

THE 38th FOOT

IN THE

WEST INDIES

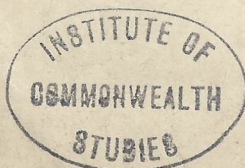
PART I—1707-11

By

Lieutenant-Colonel M. SAVAGE,

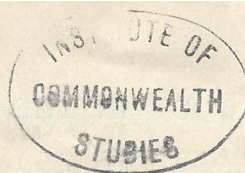
D.S.O., C.B.E.

(Late South Staffordshire Regiment)



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SAVAGE
38th Foot in the West Indies

Edwards
1707-11



THE 38th FOOT IN THE WEST INDIES

PART I—1707-11

ON January 31st, 1912, King George V at Gibraltar presented new colours to the 1st South Staffordshire Regiment, the Old 38th Foot. He spoke of the work of the Battalion as having hardly a parallel in British military history. By their continuous service of nearly sixty consecutive years in the West Indies they enjoyed a distinction unique in the Army. The work required of them was much the same on a small scale as that now required of the entire Army in every part of the globe. He referred to their service in every part of the globe since, and said they had spent abroad three-quarters of the two centuries of their regimental life "always and unchangeably with honour."

It was very gratifying to the regiment that in 1935 permission was granted to them for their facings to be changed from white to yellow and for brown holland to be taken into wear as a portion of their uniform.

The history of famous regiments is in no mean degree the history of the British Empire. The Old 38th Foot was, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, Colonel Luke Lillingston's and later Colonel James Jones'. Under them it served in the West Indies from 1707 to 1711. Regimental papers and documents preserved in the British Museum and at the Record Office, profoundly interesting for the light they throw on things military in the old days, are not less illuminating in their contribution to things constitutional and Imperial.

On the 14th July, 1706, Daniel Parke arrived at St. John's, Antigua, and took over the post of Captain General and Chief Governor of the Leeward Islands.

As a private individual, he had a character which did not bear investigation. Born in Virginia of obscure parents

in 1669, Parke first came into prominence by marrying a wealthy lady of respectable family, whom he is said to have treated disgracefully. After robbing her of her fortune he deserted her, and we next hear of him committing a crime at the gaming tables in one of the Northern States and fleeing to England to escape punishment. Here he purchased an estate at Whitchurch, in Hampshire, and was returned to Parliament as a Member for that Borough. It was not long, however, before he was expelled from the House of Commons for bribery, and instructions were issued for his prosecution but, through the intervention of the Earl of Pembroke, he managed to elude trial.

His next action was to form a liaison with the wife of a captain in the Guards. To escape the vengeance of the enraged husband, he left England and fled to Holland where he entered the English Army, under John Churchill, the illustrious Duke of Marlborough. Becoming the Duke's aide-de-camp, it was soon afterwards his good fortune to be entrusted with the duty of conveying to Queen Anne and to the Duchess the news of the victory of Blenheim on August 2nd, 1704.

This stroke of luck proved to be the turning point in Parke's career, for his handsome appearance and soldierly bearing commended themselves to the Queen, who undertook to reward him for his services. If we are to believe Parke's despatches he was indeed promised the government of Virginia. It was not until early in 1706 that Queen Anne took the opportunity of rewarding the messenger who had brought her such good tidings, with a government. In that year the Governorship of the Leeward Caribbean Islands fell vacant through the death of Sir William Mathew, and Parke, tired of

waiting for preference, applied for the post and received it. Such was the type of man sent out to perform the duties of Governor.

On the 19th May, 1707, three hundred men of Colonel Luke Lillingston's Regiment arrived at Antigua from Ireland, in relief of Colonel Whetham's Regiment. A store-ship brought 20 guns, 500 small arms, and 100 barrels of gunpowder.

Lillingston's arrived, but the Colonel, Major and many officers stayed at home. The Regiment was also much below strength. The Governor in a letter states :—

"I have got the Island of Antigua to give quarters to 200. One company I have got quarters for at Montserrat, and two companies I have got this Island to quarter. I designed 2 Companies for Nevis, but could not get them quartered there. The people of Nevis expect the Queen to do everything for them, though they do not endeavour to help themselves."

The war with France was now at its height and it was generally expected that the French would make some sudden descent on the least protected of the Leeward Islands, so that it behoved Parke to have an eye to defence. He wrote to the Honourable Board of Trade on the state of Lillingston's Regiment, which he described as follows :—

"Lillingston's Regiment will hardly be of use except they are paid, armed, and clothed ; whilst the Colonel, Major, and a great number of Officers are at home it never will be. Major Aldy has not been here yet, who ought never to be from the Regiment. The money ought to be sent by packet every month. Here is one company has no officers to it, and several with but one. Colonel Jones, the Lieut.-Colonel, has downright quarrelled with me, because I would not give him leave to go home, and so have several others. I have given leave to but two ensigns and a Lieutenant. One had leprosy, and the other very ill, and the third was good for nothing. Colonel Jones tells me that he has got leave from

home, which will come by the next packet. I suppose in five or six months most of the rest will have leave to go home if your Lordships do not prevent."

An earlier letter from Colonel Parke describes the class of recruits sent out to the West Indies by Colonel Lillingston and the absentee officers :—

"The recruits sent over are either old men, or boys fit for nothing. Some are so bad that the officers discharge them, being ashamed to keep such men. Being unfit for labour they are begging."

On June 21st, 1707, Governor Parke states : "I met the new Assembly at Nevis, but could not prevail upon them to quarter the 2 Companies I brought them ; therefore I was obliged to send them back to Antigua, where they will have quarters."

As Colonel Lillingston, who had lately been made a Brigadier-General, showed no disposition to join his Regiment, Colonel Parke wrote to the Lord High Treasurer, praying a commission as Brigadier, and that he may have Lillingston's Regiment, he not coming over to it. He goes on to say : "He had endured more fatigue than if he had been anywhere else ; had had the plague, pestilence, and bloody flux, and he had endured a hurricane which was as dreadful as possible for human nature to have an idea of."

These representations did not bring Parke the commission he coveted, and the Regiment he asked for ; but the home authorities ordered Brigadier Lillingston to join his Regiment in the West Indies without further delay. Now Lillingston was as brave a man as ever buckled on a sword, and during a long military career had never previously shirked the call of duty. He had had two turns of West India service, had succeeded to the command of a Regiment of Foot just after the expedition to Martinique, in 1693, and owing to the great mortality on board the fleet, his Regiment was impressed for sea service, and

the men had to serve as ordinary seamen on the homeward voyage from Boston in New England to Portsmouth. In December, 1694, a new regiment was raised for Lillingston out of the ashes of his old one, and he proceeded again to the West Indies. In a few years' time this second regiment had ceased to exist; and in April, 1705, a new corps was raised by Luke Lillingston, which was sent to Ireland the same year. It would appear that this officer intended taking over command of his regiment in the Leeward Islands in the summer of 1708, as he inserted a quaint advertisement in the *London Gazette* of May 27th, 1708, offering his property at Ferriby, near Hull, for sale. The property was not sold, and the owner did not go to the West Indies. On June 2nd, 1708, Lillingston left the Service, and the Colonelcy of his regiment was bestowed on Lieut-Colonel James Jones. This appointment was not at all popular with Governor Parke, as he wished to command the regiment, and had already asked for it.

On the 22nd October, 1707, an address was sent to the Queen by the Council and Assembly of St. Christophers which ran as follows:—

“Return thanks for H.M. Bountiful care since the losses sustained from the enemy, although the ships intended for relief of this Island did all miscarry but one. Thanks for ships and stores of war.

“Acknowledge Governor Parke's assiduous labours in superintending erection of fortifications, etc. Represent their great losses by the enemy and the late hurricane. Return thanks for H.M. care in sending Colonel Lillingston's Regiment for their defence. But at the same time we lay before your Majesty our incapacity at present to provide for quarters for any part of the Officers and Soldiers. But at the request of our General we have undertaken to give quarters for one company for 3 months, in that time the Colonel may take care to have them paid, which with some small matter allowed for those in Antigua (who have free

quarters allowed them) may very comfortably subsist them.

“But our greatest discomfort consists in our dread and apprehensions of being injured and abused by the insults, depreciations, and affronts of Officers and soldiers, as we suffered by those of Colonel Whetham's Regiment. (Who instead of protecting and defending your Majesty's subjects) did rob and plunder them of their stock, cattle, goods, and effects and (withdrawing themselves out of your Majesty's garrisons) did encamp themselves in the late French part of the Island, where they committed several violences, mischiefs, and insolences, till the arrival of Colonel Parke, who to his everlasting honour restrained them and kept them to their duty in the garrisons. We therefore pray your Majesty to direct that what troops you should hereafter please send for ye defence of these Islands the Colonel come with them and be obliged constantly to pay and clothe them, etc. The clothing last sent out for Colonel Whetham's Regiment were little or nothing worth, and before they came out, what was bought for the soldiers here by their officers, that the poor soldiers were obliged to pay double cost out of their pay, above and besides the deduction of ye twopences, and they were without swords, and by that means less fit for service, their firelocks fit for no service. And for want of an armourer, they could not be mended, and a great part never receive any pay, nor are they ever like to receive any.”

In January, 1708, the newly-formed Board of General Officers had issued regulations for the supply of clothing to the Army. On the 12th April the Board reported:—

“It will be necessary some alterations should be made in relation to Regiments in the West Indies, the clothing of the rest of the Forces not being suitable.”

Accordingly, on 14th August, an order was issued that:—

“Troops in the Leeward Islands, Bermudas, and New York shall have waistcoats and breeches of ticking, with the usual cloth coat.”

On November 13th, 1708, Governor Parke wrote:—

To :—THE COUNCIL OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

“Upon the arrival of the Regiment on a muster I found they wanted above 100 arms, therefore what I had ordered for Montserrat I ordered to be delivered to Colonel Jones for the Regiment, who has given receipt for them. Some have been lent to privateers on condition to restore them in good order or new ones in their room, they at all times have done.”

On 9th March, 1708, Colonel Jones wrote from Antigua to Mr. Secretary Harley as follows :—

“I have some reasons to suspect that my letters are stopt, for the letter I read from my cousin informing me of your great favour in obtaining H.M. Leave for coming for England was not delivered till two days after the arrival of the packet, etc.

“My life at present is a burthen to me, when I see gentlemen officers and soldiers so used and that it is not in my power to relieve them. Strangers made officers over the heads of Gents that have served for many years, our men sent in private sloops, to trade, without my knowledge or consent and the poor souls treated like dogs.

“In short, Sir, here’s nothing but confusion the Assembly of this Island upon 3 days sitting dissolved and for no other reason but for addressing on behalf of a poor woman who had soldiers put in her house to take possession of the same, without law or reason and threatening to take her goods, and negroes without cause or colour whatsoever.”

On the 26th June, 1709, Governor Parke wrote from Antigua to the Council of Trade and Plantations :—

“Colonel Jones is my inveterate enemy, and did your Lordships but see him, I dare say you would not think him fit to command a Foot Company, Mr. Harley is his relation and got him this post. I do not think either he or the Lieut. Governor of Nevis ought to command in my absence, any more than a man ought to be foreman of a jury upon the life of a man whose estate he is to enjoy, provided he be brought in guilty.”

On the 18th August the patterns for

the clothing of Colonel Jones’ Regiment (38th Foot) were inspected by the board, Lieut. - Colonel Alexander of Colonel Jones’ Regiment attending with patterns for 1709. The board considered how they could dispense with such particular clothing for the West Indies as waistcoats and breeches of double ticking instead of cloth, and having read the Report from this Board the previous year upon like occasion, were of opinion that it was for the good of the Service to continue those waistcoats and breeches.

The following list of clothing was authorized to be supplied to the regiment :—

To each Private Soldier :—1 coat, double-breasted half-way down, faced with yellow, but unlined (this seems to mean yellow cuffs only). 2 waistcoats of good ticking. 1 pair breeches of like ticking. 2 pairs shoes. 2 shirts. 1 pair stockings. 1 pair gaiters and garters. 2 cravats or neckcloths according to Office pattern.

For the Second Year :—1 waistcoat of good double ticking. 1 pair breeches of good double ticking. 1 pair shoes. 2 shirts. 2 cravats. 1 pair stockings. 1 hat.

Mr. Carpenter, the Agent, and Mr. Martin, the Clothier, acquainted the Board that they had also added a leather cap with a peak, which served on occasion to drink out of.

Introduction of Infantry Gaiters.

Jones’ Regiment (38th Foot), then serving in the West Indies, had gaiters supplied to them in 1709, and Colonel Richard Frank’s regiment had them in 1711 (P.R.O. Audit Papers, A.O.17/29). We find that Colonel Jones’ regiment had in no wise benefited by the change of Colonels. The soldiers had now got King Hydra instead of King Log. In the winter of 1709-10 Colonel Parke received a petition from “the poor and distressed soldiers belonging to the Regiment of the Hon. Colonel James Jones in the Island of St. Christopher.” The petition was signed by no less than

114 of the N.C.O.s and men. Sgt. Charles Bowes' name headed the petition. After enumerating some of their grievances, the petitioners go on to say :—

"All this great misery has befallen us since Colonel Jones had the Regiment, for before we had some money and some clothes ; but since he was our Colonel, which is about 2 years, we have had neither clothes nor money. Our Officers told us they received none from their Colonel . . . We had long since laid our condition before your Excellency, but for fear of our officers, from whose fury we now beg protection."

Colonel Parke speedily found out that Colonel Jones was playing the old game of returning false musters, and he determined to put a stop to it. This is how he set about it :—

"I have carried Colonel Jones with me" (wrote Parke to the Board of Trade) "from island to island and mustered the whole Regiment, and find the whole but 260 effective men ; though several Lieut.-Governors whose business it was to muster them, had constantly mustered them full." (Reformers, whether civil or military, had a precarious existence in the West Indies in the days of Queen Anne !)

On the 11th May, 1710, Governor Parke wrote from Antigua :—

"I have often written to your Lordships and Mr. Wallpole about the deplorable condition of Colonel Jones Regiment. That they were neither clothed, paid, nor recruited, nor the Officers that are at home ordered to their posts ; but I have never received any answer either from your Lordships or Mr. Wallpole. The soldiers (in hope of some relief) have at last petitioned me and the Council so that I shall bring Colonel Jones to a Court Martial, for false musters, and not paying, clothing, or recruiting his Regiment ; the great part for want of which have perished, and are reduced to about one-third of a Regiment, and many of them want arms. Though Mr. Wallpole never did me the favour to answer my letters, yet I find care taken to supersede all the officers I put in, though I took care to give commissions as became their

due. I think the officers very hardly used as well as the soldiers to have strangers put over their heads that never served, and some children."

On the 9th September, 1710, Governor Parke again wrote :—

"I ordered Captain Morris to go with his company to Nevis and not to leave that Island without my order, and Capt. Buor, the Adjutant, to see the several companies exchanged, and then to stay with his own Company at St. Kitts, but Captain Morris without my leave and contrary to my positive orders, is gone to England and Capt. Buor never saw any of the Companies exchanged nor went to his own at St. Kitts, but went and stayed at Nevis. They esteem my Lord Sutherland's letter to Colonel Jones as superceeding my commission, for on my threatening to suspend them, they laughed, and said my Lord Sutherland would restore them and suspend me. It will be strange if Capt. Morris keeps his commission that has gone and left his Company, when I gave him positive orders to stay at Nevis and not quit that Island on no pretence whatsoever till I sent him orders to do so. If I live to come home, I will call both him, and his Colonel and Capt. Buor to a Court Martial, and lay the condition of the poor soldiers before the Queen. I hope they will find justice somewhere, and not let the Colonel and the Captain divide £14,000, which is the pay of the Regiment, without giving a part to the soldiers, many of which have perished for want, they had no clothes for two years."

In the month of July, 1710, Colonel Jones wrote to the Earl of Sutherland : "Of the complaints, injustices and hardships dealt to him and his Regiment by General Parke . . ."

"Since my first arrival in the Leeward Islands, he found me unapplicable to all his mean unjustifiable views, and therefore stuck at nothing to injure me in interest and reputation, and to that purpose has picked out a set of men both Officers and soldiers, abandoned to all his black and gloomy designs, who he has used as tools to trample under foot all discipline, etc. So far has he carried his pernicious views of this kind, that I must in reason expect

that in a little time my Regiment will look like a herd of banditti more than a body of regular troops.

"I am to be made an anvil of affronts by a man notably distinguished for the worst of characters. He has carried his insolence so far that, upon the receipt of the most mannerly and dutiful messages to call me a scoundrel and liar. He takes upon him to serve his own purposes, not only to do the duty of Colonel of the Regiment, but of every other officer, even to that of a sergeant, so that I can no longer consider myself accountable for the miscarriages of my Regiment the ruin whereof is only to be prevented by sending home an officer to represent the ruinous state of the same, and to that purpose have chosen the bearer hereof, Captain Valentine Morris, who is likewise to take care that my Regiment be recruited in the most speedy and effectual manner."

Governor Parke seems also to have become the bitter enemy of Colonel Christopher Codrington, who had been Governor of the Leeward Islands in succession to his father from 1700 to 1704, when he was recalled. At first, no doubt, the glamour surrounding Parke's appointment—and it was known that he was a favourite of the Queen—led to the new Governor enjoying a certain degree of popularity; but this soon evaporated, and it was not long before the first rupture between him and the Legislature arose, the cause of it being the most flagrant abuse of his prerogative of patronage. "Being a vulgar man," writes Mrs. Llanigan in *Antigua and the Antiguans*, "he delighted in vulgar associates." One of these "vulgar associates" he appointed a Member of the House of Assembly, and another, a private soldier named Michael Ayon (of Colonel Jones' regiment) he made Provost Marshal. "Another crime of huge magnitude was the seduction of Mrs. Chester, the wife of Edward Chester, Esq., one of the most opulent of the House of Assembly." To add insult to injury, he threw the injured husband into prison, accusing him of

the murder of a man who had been accidentally killed. To quote Bryan Edwards, the West Indian historian: "He feared neither God nor man, and it was soon observed of him, as it had been of another detestable tyrant, that he spared no man in his anger nor woman in his lust."

Parke soon had trouble with the Assembly. They would grant no supply to the Army for a longer time than one month (though Parke had shown that his instructions from Her Majesty were express, that he should not consent to any Act which was not to continue in force three months); if this was not done the Army was left unprovided. It was impossible for the officers, especially the subalterns, to live in this extravagant country on their pay, even when they received any, and local faction spread disaffection by fixing responsibility for the public's failure to provide for them on the Governor. The privates perished for want, and the regiment was soon reduced to half its complement of men; the captains and other officers commanding companies grossly imposed upon the survivors in the matter of provisions and clothes, with which they furnished them at extravagant rates. They were seldom or never regimentally clothed, and the Crown was imposed upon by false musters.

The Governor and Colonel Jones became bitter enemies, and the Colonel encouraged his officers in their slights and disobedience to the Governor's commands. In the rebellion that followed they were aiders and abettors if not actual instigators. More than one document exists which shows how hostile were the relations of Governor Parke and Colonel Jones. A letter from Jones to the Earl of Sutherland dated November 27th, 1710, is an example.

On November 27th, 1710, Colonel Jones wrote to the Earl of Sutherland:—

"In obedience to your commands I have enquired into such complaints as

have been made to me against any officers or soldiers of my Regiment for any outrages committed by them upon the persons of any of the complainants against General Parke, or others and accordingly found four sentinels of the company of grenadiers commanded by Capt. Thomas Newell guilty of several high outrages committed in Antigua; and sentenced them to be whipped and appointed a meeting of ye Companys then posted in that Island, in order to have sentence executed; immediately after signified ye same both by a verbal message and by letter to General Parke, who in his answer, according to usual contempt and neglect of H.M. Orders took the pains to inform me that no soldier could be ordered to be whipped, but by a Court Martial to be appointed by the C.O. and that he should be failing in his duty to H.M. should he suffer ye laws to be broken and that he should always be willing to approve a Court Martial on the least intimation that I desired or had occasion for one."

Parke's terms with the civil population daily became worse. They charged him with using his position as Chancellor to flout the laws of the Island. His appointments, too, were severely criticised, and particular exception was taken to his appointing to the command of one of his privateer sloops "John Ham," a man notoriously guilty of piracy and all manner of villainies; and particularly of a most barbarous and treacherous murder of five or six Spaniards in cold blood. The people also complained of the manner in which Parke frequently and publicly declared his implacable malice against the Island of Antigua. He also swore he would clap anyone in a dungeon who was going home to complain of him to the Queen. Many other complaints were lodged against Parke's administration. It was decided to collect a sum of money in the island and lay the grievances of the people before the Queen and Council. Mr. W. Nevin was accordingly sent home with a petition.

On the 5th September Governor Parke was shot at and wounded on his

way home; the culprit was never found.

The crisis came about on December 7th, 1710. In the early hours of the morning people began to pour into St. John's from the countryside armed with any weapons they could lay hands on. By daybreak there were about 400 people under arms. Seeing the preparations which were being made, Parke withdrew to his house with all available soldiers, who numbered about 40 or 50 under Colonel Newell, Lieut. Worthington, and Ensign Lyndon. Several of his more intimate friends also joined him, including Mr. Pember, Mr. Gatewood, Mr. Ayon, Mr. Beaulea, Dr. Bonnin, Mr. Rosengrave and Mr. French.

He then sent Michael Ayon, the Provost Marshal, to the Market Place to read and nail up a Proclamation calling upon all persons under arms to disperse. After some deliberation an address was conveyed to Parke by Nathaniel Crump, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Colonel George Gamble, a Member of the Legislative Council, calling upon him to dismiss his guard and to resign forthwith. To make matters worse, Parke's commission had been revoked on the 25th March, 1709, but he had ignored his recall.

Whatever his other failings might have been, Parke was not, apparently, lacking in courage. Neither threats nor fear of death, he stoutly replied, would persuade him to quit the Government with which he had been entrusted by his Royal Mistress. Things had now got out of hand. Shouting and jeering, the mob advanced towards Parke's residence. Breaking into two parties, one section of the rabble under Captain John Piggott approached the front of the house whilst the other, led by Captain Painter, a wealthy planter, prepared to attack it from the rear. On Church Hill a sergeant and six men from Captain Joseph Rokeby's company, on the approach of the rebels, either through bribery or fear of their captain, deserted the Governor.

The first shot was fired by Piggott's party. Ensnared behind trees and rocks, they opened a regular fusillade against the Governor's house, which Painter's men now began to attack with equal vigour from the rear. For a time the mob was kept at bay by a field piece which, loaded as it was with round and partridge shot, did deadly execution, but at last the house was stormed and captured. Parke had shut himself in his chamber, but it was the work of a moment only to force the door open. Headed by Capt. Piggott, the foremost rebels rushed into the room, and a desperate hand-to-hand struggle ensued. Piggott was killed by Parke's own hands, and for some minutes all was din and confusion. The Governor himself fell wounded and disabled by a shot in the thigh.

Having tasted blood, the infuriated populace now wreaked terrible vengeance on the Governor. Wounded though he was, they tore off his clothes with such violence that only the wrist and neck-bands of his shirt were left on him. They then dragged him down the steps and out into the street, his head bumping from step to step. Here, if accounts are true, they reviled him in a most barbarous manner. According to Mr. French, who supported the Governor, Parke was now left to die, exposed to the scorching sun, and a woman who brought him some water narrowly escaped having a "sword sheath'd in her guts for her humanity, and the water was dashed out of her hands."

The mob continued to insult the Governor even in the hour of death. "Gentlemen," he pleaded, "if you have no sense of honour left, pray have some humanity." But his pleas were unavailing, until at last he was removed to the house near by. There, after intense suffering and agony, he expired. The people were now revenged. For some days after St. John's was in a turmoil, and it was a long time before the fury of the mob was spent.

Of the Queen's forces on that day Ensign Lyndon and about 14 soldiers were killed, and Colonel Newell, Lieut. Worthington, and some 26 men wounded. Of all the personal friends who were with the Governor not one escaped unhurt. On the side of the people the losses included Captain Piggott, Mr. Thomas Young, Mr. Garvace Turton, and a man named Raynes, killed, and about 30 wounded. Mr. Michael Ayon, the Provost Marshal, after he had delivered up his sword, was shot through the body by one Archibald Cockran.

Sergeant Charles Bowes having to the utmost of his ability stood by the General until he was wounded, fled for fear of his life, incognito, to Nevis where, by order of Lieut. Governor Hamilton, he was seized and sent to Antigua. There he languished with his wounds, notwithstanding which Colonel Jones sent him up to Monk's Hill fortifications and put him in a dungeon where he could not stand up, and where he was kept above two weeks. When he was let out, Colonel Jones would have him swear that General Parke had sold the island, but the Sergeant refused, for it was false.

Colonel Jones wrote home concerning the murder of the Governor:—
Antigua, Feb. 24th, 1711.

TO LORD DARTMOUTH.

"Colonel Parke's difference with the people of the Island by many aggravations on both sides became so great that they rose up in arms and attacked him at his house, where he waited them with about 70 of my men. The General was killed with eleven men, an Ensign and several wounded. I was at that time at Nevis, and most of the Regiment to Leeward."

Major Walter Douglas succeeded Colonel Parke as Governor and Captain General of the Leeward Islands. He had full power given him to bring the leaders of the late insurrection at Antigua to justice, and he soon discovered that three officers of Jones' regiment were deeply implicated. He wrote:—

"I have upon good information sent home on board H.M.S. *Lark*, Capt. Norbury commander, three officers of Colonel Jones' Regiment, viz. :—Capt. Joseph Rokeby, Lieut. Thomas Watts, Ensign Henry Smith. The dispositions and witnesses that appear against them will convince your Lordships of the dangers this Colony was involved in by men of their principles and behaviour."

The year 1710 closed in Great Britain with the fall of the great Whig administration of Queen Anne. Marlborough virtually fell with his party and the rival faction which succeeded to power made no effort to bring to justice the murderers of Marlborough's protégé—Daniel Parke. Hence it was not until 1714 that

Ensign Henry Smith was prosecuted in Westminster Hall at the King's Bench for aiding and abetting the murder of Colonel Parke. It was a test case and fell through for want of sufficient evidence.

As a result of the insurrection the home authorities placed Jones' regiment on the establishment for sea service, thus removing the corps temporarily from the Leeward Islands. But Colonel Jones did not accompany his regiment on this service. In January, 1711, he obtained leave of absence to return to England for the recovery of his health, and disposed of his regiment to Lieut.-Colonel Francis Alexander of the same corps.

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