Introduction

In 1701, prior to the outbreak of the conflict over the Spanish succession, the combined land-forces of the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland numbered approximately 23,000 men. At that time an entity called the "British Army" did not exist yet. Instead, each of the three kingdoms had its own, national, military establishment. These establishments were officially legally independent, though they owed allegiance to the same monarch as their supreme commander. In reality the English Establishment was the more dominant one, and under the reign of Charles II regiments raised in Ireland and Scotland could serve on the English Establishment in time of war. During the Nine Years' War, under the reign of William III, the three establishments became even more intermingled, resulting in a de facto British Army. After this war the Irish Establishment became roled as the stacking place for (English) regiments otherwise reduced, a process that had been started already under Charles II.

The English Establishment numbered just 7,000 men in 1701, organised in four troops of guards, seven regiments of horse, three regiments of dragoons and five regiments of foot. In Scotland there were about 4,000 men in one troop of guards, two regiments of dragoons and four regiments of foot.[1] The Irish Establishment was the largest with 12,000 men in two regiments of horse, three of dragoons, and twenty regiments of foot with twenty-one battalions between them. In early 1712 the number of regiments had risen to six troops of guards, eleven regiments of horse, twenty-two regiments of dragoons and 84 regiments of foot (of which three of guards). Part of the troops were on the Irish Establishment and intended to garrison Ireland. The remainder were on the English (or British) Establishment[2] and serving in England or overseas in the Low Countries, Portugal, Spain or the Americas. The English Establishment totalled approximately 65,000 men. In sources there are references to a Flanders (or Low Countries), Portugal and Spanish Establishment, next to a Guards and Garrisons. This had all to do with budgettarian dealings for the separate theaters of the war (funding and numbers of troops being employed) and the troops retained in England and Scotland for home defence. All these troops were part of the English Establishment. Besides, a large force was kept on the Irish Establishment throughout the war. In 1709 the military establishment of Ireland was set at three regiments each of horse and dragoons and fifteen regiments of foot.[3] Table 1 details the establishments for several theatres. Not listed are the garrison in Gibraltar and regiments detailed for sea service. The numbers are those authorized by Parliament, and reflect the official paper strength of the army. Because of many anomalies in the annual estimates, the numbers should be interpreted with case as well. Transfer of regiments between establishments, for example, is not always shown correctly in the estimates. See [Scouller, 1966, App. C] for extensive notes and remarks.

England's, or Britain's, military presence in the Low Countries started in the summer of 1701. Pursuant to the Mutual Defence Treaty of March 1678, 10,000 men in twelve battalions were taken from the Irish Establishment and sent to the Dutch Republic. With the Treaty of Den Haag of September 1701, and formation of the

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[1]Furthermore, there were six regiments of Scots foot in pay and service of the Dutch Republic.

[2]After the Union of England and Scotland in 1707, the military establishments of England and Scotland were also united. This united establishment is called both the English or British Establishment. In contemporary sources the former designation seems to be prevalent. Therefore this current work will refer to the English Establishment and English half-pay.

[3] [CTB, Vol. 23, 1949, Warrant Books: March 1709, 21-25].

Table 1: Army establishments for several theatres 1701 - 1712.

	Flanders	Portugal	Spain	the Plantations	Guards & Garrisons	Total
1701	10,010	–	–	461	8,097	18,568
1702	13,295	–	–	599	7,293	31,187
1703	18,367	–	–	599	7,388	36,354
1704	21,863	8,015	–	3,102	7,414	42,896
1705	21,714	10,210	–	3,102	7,414	44,942
1706	21,721	10,210	5,004	2,400	7,348	49,887
1707	21,721	28,634[a]		2,400	8,182	63,307
1708	21,721	26,362[a]		2,400	14,141	67,005
1709	28,687	9,473	7,998	2,385	18,982	69,095
1710	26,168	5,984	11,589	2,385	18,491	67,897
1711	25,709	5,202	12,161	2,385	17,682	67,379
1712	21,975	4,653	11,112	2,756	19,123	64,557

Source: Based on [Scouller, 1966, App. C] and [Hattendorf, 1987, p. 137, p. 173]. *Flanders* refers in principle to continental Europe other than Portugal and Spain; *The Plantations* is the combination of garrisons in the West Indies and in North America; *Guards & Garrisons* includes garrisons and ceremonial appointments; *Total* is the sum of all establishments, not only of those given in this table.
[a] Annual votes made no distinction between Portugal and Spain for these years.

Grand Alliance, Britain's contribution to the coalition's forces against France was increased to 40,000 in 1702. About 18,300 of this number were British troops, the remainder being troops hired from various European states. An additional 20,000 troops were added in 1703, to be maintained equally by England and the Dutch Republic. Of these 3,500 were British troops. The number of British troops voted for to serve in the Low Countries did not fluctuate much during the war. The increase between 1709 and 1711 was caused by troops from an expedition serving temporarily in Flanders. After 1713 the number of troops in the Low Countries was reduced quickly, leaving only the garrison at Dunkirk and several regiments in towns in Flanders.

In early 1704 the first British troops arrived in Portugal, numbering 8,000 men. The Spanish theatre was opened in 1705 when 5,000 troops were sent to Catalonia. Many more regiments were sent to the Iberian Peninsula afterwards, and the establishments for Portugal and Spain increased accordingly. Because of wastage on troopships and sickness due to the climate, the annual estimates are anything but reliable for getting an impression of actual number of troops present. Also the transfer of troops between Portugal and Spain and repeated reduction of weak regiments added to the complicated nature of that theatre. The period after the battle of Almansa, when many regiments were broken up, re-formed or discontinued, is illustrative for the difficulties in getting a good understanding of the regiments present in Spain. Following the cease-fire between England and France signed in June 1712, the majority of regiments was reduced by the end of the year. The remaining regiments were stationed at Gibraltar and Minorca.

As has already been indicated, a large proportion of the troops paid for by Britain were troops hired from other European states. These foreign troops, generally called subsidy troops, were taken into English pay and service under a treaty signed between England and that other state. In other instances a subsidy, a large sum of money, was paid annually to another state for the upkeep of its troops. In the Low Countries the number of subsidy troops grew to more than 45,000. According to [JHC Vol. 17, 1803, pp. 551] the total number of

foreign troops paid for by Britain, by whatever means and treaty, amounted to almost 114,000 in 1711.[4]

With the prospect of an end to the hostilities with France, a start had already been made with disbanding several regiments in 1712. The conflict between France and Spain on the one hand, and Great Britain, the Dutch Republic, Savoy and Portugal on the other hand came to an end by the Treaty of Utrecht of 11 April 1713.[5] Disbandments and reductions took further place in 1713 and 1714, so that eventually there were 8,000 men on the English Establishment, and 12,000 on the Irish Establishment. This does not take into account overseas garrisons (like Minorca and Gibraltar) and a number of troops still in Flanders, which together added a further 18,000 men to the establishment. In terms of numbers of regiments, we find by mid 1714 six troops of guards, eight regiments of horse (of which five in Ireland), six regiments of dragoons (two in Ireland), 38 regiments of foot (three of guards, eleven in Ireland, three in Gibraltar, four in Minorca and two in the West Indies) and a few dozen independent companies.

Generally speaking, all regiments raised after the Treaty of Rijswijk in 1697 were to be reduced, though there were several exceptions (see Appendix D). This explains of course the decrease in the number of regiments, and the decrease in the total number of men. Reductions of the total number of men on the establishment were further achieved by reducing the regiments to their peace establishment. This was done by reducing the number of men per company or troop, and/or by reducing the number of companies or troops per regiment.[6] With the establishment numbers being paper numbers, much of the reductions were accomplished by transferring men between regiments. Table 2 gives an overview of the reductions between 1712 and 1714.

With these reductions a great number of officers became redundant and supernumerary to the establishment. These officers were placed on half-pay as a retainer for future service. Half-pay officers were, theoretically, the first to be taken into active pay again in case of vacant commissions or when the army was augmented. Half-pay originated from 1641, and was initially an act of royal grace and favour. This continued under the reign of Charles II when half-pay was granted occasionally after the disbandments of 1667, 1674 and 1679.[7] In 1699 the House of Commons took more control over the half-pay officers, attempting to lay down rules for eligibility and asking to appoint half-pay officers for vacant positions whenever possible. However, disabled and unprovided officers continued to find a refuge in the half-pay list. So, though half-pay was not a permanent reward or pension, there were exceptions to that rule.[8] As the name suggests, half-pay amounted (approximately) to half of the officers' full pay. When, as a consequence of the Jacobite rebellion, the army was expanded in the summer 1715 under George I. Many of the officers placed on half-pay between 1712 and 1714 were found in the newly raised regiments. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers were usually given a gratuity upon discharge.[9]

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[4] Prussia, Hannover and Denmark were important suppliers of subsidy troops to England and the Dutch Republic during the war. They furnished 23,200, 17,000 and 12,000 men, respectively. Portugal and Savoy were important receivers of annual subsidies for the upkeep of their armies.

[5] France remained at war with the Holy Roman Empire and the Emperor. That conflict was ended in 1714 with the Treaty of Rastatt and the Treaty of Baden.

[6] As a rule, the youngest companies and troops were disbanded and the junior officers were placed on half-pay. To give an example: in early 1712 a regiment of foot in Britain numbered thirteen companies with 56 soldiers each. In 1712 one company was reduced and the number of men in the remaining companies brought to 50. In 1713 two more companies were disbanded and the number of men per company lowered to 36. This meant a decrease of the regimental strength from 876 in 1712 to 445 by late 1713 (counting also officers and non-commissioned officers).

[7] Related to the Second Anglo-Dutch War (1665-67), Third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-74) and English participation on the side of the Dutch Republic in the Franco-Dutch War (1672-78), respectively.

[8] See [Walton, 1894, pp. 494, 606, 688-90] and [Childs, 1987, pp. 70-3].

[9] [CTB, Vol. 27, 1955, Declared Accounts: Army] states that non-commissioned officers and soldiers received upon their discharge a Royal Bounty. Those from horse and dragoons received six days full pay with horse, and twelve days without horse. Soldiers of foot

TABLE 2: Reductions on the English Establishment 1712 - 1714.

	strength 1711	reduced 1712	reduced 1713	remaining 1714	remarks
Flanders					
Horse	2,198	0	1,635	0	to Guards & Garrisons
Dragoons	1,324	0	961	0	to Guards & Garrisons
Foot	18,441	0	10,749	7,692	also Dunkirk garrison
Portugal					
Dragoons	3,173	3,173	0	0	
Foot	12,103	6,424	4,179	1,500	at Gibraltar
Spain					
Horse	418	418	0	0	
Dragoons	2,356	2,356	0	0	
Foot	18,973	13,138	3,335	2,500	at Minorca
the Plantations					
regiments	1,785	335	560	890	
companies	600	–	–	1,235[a]	
Guards & Garrisons					
Horse	1,675	77	180	1,418	
				563	from Flanders
Dragoons	2,289	785	448	909[b]	
				363	from Flanders
Foot	11,634	3,587	3,300	4,747	in Britain
independent companies	2,185	91	1,282	878	Highland and invalids
Marines[c]	8,166	0	8,166	250	still on ships
Totals	87,320	30,384	34,795	22,945	

Source: Based on [JHC Vol. 17, 1803, pp. 546–51]. The numbers for Portugal and Spain should be treated with care as several of the foot regiments were actually serving in Flanders or England.
[a] New companies raised at Placentia and Annapolis Royal (p. 117) resulted in this increase in numbers.
[b] Additional transfers to and from the Irish Establishment resulted in a somewhat lower net result. [c] Marines were accounted for on the Naval Establishment.

For several regiments additional officers *en second* are listed, next to the regimental officers placed on half-pay. Officers *en second* were appointed for posts of officers that were taken prisoner, but still on the establishment of the regiment. Many examples of officers appointed *en second* are found for the regiments decimated or taken prisoner at the battle of Almansa in April 1707. By doing so these regiments could continue on the establishment, instead of considered to be broken and discontinued. When a regiment was taken prisoner officers not prisoner could also be appointed *en second* to other regiments.

Outline and scope

This book is divided into three parts. The first two parts present the regimental half-lists as of 1714 for the English and Irish Establishments, respectively. Regiments that had officers reduced to both establishments

received just fourteen days subsistence, and for their swords each got 3*s*.

appear in both parts obviously. The first instance of a regiment will contain a narrative of that regiment. This includes information on its raising, its possible reduction and a succession of colonels until 1714. Furthermore, as regiments were transferred between establishments, the establishment to which officers were reduced differs in many instances from the establishment the regiment was placed on in 1714. Regiments with no reduced officers are listed for completeness under the establishment they were part of in 1714.

Information regarding the officers on half-pay from reduced regiments on the English Establishment was, naturally, derived from [Half-Pay List, 1714]. Several additional details on officers were added from [Dalton, 1904]. This half-pay list, [Half-Pay List, 1714], was presented to the House of Commons in April 1714 and ordered to be printed on 25 May [JHC Vol. 17, 1803, pp. 574, 643]. The first part of this work can thus be regarded as a reproduction of the original half-pay list of 1714. The regiments that remained in Flanders in 1714 were reduced to a different establishment than those transferred to Ireland. When, during 1714, more regiments were transferred from Flanders to Ireland, they were likewise reduced. These reductions are not contained in the 1714 list, and also not contained in this reproduction.

The second part presents the regimental lists of reduced officers on the Irish Establishment. These lists were compiled from [CTB, Vol. 27, 1955, Warrant Books:December 1713, 16-31], [CTB, Vol. 29, 1957, Warrant Books: August 1714, 1-14] [CTB, Vol. 29, 1957, Warrant Books: July 1715, 1-5]. As far as could be ascertained no such lists have been compiled and collected in one place before.

It should also be remembered that such lists of officers are snapshots taken at a specific point in time. As such, because the life of officers changed in time, the moment a list is compiled, and printed, it is already obsolete. The regimental lists of officers on English half-pay represent the situation as of April-May 1714. Likewise, the Irish half-pay lists compiled here are the union of several lists from different periods.

The third part consists of several appendices with material not related directly to the regimental half-pay lists, but deemed of enough importance to be included and provide contextual information. A summary on the independent companies on the English Establishment in 1714 is given in Appendix A. Half-pay officers from the office of Ordnance that had served in the various ordnance trains during the war are listed in Appendix B next. This list was compiled from various lists in [JHC Vol. 17, 1803] and has been added for completeness. Information related to the pay of the half-pay officers and an overview of the total cost is given in Appendix C.

Another topic addressed in this last part is the distribution of the army in early 1714, after the reductions had been completed (Appendix D). Tables with regiments on several occasions are found in the first and second parts. The order of the regiments in [Half-Pay List, 1714] seems to follow roughly the order of precedence set down in 1713, listing the fully reduced regiments that came from Spain and Portugal first. This book uses that same order of precedence from 1713, and not the order set down in 1715. Without, however, conforming to the separation of fully and partially reduced regiments. The complete order of precedence for 1713, and additional information on that topic is found in the third part in Appendix E.

Until 1751 regiments of the British army were mostly designated by the name of colonels, and regimental names changed accordingly with the colonels. There was quite some variety in how this was applied in practice. This publication using the naming of regiments as used in [Half-Pay List, 1714], though this can lead to strange designation such as the late Edward Stanhope's Regiment (p. 50). The succession of colonels should serve as a guide for regimental names at other periods.[10] Only a few regiments bore an additional title, such as those designated after a member of the Royal family (e.g., the Royal Regiment of Foot (p. 23)). Finally, some regiments were never designated by their colonel's name, as for example the regiments of foot

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[10]The succession of colonels is primarily based on [Leslie, 1974] and [Dalton, 1904].

guards. The regimental narratives address changes in designations, only when applicable, until 1714. A brief outline of succession of regimental titles at selected years after 1714 is given in Appendix F.

Though some biographical details are provided, is has not been the intention to supply biographies for all officers. Biographical data has been considered to be outside the primary scope of this publication, namely to reproduce and provide regimental lists of officers on half-pay for 1714. Biographies of officers can be found in, for example, [Dalton, 1904] and [Dalton, 2005]. Moreover, providing background information on the regiments, by means of regimental narratives and appendices, was deemed more relevant as well. The names of officers may appear in literature in different guises. The spelling of names in [Half-Pay List, 1714] has been compared with spelling used in other reference, as for example, [Dalton, 1904]. Names have been adjusted when deemed necessary, with a possible alternative given between square brackets.

The regimental narratives and various appendices are also intended to provide a concise overview regarding the various establishments of the "British Army" during the War of the Spanish Succession. It is, however, by no means complete nor flawless. The most important movements and changes of regiments between establishments are thought to have been noted. It is hoped that the level of detail is sufficient regarding the scope of this work. Likewise, though the regimental narratives contain many references to battles, this work is not intended as a history of those battles. In the chronology the most important events are listed, with suggestions for further reading. Lists with regiments present during one of these events are found throughout this work. These are intended to complement the regimental narratives, and to illustrate, for example, the transfer of regiments between theatres. The emphasis is put on providing regimental lists related to the somewhat lesser known events during the war. The complete story is much more complicated, and complicated further by the many anomalies in the yearly estimates for the various establishments (see comments for Table 1). The all encompassing history of the regiments of the British army during the War of the Spanish Succession, with complete orders of battle, movements between establishments and corrections to the anomalies in the yearly estimates has still to be written.

Chronology 1701 – 1714

A timeline of important of events is given below, intended to provide a little background for the period of the conflict over the Spanish inheritence. Emphasis is on those events of relevance to the scope of this work. For works on the War of the Spanish Succession in general, see, amongst others, [Feldzüge, 1889], [Wijn, 1964] and [van Nimwegen, 1995]. Dates are given in *New Style* used in continental Europe. After 1700, this differed eleven days with the *Old Style* still in use in England. The battle of Blenheim, for example, was fought on 13 August 1704 New Style, or on 2 August Old Style. In some cases both styles have been given, like 8/19 March 1702 for the death of William III.

Global and political events

1698, October 11	First Partition Treaty, or Treaty of Den Haag between the Dutch Republic, England and France attempted to solve the issue over the Spanish inheritance. Duke Joseph Ferdinand of Bavaria was appointed heir of Spain and the Spanish throne; other Spanish possessions were divided between the Louis, Dauphin of France, and Archduke Charles of Austria.
1700, March 25	Following the death of Duke Joseph Ferdinand, a Second Partition Treaty, or Treaty of London, was signed in which Archduke Charles took the place of Joseph Ferdinand.
1700, November 1	Death of King Charles II of Spain, who had nominated in his will Philip, the Duke of Anjou, a grandson of Louis XIV, as heir to *all* the Spanish possessions. On 16 November he was proclaimed as King Philip V of Spain.[11]
1701, February	French troops occupied towns in the Spanish Netherlands garrisoned by Dutch troops.
1701, June	*The Act of Settlement* was passed to settle the Protestant succession to the throne. This act settled the succession on Sophia of Hanover, a granddaughter of King James I.
1701, June	England sent 10,000 troops to the Dutch Republic under the provisions of the Mutual Defence Treaty of 1678.
1701, June - September	Commencement of hostilities in Northern Italy.
1701, September 7	Treaty of Den Haag signed between the Dutch Republic, England and the Holy Roman Empire, forming a Grand Alliance against France.
1701, September 16	Death of England's former King James II, and recognition of his son James Francis Edward Stuart (the *Old Pretender*) as rightful monarch of England by Louis XIV of France.
1702, March 8/19	Death of King-stadtholder (*koning-stadhouder*) William III of Orange, and succession of princess Anne Stuart as queen.

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[11]Archduke Charles, the Habsburg contestant, was the nominal King Charles III of Spain.

1702, May 15	Official declaration of war on France and Spain.
1703, May 13	Entry of Portugal to the Grand Alliance.
1707, May 1/12	Union of England and Scotland as Great Britain.
1708, March	Abortive attempt to land in Scotland by the *Old Pretender*.
1710, September	Dissolution of the Whig government, and election of a Tory government.
1711, October 8	Signing of a preliminary peace between England and France after secret negotiations.
1712, June 17	Cease-fire between England and France.
1713, April 11	Treaty of Utrecht, ending the war between France and Spain, and the Dutch Republic, Great Britain, Savoy and Portugal.
1714, March 7	Treaty of Rastatt, signing of the peace between France and Habsburg Austria not included in the Treaty of Utrecht.
1714, August 1/12	Death of Queen Anne as last Stuart monarch and Hanovarian succession to the British throne.
1714, September 7	Treaty of Baden ending the war between France and the Holy Roman Empire.

Low Countries and Upper Rhine

1702, April 18 - June 15	Siege of Kaiserswerth.
1702, September 11 - 23	Siege of Venlo.
1702, October 2 - 7	Siege of Roermond.
1703, November 15	Battle of Speyerbach.
1702, October 15 - 23	Siege and capture of Liège.
1703, May 4 - 15	Siege and capture of Bonn.
1704, July 2	Battle of Schellenberg.
1704, August 13	Battle of Blenheim.[12]
1705, July 18	Battle of Eliksem (Passage of the Lines of Brabant).
1706, May 23	Battle of Ramillies.
1708, July 11	Battle of Oudernaarde.
1708, August 22 - December 9	Siege and capture of Lille.
1709, July 7 - September 3	Siege of Tournai and citadel.
1709, September 11	Battle of Malplaquet.
1709, September 25 - October 21	Siege and capture of Bergen (Mons).
1710, May 4 - June 27	Siege and capture of Douai and fort d'Escarpe.
1711, September 12 - August 5	Siege of Bouchain.
1712, May - July	*Restraining orders* and withdrawal of the British troops from the Allied army.
1712, June 19 - July 4	Siege of Quesnoy.
1712, July 24	Battle of Denain.

Iberian Peninsula and Northern Italy

1702, September - October	Expedition to Cádiz and Vigo.
1704, June 8	Capture of Portalegre by the French.
1704, June 21 - 25	Siege and capture, by the French, of Castel de Vide.

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[12]Actually Blindheim, where most of the English army fought. In most non-English literature the battle is also known as the (second) Battle of Höchstädt, reflecting a more balanced designation of the battle.

1704, August 1 - 3	Capture of Gibraltar by Anglo-Dutch forces.
1704, August - 1705, April	Unsuccesful siege of Gibraltar by French and Spanish forces.
1705, May 2 - 8	Siege and capture of Valencia de Alcantara.
1705, June 29	Anglo-Dutch-Portuguese army marched into Madrid.
1705, September 14 - October 19	Siege and capture of Barcelona.
1706, September 7	Battle of Turin.
1707, April 25	Battle of Almansa.
1707, October 3 - November 11	Siege of Lérida.
1707, July 14 - August 22	Siege of Toulon.
1708, June 12 - July 15	Siege of Tortosa.
1708, September 14 - 21	Capture of Minorca by Anglo-Dutch forces.
1708, November 28 - 1709, April 18	Siege of Alicante.
1709, May 7	Battle of La Gudina, also known as the battle of the Caya.
1710, July 27	Battle of Almenar.
1710, August 20	Battle of Saragossa.
1710, December 8-9	Battle of Brihuega.
1710, December 10	Battle of Villa Viciosa.
1712, September	Departure of British troops from Catalonia.

Northern American theater

1709, January 1	French capture of St. John's, Newfoundland.
1710, October 5 - 13	Siege and capture of Port Royal, re-named as Annapolis Royal.
1711, August	Ill-fated expedition to Quebec.