simcoe on half pay
Queen's Rangers.

P.S. The commissions of the officers will bear date from the 1st instant.

The Queen's Rangers Called out at the first outbreak of the Rebellion, 1837.

List of Officers

Lieut. Colonel S. P. Jarvis from Colonel 2nd North York Regiment.

Major Amos Thorne (Lt. Col. Militia	8 Dec. 1837	
	6 Dec. 37)	
	8 Dec. 1837	
Allan McDonell.....	8 Dec. 1837	
Captains—Samuel P. Hurd.....	" " "	(Promoted Major)
W. B. Jarvis.....	" " "	(The first Sheriff Jarvis)
John Powell.....	" " "	(Son of Chief Justice W. D. Powell)
William F. Brooke.....	" " "	
George Munro.....	" " "	
R. Baby.....	" " "	
James McDonell.....	" " "	
Lambert Brooke.....	" " "	
Colley Foster.....	23 " "	
William Spragge.....	" " "	
Lieutenants—		
John H. Cameron.....	8 Dec. 1837	(Promoted Captain)
Alexander Shaw.....	" " "	
J. Buchanan.....	" " "	
John Bell.....	" " "	
John Moodie.....	14 " "	
George Wells.....	17 " "	
W. Bridgeford.....	18 " "	
J. Hurd.....	23 " "	
John W. Gwynne.....	" " "	
John Hector.....	" " "	
Ensigns—John Watson.....	8 " "	(Promoted Lieut.)
Geo. Shaw.....	" " "	do
Grant Powell.....	" " "	do (Son of the Chief Justice W. D. Powell)
Archibald Cameron.....	" " "	do
W. J. Bellingham.....	12 " "	do
Geo. W. Brock.....	" " "	
A. J. Ferguson.....	" " "	
Lukin Robinson.....	14 " "	(Afterwards Sir James Lukin Robinson)
W. F. Jones.....	19 " "	
J. P. Carey.....	24 " "	
Adjutant & Capt. John M. Coffinger...	8 Dec. 1837	
Quartermaster & Lieut. John Ross....	14 " "	
Paymaster—T. Douglas Harrington...	8 " "	
Surgeon—Wm. C. Gwynne.....	8 " "	
Ass't Surgeon—Wm. Rees (?Ross)....	14 " "	
Add—		
Ensigns—Frederick W. Jarvis		
Wm. D. Powell		
Peter Heward		
Septimus A. Ridout		
Henry Cooke		
Adjutant George D. Wells.		

Pensions granted to widows and children of Militia men killed, &c. (which would include disease, accident)

Bond, Elizabeth, Private Queen's Rangers

Burns, Betsey— " " "

Felswad, Margaret " " "

Wells, Mary " " "