

Sir John Moore and the Universal Soldier

VOLUME 1:
THE MAN, THE COMMANDER AND THE
SHORNCLIFFE SYSTEM OF TRAINING



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and Susan Law

Epilogue by General Sir Nick Parker

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Preface

This third book in the highly successful Shorncliffe Lecture Series puts into context the moral compass, principals and experiences of Sir John Moore that shaped the creation of the Light Brigade at Shorncliffe. An understanding of his early influences on his philosophy and internal discipline that was the key to the “Shorncliffe System of Training.” In his own lifetime he was worshipped and loved by many, and was jealously regarded by others. The real man was of course somewhere in between. We have used Moore’s own diary entries, letters, recollections of his family, friends, newspapers, and those who served with him to gain insight of Moore the man, the exploring officer, the commander and the trainer, who is still considered to be the father of the modern British Army with the creation of the elite universal soldier. His brilliant legacy is clearly demonstrated by the informative lecture by General Sir Nick Parker¹ at the inaugural Shorncliffe Trust Lectures in 2014 on “The Characteristics of the 21st Century Rifleman” (Chapter 11).

John Moore was born into the professional classes as the son of a Scottish medical doctor in Glasgow. His entrance into the ruling classes was through the Duke of Hamilton who he accompanied with his father on the Grand Tour (1772-75). As shown in Chapter 1, he was introduced to the ruling houses in Europe that were impressed at the abilities of the teenager with a talent for languages. These included the Dowager Duchess of Bayreuth (the niece of Frederick the Great and elder sister of George III), Field Marshal Keith and Emperor Joseph II. Again through the patronage of the 8th Duke of Hamilton, John Moore became a Member of Parliament (Chapter 1) where he befriended William Pitt, the Prime Minister and Frederick, Duke of York who in 1795 became Commander-in-Chief of the British Army that were so influential in his future career (Chapter 8).

His ability inspired those around him, it was already apparent in his first action at Penobscot during the American Civil War (Chapter 2). It was during this war that the British Army appreciated the importance of light infantry especially riflemen. Probably the most influential of the writers upon Sir John Moore was Johann von Ewald who wrote many books including *Duties of Light Troops* that he read in German. These traditions were carried on by Moore’s *Instructions to the Battalions of Irish Militia Light Infantry* of 1798 and Francis de Rottenburg in his *Regulations for the Exercise of Riflemen* that became the basis of light infantry training at Shorncliffe (see Chapter 7).

Sir John Moore’s remarkable influence upon the training and internal discipline of the British Army was almost certainly due to being chosen by the Duke of York and Sir David Dundas to fulfil this role. He had served under Sir David Dundas in Corsica (See Chapter 3 and 4) and again while he was at Shorncliffe (Chapter 5). The Duke of York gave Moore the unique opportunity of being able to choose his officers and men when the 52nd were converted to light infantry in 1803. He chose Kenneth Mackenzie, born in Dundee, to train his 52nd Light Infantry as he had done for the

¹ **General Sir Nick Parker** was commissioned 2nd Lt (1974) in the Royal Green Jackets, commanded 2nd Bn (1994-5) before being promoted to colonel (1996) and the first Colonel of the RIFLES (2007-13). His illustrious career included commanding troops in Bosnia (1999), Sierra Leone (2001), Iraq (2005-06), Ireland (2006-07) and Deputy Commander ISAF in Afghanistan (2009-10). General Parker was appointed as CinC Land Forces (Oct 2010). He was also Joint Military Commander in charge of security for the 2012 Olympic Games. He retired in May 2013.

90th (Perthshire Volunteers) formed by Sir Thomas Graham in 1794 (Chapter 6, 8 and 10). It is interesting that most of the influential light infantry officers were Scottish including Sir John Moore, Sir Thomas Graham, Kenneth Mackenzie, and Sir William Stewart, and . A high proportion of the men were Irish and Scottish.

Probably the most neglected connection is that of the West Indies. The officers that created the 95th Rifles as well as Sir John Moore served in the capture and bitter counter-insurgency fighting for the islands in the West Indies. Here the importance of elite units to spearhead amphibious operations and light infantry became essential for success. (Chapter 8, 9 and 10). Coote Manningham's *Regulations for the Rifle Corps* of 1801 and his *Shorncliffe Lectures* of 1803 reproduced in *Shorncliffe Lectures Volume 1*. These were reprinted and reissued in 1860 to the 1st Bn of the Rifle Brigade by orders of their Colonel, by General Lord Alexander Russel (1821-1907).² Shorncliffe became the depot for the 95th Rifles and in 1809-10 was used to train the next set of Light Infantry Regiments (51st, 71st, 68th and 85th) by Francis de Rottenburg. It is notable that Francois Jarry who established the Royal Military College in 1801 tutored many of the officers of the 95th.

For more information on Moore's life, among the best biographies are Carola Oman (1953), Roger Parkinson (1976) and the short biography by Sir John Fortescue in his *Six British Soldiers* of 1928. These drew heavily upon the books by James Carrick Moore (1834) *The Life of Lieutenant General Sir John Moore*, Maurice (1906) *Diary of Sir John Moore* and Beatrice Brownrigg (1923) *Life and Letters of Sir John Moore*.

The chronology shows the global reach of the British Army and the large number of theatres that Sir John Moore served. The Index has been divided into a General, Name and Regimental Index. The latter two give more information to clarify the identity of the persons and the regiment.

Conventions used

- Dealing with old documents and spellings can be confusing for the reader especially with the tendency Dr. John Moore to use phonetic spelling and Sir John Moore difficult handwriting, so we have attempted to standardise upon the spelling of names and places.
- Frederick, the Duke of York (Commander-in-Chief) was normally referred to in correspondence as H.R.H. (His Royal Highness).
- British rank abbreviations: *Lieutenant* (Lt.), *Captain* (Capt.), *Major* (Maj.), *Lieutenant Colonel* (Lt-Col.), *Colonel* (Col.), *Major General* (Maj-Gen.), *Lieutenant-General* (Lt-Gen.), *General* (Gen.) *Field Marshal* (FM).
- French rank abbreviations: *General de Brigade* (GdB), *General de Division* (GdD).
- *Company* (Coy), *Battalion* (Bn) and *Regiment* (Regt). 1st Bn (1/), 2nd Bn (2/), 3rd Bn (3/), 4th Bn (4/), 5th (5/), 6th (6/).

The Second Volume will explore Sir John Moore's campaigns in the Mediterranean, Sweden and the Peninsula (1806-09).

² Preface by Willoughby Verner of his reprint of the *Regulations for the Rifle Corps, 1801* in *The Rifle Brigade Chronicles* of 1895, pp26-112.

The Shorncliffe Trust

The Shorncliffe Trust hold an annual commemoration of the death of Sir John Moore at the memorial in Sandgate erected 100 years after his death in 1909 that is in the shadow of Shorncliffe. Shorncliffe Camp was only second to Aldershot in its military importance.

Just before the First World War funds were raised by public subscription and the Sir John Moore Memorial Hall and Library design by Sir Aston Webb (1849-1930) who had designed the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth (Listed Grade II*) and Admiralty Arch, Westminster, London (Listed Grade I) were completed in 1916. However, it was only officially opened in 1923 to permit the completion of the Sir John Moore statue by the sculptor John Tweed. Between 1920 and 1939, Shorncliffe Camp became the focus of army education was with the formation of the Army School of Education and the depot of the Army educational Corps there. The library housed a collection of books and training aids to enable men to better themselves and only closed in 1989.

The Shorncliffe Trust (Est. 2006)³ restarted these lectures in November 2014. As a registered charity⁴ whose aims are

- To preserve and conserve Shorncliffe.
- To develop and improve the features of historic interest at Shorncliffe with public amenities and the preservation of a site of historic interest.
- To educate the public in the history of the military and the social impact of military history by the provision
- To create and maintain a museum.

The site encompasses over two centuries years of continuous military, social and cultural history. The Trust intends to tell the story of Shorncliffe of the men and women who trained and lived there from its earliest days defending Britain against invasion. Its role in the birth of the modern army under Sir John Moore, the extension of the camp through the Victorian and Edwardian periods and the two world wars and beyond to the modern day role of The Brigade of Gurkhas.

The Trust wants to utilise existing military buildings to convert them into an education centre, museum, heritage reference library, café, craft centre and open the parkland to be accessible to visitors. Its goal is to protect the archaeology on the site which includes the 200 year old Napoleonic redoubt, Victorian pistol & rifle range, First World War trenches used for training and Second World War defences such as spigot mortar post, pillboxes and underground bunkers.

The co-operation of David Bradley of Taylor Wimpey, Ben Geering of Shepway District Council and the active support of Damian Collins MP for Folkestone and Hythe is greatly appreciated by the Shorncliffe Trust. The unwavering support of the Sandgate Society, Robert Bliss and Nina Bliss of Sandgate for their enthusiasm for their support of the Trust has been greatly appreciated.

³ Currently the four trustees are Christopher Shaw, Susan Law and Vincent Law and Stephen Head.

⁴ Registered Charity Number 1152185.

Chapter 1

Moore's Early Experience and the Man

Moore was born in Glasgow on 13 November 1761 and was the third but eldest surviving son of Dr. John Moore (1729-1802). He and his wife had a daughter unmarried, and five sons John, James, Graham, Francis and Charles, heirs of his virtues and talents, who, in different professions, have contributed to the advancement of the honour, and welfare of their country.⁵ John, known to his family as Jack, was sent to the high school, Glasgow. His father had served as an army surgeon during the Seven Years War and his great grandfather had been an officer in William III's army.



Major General John Moore, c1804

Moore's moral code of conduct for his lifetime was formed during the Grand Tour and lasted throughout his lifetime.

He never ceased being a son, a brother, a friend or a benefactor only to those he felt deserving. Overall, his sense of duty was his sole motivation that had been instilled in him from an early age. His excellent organisational abilities combined with the issuing and following of orders were central to his character.

Many who were to influence his future career soon recognised his dedication to duty and commitment. These included Douglas 8th Duke of Hamilton (the premier peer of Scotland), Duke of York (Commander in Chief of the British Army), William Pitt the Younger (prime minister) etc...

He learnt a great deal from his wide experience, taught himself of tactics and strategy from his wide reading, unlike many of his contemporaries he could speak several languages. When not engaged by the military. His brother John recalled.

But Moore lived with his family, and his time was not misspent. He resumed the studies of field-fortification and tactics; and he augmented his general knowledge by reading the works of good authors.⁶

Above all Moore thrived on action and being kept busy. He never asked of others anything he would not do himself, he treated his people irrespective of their class with respect even his servants. He recognised the evils posed by those who sort to use religion and political ideology to their own ends. He hated inactivity, railed against garrison duty, sometimes working himself to a state of exhaustion. Disciplined in his own life so was frustrated in the lack of it in others, whether military or not. His early influences and experiences set the pattern for his life.

⁵ Anderson, R. (1820) *The Works of John Moore. With memoirs of his life and writings*, p. xxxviii.

⁶ Carrick Moore (1834) Volume 1, p32

Chapter 2

Moore and his Regiments

Moore was engaged in almost every major theatre of war, expedition and mission, between his joining the army in Minorca (1780) to his death in Spain (1809), his skill with languages, his knowledge of military tactics, reconnoitring skills and good relations with many commanders were a key reason for this. He learnt much from the various commanders. John Moore used his experiences and insights to move forward reforms in the army, beginning with his own regiment (51st), he then transferred this to his brigade, using a “top-down” principle, he facilitated the birth of the “modern army”, selecting and training officers to set examples to the men under their command.

Table 1: John Moore and his Regiments

Year	Rank	Location	Regiment	Ref.
2 Mar 1776 Jan 1777	Ensign	Minorca	51 st	Chapt 2, p31
Dec 1777	Captain-Lieutenant	Scotland	82 nd (Hamilton)	Chapt 2, pp31-36
10 Jan 1778	Captain	Nova Scotia		
1783	Half-Pay	Disbanded		
25 Nov 1785	Captain	London	100 th	Chapt 2 p36
25 Nov 1785	Major		102 nd	
16 Jan 1788	Major	Chatham	4/60 th (North American)	Chapt 10 p213-4
1 Oct 1788	Major	Ireland	51 st (2 nd Yorkshire, West Riding)	Chapt 2 p36-8
30 Nov 1790	Lieutenant-Colonel	Ireland		
25 Mar 1792		Gibraltar		
Dec 1793		Off Toulon		
14 Jan 1794		Corsica		
25 Nov 1795		London		
1796-1802		Colonel	St Lucia	9 th West India Regt.
1799	Colonel	Britain	2/52 nd (Oxfordshire)	Chapt 2, p39
1801	Colonel-in-Chief	Britain	52 nd (Oxfordshire)	
1803-1806		Shorncliffe	52 nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)	Chapt 10, 220-4
1807		Sicily		
1808		Sweden		
1808-1809		Peninsular		

In 1777, John Moore joined the 51st at the fortress of Port Mahon on Minorca that was commanded by the veteran General James Murray.⁵²

He (Moore) was taught the rudiments of military discipline; the drill, the manual exercise, regimental duties, the nightly watches, and all the military forms to prevent surprises, and secure the garrison. Murray was a man of high character, and a strict disciplinarian, but of a violent temper. Moore, however, acquired his good opinion by the exact performance of his duty. He was

⁵² See Chapter 2; 51st Regiment in Minorca, p31

Chapter 3

Moore, the Exploring Officer

John Moore on many occasions acted as an exploring officer. His attitude to wearing disguises is shown by his reply to General Charles O'Hara, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar (1792-3) and Major John Moore was serving with the 51st Regiment. General O'Hara was anxious that Moore should disguise himself as a sailor with a red cap, and make some observations on the French at Ceuta, but John said, "No, thank you, general. I have no objection to go in my uniform, but I have no wish to be taken and hung as a spy." It was permissible to hang anyone as a spy who goes in disguise, but an officer taken in uniform would not be hung, although he was engaged in the same occupation.⁸⁵

Corsica (1794)

In 1790, the French National Assembly recalled Pascal Paoli (1725-1807) from exile in England ever since the French at Ponte Nuovo (8-9 May 1769) defeated the Corsicans. The next year France officially annexed the country. He was Mayor of Bastia, commander of the National Guard and military commandant of Corsica. Paoli presided over the *consulta* (assembly) that he called at Corte after the execution of Louis XVI on 23 January 1793 and formally seceded from France and appealed for assistance from England to drive the French out of his island of Corsica.

12 January 1794, Hyères Bay

Majors John Moore and Koehler (Deputy Quartermaster General) with Sir Gilbert Elliot (the King's Commissioner in the Mediterranean) were ordered to Corsica to discover whether it was feasible to attack that island with the meagre forces available.

Three days ago, I received a note from Lord Hood. He wished to see me. General Dundas told me when I got to the Victory the intention was to send me with Major Koehler, Deputy-Quartermaster-General, to Corsica, to report from observation upon the spot how far an attack upon that Island with our small military force was practicable. Lord Hood explained to Major Koehler and me, from a drawing of the Gulf of Fiorenzo, the situation of the place, his views &c.⁸⁶

14 January 1794

Moore wrote, "We arrived at the Island of Rozza this morning."⁸⁷ Signor Leonati, the nephew of General Paoli, cordially received them. He informed them of the following as recorded by Moore in his diary.

The French post of Calvi is only about four or five leagues off [12-15 miles]... The Corsicans are in possession of the whole of the Island, except the posts on the coast of St Fiorenzo, Bastia, and Calvi which are occupied by the French. Leonati says that including disaffected Corsicans, their force in those three places does not exceed 2,600 men, viz, In St Fiorenzo 700; Bastia and a post communicating between it and St Fiorenza 1400; Calvi, 500. All that is wanted, he says, is a few cannon to drive them from there.⁸⁸

⁸⁵ Carrick Moore (1834) p64

⁸⁶ Maurice (1904) *Diary Sir John Moore*, Volume 1, p42

⁸⁷ Maurice (1904) *Diary Sir John Moore*, Volume 1, p42

⁸⁸ Maurice (1904) *Diary Sir John Moore*, Volume 1, p43

Chapter 4

Moore the Commander

Throughout his career, Moore demonstrated his growing skill as a soldier and commander. Moore always followed his orders to the letter, unless he had the leeway or other orders appeared to the contrary. His rare ability with foreign languages that he had mastered from a young age meant he could listen and learn local intelligence, and he was always willing to explore situations for himself. He was loyal to his commanders in public, but he was very critical of some in his private diary. He also learnt much from them, both on the ground and by examining their libraries, but he also built his own library of books, maps and plans.

John Moore was very critical of his commanding general who did not see the ground with his own eyes. On 21 March 1794, John Moore wrote in his diary:

*Brigadier-General D'Aubant wished to decline giving a public opinion, but when pressed gave one against the attempt. He deserves in my opinion to be broke for deciding without having attentively reviewed the situation himself. I have no conception of a commanding officer deciding an affair of such importance from the reports of others when he has it in his power to see and judge for himself, but it was evident from the beginning that whatever report was made he was determined to do nothing.*¹³²

OOB 1: The Brigades of Lt-Col Moore (1794-20 Aug 1795)

Year	Location	Brigades
1794	Corsica	Brigade 50 th , 51 st , etc...

OOB 2: The commands of Brevet Colonel (21 Aug 1795) and local Brigadier-General (9 Sept 1795) Moore.

Year	Location	Brigades
1796	West Indies	Brigade 53 rd , Lowenstein; <i>Malcolm's Black Rangers</i> (renamed 1 st West India Corps in 1798), Later joined by 3 rd and 42 nd .
1796	St Lucia	Brigade 31 st , 44 th , 48 th , 55 th , York Rangers, <i>O'Meara's Black Corps</i> , 100 Royal Artillery, 2 Royal Engineers, assistants. Later joined by <i>Druault's Corps</i>

Moore very firmly believed that Charles Stuart was an example of a good commander; it was a model he followed and expected from his own officers.

*As Sir Charles Stuart slept every night in the trenches, and reconnoitred the effects of the cannonade very frequently, Moore admonished him against exposing himself so much. His reply was, that he considered it the peculiar duty of the commander to examine personally the state of the breach, lest he should expose others to the more imminent danger of storming before it was practicable.*¹³³

¹³² Maurice (1904) *Diary Sir John Moore*, Volume 1, p76

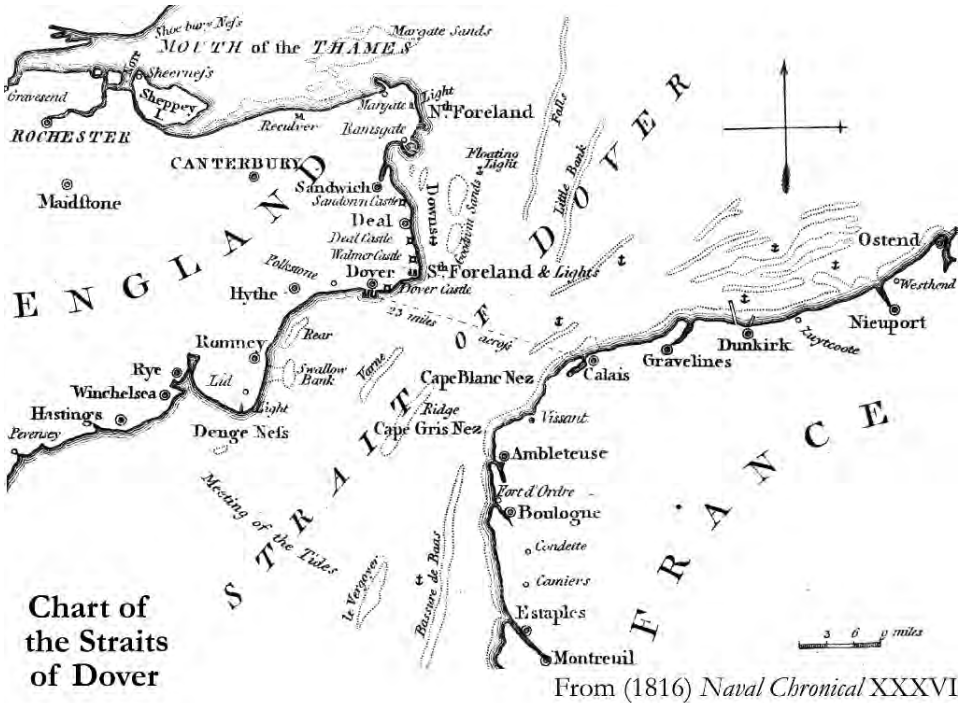
¹³³ Maurice (1904) *Diary Sir John Moore*, Volume 1, p77

Chapter 5

Shorncliffe Camp

The Peace of Amiens between Britain and France signed on 25 March 1802, started the still traditional swift reduction of the establishment of the British Army from 288,786 in 1801 to a Peace establishment of 132,308. This was 70,299 in UK, 25,494 in the Colonies (including six West Indies Regiment), and 26,219 in India plus 10,296 for the Royal Artillery. The order for disbanding were dispatched on 6 May to the Fencibles, 24th-26th Light Dragoons, 90th, 92nd and 93rd Foot. The remaining regiments were instructed to absorb their second battalions.³¹³ The Rifle Corps only survived on reduced establishment. In September 1802, Sir John Moore who was in Chatham dealing with the reduction of the army and attempting to save the competent officers wrote to his friend Major John Cameron of the 92nd (Gordon Highlanders) at Glasgow Barracks lamenting their fate.³¹⁴

I am sorry to find it is determined to reduce the 92nd. Their gallant services entitled them to a better fate.



Map 22: Chart of the Straits of Dover.

It shows the French invasion ports from Ostend to Etaples. The Downs anchorage was the centre of local British naval defence.

³¹³ Fortescue (1906) Volume IV, p939; Fortescue (1910) pp168-9

³¹⁴ Gardyne (1901) p131

Chapter 6

Moore's System of Discipline

At Shorncliffe, he now introduced not only the system of drill and manoeuvre based upon these principles, but also the admirable system of discipline and interior economy, that laid the foundation of the famous Peninsular, Light Division. This has been maintained ever since in the Light Infantry and Rifles as demonstrated in Sir Nick Parker's Chapter 11 on the "21st Century Rifleman" (pp228-236).

Sir John Moore believed in

- Developing the intelligence and not of repressing it.
- Making the development of the man contribute to the effective unity of the whole.
- Enlisting the zeal of the private as much as of the officer in perfecting the whole.

Nevertheless, no summary and no formulae or expressions would furnish the true explanation of the success, which by universal testimony attended the work, without a knowledge of the head who inspired it.

According to Clark, the principles insisted on were:³³⁷

First, that it was necessary to have the officers efficient before the men, and to require of the officers real knowledge, good temper, and kind treatment of the men. Second, that power should be delegated to officers commanding companies, the men to be taught to look up to them in matters alike of drill, food, clothing, rewards, and most punishments. Third that all officers and non-commissioned officers were to understand that it was their business to prevent rather than to punish crime.

General Colborne (later Lord Seaton), who commanded the 52nd Regiment throughout the Peninsular Campaign, under Wellington, and with it gave the decisive blow at Waterloo, wrote of Moore in 1809:

It is not easy to appreciate the positive benefits, which the British army derived from the talents and exertions of Sir John Moore. Repeatedly in the face of danger he animated his countrymen by his example, and led them on to victory; yet, conspicuous as were his services in the act of combat, they were surpassed in utility by the effect of instructions and superintendence, in the hour of preparation for active warfare...

*The camp at Sandgate, where he had the opportunity of carrying through and exemplifying fully the effect of his plans, will long be recollected as exhibiting the perfection of military economy and discipline.*³³⁸

Mockler-Ferryman (1913) wrote:³³⁹

In the summer of 1803, therefore, Moore commenced work with his famous brigade at Shorncliffe Camp, and he decided to train his brigade as light troops, not in the usual way by extemporising battalions out of light companies detached from various regiments, but by

³³⁷ Maurice (1904) *Diary Sir John Moore*, Volume 2, p84 quoting Clark.

³³⁸ Maurice (1904) *Diary Sir John Moore*, Volume 2, pp87-88

³³⁹ Mockler-Ferryman (1913) pp114-5

Military Courts and Punishment

These consisted of the General, Garrison and Regimental Courts Martials.

General Courts Martial

This had to consist of 13 members and was the only court that could inflict the death sentence or punish an officer. The death sentence required at least nine of the thirteen members to agree. Charles Dupin (1820) writes.

*The punishment of the English soldier have always held a peculiar character of ferocity... At present, the only capital punishments to which English soldiers are liable are those of shooting and hanging. Care is taken after every execution, to make the troops defile before the body, and, above all, the recruits, who are obliged to pass one by one close to the corpse.*³⁴¹

Table 3: General Court Martial punishment of offences.³⁴²

Punishment	Offence
Death by firing squad	Desertion to the enemy Mutiny
Hanging	Murder, or wounding peasants Grand theft Sodomy.
Life service in the colonial corps e.g. New South Wales	Desertion (introduced in 1812)
Transportation to a colony	Theft or plundering.
Imprisonment (one year)	Manslaughter
Up to 1200 lashes (reduced to 300 in 1812 by the Duke of York)	Desertion, theft or plundering etc...

Table 4: Types of Punishments imposed on officers and civil departments.³⁴³

Punishment	Description	Offence
Reprimand	Published in the General Orders ³⁴⁴	Failing to report on arrival at a station, striking a soldier, brawling with a civilian
Suspension	Suspension of pay and rank so could not be promoted or advanced in seniority for normally 3-6 months	Insubordination to superiors, absent without leave for many hours, allowing a convoy to straggle, permitting the other ranks to pull down cottages for firewood, felling fruit trees, wasting crops, quarrelling with the native authorities etc...
Cashiering	Removal from the army and loss of all rank.	Cowardice in the face of the enemy, swindling merchants, embezzling public funds, intoxicated with drink so incapable while on duty, insubordination, public brawling and flagrant immorality.

Each officer appointed to serve on the courts martial had to swear the oath not to *disclose or discover the vote or opinion* of any fellow member of the court. The junior

³⁴¹ Dupin (1820 rp2015) *Military Force of Great Britain*, Volume 2, p22

³⁴² Oman (1913) pp237-47

³⁴³ Oman (1913) pp237-242; Burnham and McGuigan (2010) pp204-208

³⁴⁴ In more severe cases this the published general orders was read to the regiment or even the brigade.

Moore's Internal Discipline

Moore had an enlightened view of how to instil discipline into his soldiers other than by fear. This was at odds with the accepted system of punishment used in the army. Flogging was the standard punishment to maintain discipline at that time, Moore felt with the correct system of mutual respect between men and officer. This was akin to the soldier being a member of a family in which his seniors were encouraged to take on a paternal role. Certainly, John Moore had absorbed the great advice of Johann von Ewald who wrote in 1790.³⁵¹

The severest discipline must be established in such a corps from the first moment; for a commanding officer can never be too strict with men collected from all corners of the world; no fault, however trifling, ought to be overlooked. When men are accustomed to strict discipline, punishment becomes less necessary. Rewards and punishments in such corps must be in the extreme; those who behave well or distinguish themselves must be publicly praised and encouraged by rewards and promotion, the disobedient must be punished in the most exemplary manner; especially such as are not watchful on duty, drunkards, gamblers, and plunderers, who rob and use ill the inhabitants of the country.

The best way with such hardened sinners would be, be, after conviction of their crimes, to strip them naked to the shirt, shave their heads, and turn them out in the most shameful manner before the front of the whole corps; punishments of this fort make a deeper impression than the severest corporal ones; I was only once obliged to use it, before our departure for America, and the effect was such that for some time after, I had no punishment at all to inflict.

It is an error to believe that you will gain the love of the soldiers by shewing a culpable indulgence to them at the expense of the poor peasants, who have already too much to suffer from war; by no means! The soldier will try everything, if a crime be once overlooked, he will trust to your weakness, and excesses of every kind will grow so frequent that the honour of the corps and the corps itself must be ruined; the enraged inhabitants of the country, in order to revenge their sufferings, will seize every opportunity to betray you to the enemy, and this alone may be attended with the most serious consequences, while by discipline and good behaviour friends may be made even in an enemy's country.

In 1790, John Moore purchased the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his old regiment, the 51st. He found the discipline of the regiment indifferent.³⁵²

Moore inspired his officers with the same desire; and gradually rendered the soldiers dexterous in the use of arms, and rapid in their evolutions. In all points of discipline, which are useful on service, he was rigid: but in other matters, being desirous of gratifying the soldiers, and of increasing their comfort, he was indulgent, and even disposed to overlook slight neglects.

Moore's attitude to natural justice was with him even as a young officer.³⁵³

Cork, 17th February 1792

MY DEAR FATHER

I have been obliged to punish soldiers twice, since I joined, very severely, for drunkenness on upon duty. It is a crime I have often declared I would never pardon. About a week ago a Lieutenant of the regiment was guilty of it; he went rioting about the town, and was absent from

³⁵¹ From the English translation of Johann Ewald (1803) *A Treatise upon the Duties of Light Troops*, pp12-13

³⁵² Carrick Moore (1834) Volume 1, p41

³⁵³ Brownrigg (1923) pp23-24; Maurice (1904) *Diary Sir John Moore*, Volume 1, p14-15

Chapter 7

Moore and the Universal Soldier

Moore had studied on drill and military subjects since joining the 51st in Minorca and then in America with the 82nd (Hamilton) in 1777. Sir John Moore was a well-known trainer of soldiers. The internal discipline was mainly his own creation and the drill was almost entirely borrowed from others. Moore was the creator of our present day infantryman, the “Universal Soldier” where capabilities of the light and line (heavy) infantry are combined.

On 2 December 1797, Lt-Col John Moore was posted to a command in Ireland then in a state of rebellion where he remained until June 1799 as Brigadier General and later Major General. In early 1798, he dictated *Instructions given to the Battalions of Light Infantry of Irish Militia under my Command in Ireland* to his adjutant. These were probably based upon his translations of von Ewald (1790), the “Light Infantry instructions” in (1792) *Rules and Regulations* by Sir David Dundas and de Rottenburg (1797) instructions he wrote for his *Hompesch Legion*.

Ewald’s “Duties of Light Troops” (1790)

Johann von Ewald had commanded a corps of Hessian Jäger in British pay during the American War of Independence (1776-83). On his return to Kassel from America on 22 April 1784, Captain Johann von Ewald worked on military treatise, *Abhandlung über den kleinen Krieg* [Treatise on Guerrilla Warfare] that was published in 1785.³⁷²

Table 6: Johann Ewald (1785) *Abhandlung über den kleinen Krieg*.

	CONTENTS
Chapter 1	<i>On the Recruitment and Discipline of a Light Corps composed of Infantry and Cavalry</i>
Chapter 2	<i>Of the Strength and Arms of a Light Corps</i>
Chapter 3	<i>Of the Drill of the Infantry and the Cavalry</i>
Chapter 4	<i>How Such a Corps or Detachment, Composed of Cavalry and Infantry, Ought to Act Upon a March and When it meets the Enemy</i>
Chapter 5	<i>Of the Selection of an Outpost, and how the Leader of a Light Corps or a Detachment, composed of Infantry and Cavalry, has to conduct himself in this case</i>
Chapter 6	<i>What the Leader of a Corps or a Detachment, composed of Cavalry and Infantry, has to do when he needs to occupy and defend a Fortified Town</i>
Chapter 7	<i>On the Rules to be observed in Reconnaissance</i>
Chapter 8	<i>On Raids in an Open Terrain and against Walled Towns</i>
Chapter 9	<i>How the Commanding Officer of a Corps or a Detachment, Composed of Cavalry and Infantry, Who Holds the Advance Post of an Army Has to Act if the Enemy Retreats</i>
Chapter 10	<i>On Ambushes</i>
Chapter 11	<i>On Retreats</i>
Appendix	<i>On the Three Most important Tasks that an Officer of Light Cavalry has to perform in the Field</i>

³⁷² Ewald (1991) *Treatise on Partisan Warfare* (translation of Ewald, 1785)

Instructions given to the Battalions of Light Infantry of Irish Militia under my Command in Ireland, 1798³⁸⁵

Brigadier General John Moore

Light Infantry in the British Service is a Species of Troops different from the Light Troops of every other Nation. These seldom act in Line, and are so little expected to use the Bayonet, that it is not even given to them. Our Light Infantry on the contrary, not only are employed as Yagers [Jäger], but Act in Line, and are selected upon every occasion to head attacks, when enterprise, Activity and Courage are particularly required. They are in fact a mixture of the Yager [Jäger], and the Grenadier their discipline should therefore be adapted to the various services in which they are employed.³⁸⁶

Their first drill and Instruction should, I conceive, be the same as that of other Infantry. They should be confirmed in the Exercise and Movements of Regular Battalions, before they are taught those of any other.³⁸⁷

This has not been the case with the men who compose these Battalions. It will, I think, therefore be necessary not only to select the most awkward, but to give to the whole some drill by Squads, both to the Manual and Platoon Exercise the March in Ordinary, and Quick time- Wheeling etc. The Ordinary time will seldom be practised afterwards, except in a Marching off Guards in Garrison yet it is of much use, at first, in steadying the men, and in giving them a Command of their persons.

At these drills, the rules laid down in the printed Regulations,³⁸⁸ must be strictly adhered to -the parts however which are most essential, and chiefly to be attended to, are the Carriage of the Arms, and Squareness of the Head and Body to the front, the Cadence, and length of Step both in Ordinary and Quick time, and the Marching at all times on given points.

The drill grounds should be Measured and Marked, and plummets resorted to. The first drill as Light Infantry may commence, when the men appear sufficiently expert at the Other. It will consist in the first place in performing at Light Infantry Order, or the Files at six inches from Elbow to Elbow, all that they had before practiced at close order. When the squareness of the Body to the front, the Cadence and length of Step must be equally attended to. To this must be added the different file movements and formations, Extending, Closing, File Firing etc.

The common order at which the Battalions of Light Infantry will assemble, is to be with the files at six inches from Elbow to Elbow,³⁸⁹ this may be called Close Order of Light Infantry in contra-distinction to Battalion order, when the files touch.

Extended Order to be two paces.³⁹⁰ This is the usual distance at which Light Infantry will form when Ordered to Extend. If greater extension is required the distance at

³⁸⁵ Fuller (Summer 1952) "Sir John Moore's Light Infantry Instructions of 1798-1799" *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, Vol. XXX (No.122).

³⁸⁶ Ewald (1790: p1-2) "*In a military system where it is wished that light troops should be made less necessary, the only way would be to instruct the troops of the line to perform those particular duties.*"

³⁸⁷ Dundas (1792) *Regulations* imply this and Rottenburg (1798: p1) states, "... before the soldier is instructed in the manoeuvres of light troops, he must be taught to hold himself, to march, face, wheel, etc., as in regular infantry."

³⁸⁸ Dundas (1792) *Regulations*

³⁸⁹ Dundas (1792) *Regulations*, p332: derived from Howe (1774) *Light Infantry Instruction*

³⁹⁰ Dundas (1792) *Regulations*, p332

Chapter 8

Shorncliffe System of Training (1803-08)

In 1803, the Duke of York empowered Sir John Moore at Shorncliffe to put all his thoughts upon training and internal discipline of Light Infantry and the Universal Soldier together. Shorncliffe was on the front line with the expectation during the summer months the invasion by the French. The French coast after all can be seen on a clear day from the top of Shorncliffe, which overlooked the potential invasions beaches of Folkestone, Sandgate and Hythe. With Dover Castle and Western Heights, these acted as a bastion in the rear of the invading army that would have to be captured or neutralised by a large investing force. Therefore, Moore had a unique opportunity for his Light Brigade who were made keener to acquire military knowledge with only 20 miles of sea laying between them and the enemy.

Mockler-Ferryman (1913) states:⁴⁰⁰

Undoubtedly, Moore's opportunity was unique, for his brigade had its place in the defence of England, and it was thought that the French intended to land somewhere near Shorncliffe. Consequently, the brigade was considered to be on active service, and at the same time was being trained for war, a state of affairs, which naturally tended to make all ranks keen to acquire military knowledge. There was none of the make-believe of peace training; only a few miles of sea lay between the brigade and the enemy, and on any dark night, the French might attempt to effect a landing between the Martello Towers, which studded the coastline. At night, therefore, these towers and three neighbouring forts were fully manned, and outposts covered the camp on the heights above, the sentries being provided with ball ammunition. By day, while a look-out was still maintained by the guards, the brigade was drilled and practised at manoeuvring over the country inland; and now and again the order was given to strike camp and march, when, within an hour, the whole brigade loaded up and moved off with everything complete and ready for active service in any quarter of the globe. All this resulted from the discipline, which the General instilled into his regiments, and for three continuous years, he had them in his care. So that when, in 1806, he was called away for service in Sicily, he left his brigade in the highest state of discipline, and as light troops certainly superior to any in Europe. The proof of this Moore did not live to see, but his three regiments a few years later formed the Light Division, which throughout the Peninsular War carried all before it.

It is therefore of no surprise that Sir Henry Bunbury (1854) states:

In 1803, camps of instruction were formed in Essex, Kent and Sussex. Of these the most important was that stationed near Hythe (Shorncliffe Camp), where the 4th, 43rd, 52nd and 95th (Rifles), together with two strong regiments of militia, were placed under the command of Sir John Moore. The 14th Light Dragoons and a large portion of artillery were attached to this camp, of which I may speak more fully hereafter, because the new system of drill and movement which was here introduced by Moore became the model for our infantry, and laid the foundation of that superiority which it afterwards evinced in the arduous campaigns of the Spanish Peninsula.

⁴⁰⁰ Mockler-Ferryman (1913) pp117-8

Influential Men

At Shorncliffe Camp, John Moore was able to bring together the ideas to build upon his concept of the Universal Soldier.



Frederick Augustus, Duke of York (1763-1827)
in 1792 by John Hoppner

Field Marshal Frederick, Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief

The Duke of York after his disastrous campaign in Holland in 1793 and 1799 realised that he needed to improve the training of the infantry. On 13 February 1795, he succeeded Lord Amherst as commander-in-chief and upon his death in 1797 as Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th (Royal American) Regiment.

He immediately appointed a Military Secretary to stop political and other civilian interference in matters of discipline and regulation in the army. He was the only channel of communication between the Duke of York as the C-in-C and the army. Previously it had been through the Secretary of War or some other official external to the army.

His Military Secretaries were:⁴⁰¹

1795-1803	Colonel Robert Brownrigg
1803-04	Colonel William Clinton
1804-09	Lt-Col James Willoughby Gordon
1809-20	Maj-Gen Sir Henry Torrens

The Adjutant Generals were:⁴⁰²

1781-99	Lt-Gen Sir William Fawcett
1799-1820	Lt-Gen Harry Calvert

On 1 June 1801, the Duke of York was appointed the Commander-in-Chief in Great Britain and Ireland after the Act of Union so had complete control of the British and Irish establishment for the first time.

Unlike his two previous Commanders-in-Chief, he was able to rigidly enforced one uniform system of drill and manoeuvre that had previously been left to the commanding officers of corps. On 16 May 1795, the Duke of York instructed that troops in camp would exercise according to Dundas's *Drill Regulations of 1792*. Exercise would be battalion drill on Monday and Fridays, brigade drill on Tuesdays

⁴⁰¹ Cusick (2013) 84; Knight (2013) p492

⁴⁰² Knight (2013) p492

Chapter 9

West India Regiments

The development of Light Infantry training cannot be understood fully without a study of the West India campaigns and the West India regiments. During the American War of Independence, a number of corps of black soldiers were recruited into the British army. The Ranger Corps and the West India Regiments bore the brunt of the fighting from 1794-98. Nevertheless, the West India Regiments were never officially designated as light infantry. Nonetheless, in terms of their training and operational use during the insurgent phase of the war, they could be considered among the first regular light infantry regiments in the British Army.

Moore arrived at Barbados in April 1796 as part of Sir Ralph Abercromby's relieving force. Between June 1796 and May 1797, Moore served as the Military Governor of St. Lucia. Moore was openly and harshly critical of the officers serving under his command. In a letter to Abercromby written on 2 September 1796 from Fort Charlotte, Moore noted the low morale of his officers and its consequences on a number of occasions. He also noted the means by which many of the undesirable officers had been able to obtain commissions.

*The Officers and men are dispirited. The former think only of getting home and framing excuses-in many instances the most shameful to bring it about I fear the same fate (should the War continue) will attend whatever troops are sent out' unless serious attention is paid to get proper Officers to put at the head of Regiments - who will re-establish discipline, and inspire those under, them with some of that zeal and ardour, which I am not too young to have seen but which you must recollect so much better to have existed in the Service. Such Officers, I am sure, still exist in the British Army, tho' they are not to be found exclusively amongst those who have much money or most political interest.*⁴⁴³

Moore swiftly assessed this situation. He assigned his black and white regiments quite different operational tasks. Moore found "from experience" that his European troops were incapable of acting against the insurgents in the interior, the rugged and broken nature of which he described as prodigious. Only his black rangers could operate successfully there.⁴⁴⁴ By January 1797, Moore employed his two black corps "for the more active service" against the "Brigands". According to a November 1796 return, the combined strength of both O'Meara's and Drualt's Corps was 874 men.⁴⁴⁵ The presence of insurgents who held onto certain areas in the deep woods, combined with the death of about half of Moore's white troops from disease, placed the British position in an extremely weak situation. Moore had high praise for Drualt's and O'Meara's Rangers.⁴⁴⁶ Several months earlier, he had written to Abercromby:

In this Country, much may be made of Black Corps. I have had occasion to observe them of late. They possess, I think, many excellent qualities as Soldiers, and may with proper attention'

⁴⁴³ Moore MSS, No. 57327, British Museum, London

⁴⁴⁴ Buckley (1975) *PhD Thesis*, p188.

⁴⁴⁵ The individual complete strengths of these corps was O'Meara's: 553 and Drualt's: 321. The total force under Moore's command at this time was 3,260. See WO. 1/86, "distribution of the Forces in the Windward & Leeward Charibee Islands with the Corps doing duty in each taken from the latest Returns. St. Pierre, Martinico, 13 November 1796", enclosure in Graham to Dundas, 15 November 1796, Buckley (1975) *PhD Thesis*, pp. 189.

⁴⁴⁶ Buckley (1975) *PhD Thesis*, p188.

Chapter 10

Light Infantry Regiments

As explained in *Shorncliffe Lectures Volume 1*, the British Army had been employing light infantry from at least 1756 especially in North America.

Table 20: Formation of Light Infantry.⁴⁶⁹

	Light Infantry	Regiment Name (Year)
90 th	1794	90 th (Perthshire Volunteers)
	1815	90 th (Perthshire Volunteer Light Infantry)
52 nd	18 Jan 1803	52 nd (Oxfordshire Light Infantry)
43 rd	12 July 1803	43 rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry)
68 th	10 Sept 1808	68 th (Durham Light Infantry)
85 th	10 Sept 1808	85 th (Bucks Volunteer) Light Infantry
71 st	20 Mar 1809	71 st (Glasgow Highland Light Infantry))
	1810	71 st (Highland) Light Infantry
51 st	2 May 1809	51 st (2 nd Yorkshire, West Riding) Light Infantry
13 th	25 Dec 1822	13 th (Somerset Light Infantry)
32 nd	14 May 1858	32 nd (Cornwall Light Infantry)

60th (Royal American)

Raised four battalions on 24 December 1755 as 62nd (Royal American) Foot in America. Re-numbered as 60th Regiment of Foot because of the capture of the 50th and 51st Regiments at Oswego.⁴⁷⁰

Table 21: 60th Royal American (1755-present)

	Year	Regiment Name
60 th	1755	62 nd Royal American
	1756	60 th Royal American
	1824	60 th Duke of York's, Own Rifle Corps
	1830	60 th The King's Royal Rifle Corps
	1881	The King's Royal Rifle Corps
	1 Apr 1958	2 nd Green Jackets (KRRC)
	1 Jan 1966	2 nd Bn, Royal Green Jackets
	1992	1 st Bn, Royal Green Jackets
	1 Feb 2007	2 RIFLES

The 4th Battalion reduced in 1763 and the 3rd Battalion the next year. On 22 September 1787, the 3rd and 4th Battalions were re-formed at Chatham Barracks in Kent. The 60th (Royal Americans) “*who were the present condemned to perpetual service buying recruits on the Continent of Europe at 7 guineas a head*” mostly from Switzerland and the German states in the Holy Roman Empire.⁴⁷¹

⁴⁶⁹ Farmer (1901) *The Regimental Records of the British Army 1660-1901*, Grant Richards.

⁴⁷⁰ Butler (1913) 2-25

⁴⁷¹ Fortescue (1902: Vol 3, p517) quoting *Secretary's Common Letter Book* of 6 November 1787.

Chapter 11

Characteristics of the 21st Century Rifleman

by Sir Nick Parker

The British regimental system has generated a unique pride in the unit that is not seen in other country's military. This is a good thing which is to be treasured but must not stop the right sort of change. A large number of small regiments have had to adapt to form the modern Rifles Regiment.

The challenge was to bring together light infantry with three heavy infantry to maintain the pride and give the members something meaningful. Development of an existing theme has assisted this as shown by the Parachute Regiment, the Royal Marines, etc.

The Journey from the 19th Century

The Rifles Regiment was formed in 1 February 2007 and consists of five Regular and two Reserve battalions, plus a number of companies in other Army Reserve battalions.

The **Devonshire and Dorset Light Infantry** was a traditional heavy infantry regiment that had been formed in 1958. The *Devon and Dorset Regiment* was formed by merging:

- The **Devonshire Regiment** formed in 1881 from the Duke of Beaufort's Musketeers [Est. 1685] that was known up to 1751 by its Colonel's name, numbered *11th Foot* in 1751 and named the *11th (North Devonshire)* in 1782.
- The **Dorset Regiment** were the successor to the 39th Foot and the 54th Foot that was merged in 1881 as the *Dorsetshire Regiment*.
 - *39th (Dorsetshire)* formed in 1807 from the *Richard Coote's Regiment* [Est. 1702], numbered *39th Foot* in 1751, named *39th (East Middlesex)* in 1782.
 - *54th (West Norfolk)* formed in 1782 from the *56th Regiment* [Est. 1755], renumbered *54th Regiment* in 1757.

On 22 July 2005, it was re-designated Light Infantry on 22 July 2005 in preparation for formation of The RIFLES.

The **Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Wiltshire Light Infantry** was a traditional heavy infantry regiment that had been formed in 1994 by the amalgamation of

- The *Gloucestershire Regiment*⁴⁹³ formed by merging in 1881:
 - *28th (North Gloucestershire)* formed in 1782 from the *Gibson's Regiment* [Est. 1751] and numbered *28th Foot* in 1751.
 - *61st (South Gloucestershire)* formed in 1782 from the *61st Foot* [Est. 1758].
- The *Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment* on 9 June 1959 from:
 - *Royal Berkshire Regiment (Princess Charlotte of Wales's)* formed in 1921 from

⁴⁹³ The 28th Foot had the distinction of wearing a cap badge on both the front and rear of their headdress to commemorate turning their rear rank around at the Battle of Alexandria in 1801. The 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment was awarded the United States Distinguished Unit Citation for their defence of Gloster Hill during the Battle of the Imjin River (April 1951) during the Korean War.

Chapter 12

Short Biographies

Abercromby, Sir Ralph (1734-1801)

Brother of Lt-Col James Abercromby and Gen Sir Robert Abercromby. Rose from Cornet (1756), to Lt-Col in the 3rd Dragoon Guards (1773), Brevet Colonel (1780), Half-pay (1783), Maj-Gen (1787), Lt-Gen (1794), General (1797). Served in Germany (1758-62), Flanders (1793-95), Commander in West Indies (1795-97), CinC Ireland (1797-98), Scotland (1798-1800) and 2IC to Duke of York in Helder (1799), Mediterranean (1800-01) and Egypt 1801. Died of wounds Egypt 1801. Colonel of 103rd (1781-83), 69th (1790-92), 6th Foot (1792-95), 7th Dragoon Guards (1795-96), 2nd Dragoons (1796-1801). He inspired a generation including Sir John Moore, Sir Rowland Hill, Sir Thomas Graham and John Hope

Anderson, Paul (1770-1851)⁵⁰³

A friend of Sir John Moore for 21 years, he served with him in the West Indies, Ireland, the Helder, Egypt, Sicily, Sweden and Corunna, being present at his death. Born 1770. Ensign 51st Foot (31 March 1788), Lt (31 March 1791). Served in Corsica (1795); Captain of the 4th West India Regt (July 1795) and served in West Indies (1795-96) where he was wounded; Capt. 31st Foot 25 May 1796 and served in the Irish Rebellion (1798). He served in Helder (1799) as ADC to Maj-Gen John Moore; Major in 9th Foot (25 July 1801). Served in Egypt (1801) again as Moore's ADC and was wounded. On half-pay (1802); Major in 7th Foot (25 Nov 1802); Major in 40th Foot (5 Oct 1804); Lt-Col in Nova Scotia Fencibles (17 Oct 1805); on half-pay of 4th Foot (30 Oct 1806). Served in Sicily (1806); Lt-Col in 60th Foot (14 Jan 1808) and present with Moore in Sweden; Deputy and Assistant Adjutant-General in Peninsula (Aug 1808 to Jan 1809). Served in Walcheren (1809). Malta 1811-15 (DAG); Brevet Colonel (4 June 1813). Subsequently Maj-Gen (12 Aug 1819); Lt-Gen (10 Jan 1837).

Campbell, Sir Neil (1776–1827)

He was the second son of Captain Neil Campbell of Duntroon. Gazetted ensign in the 6th West India Regiment (2 April 1797) and exchanged into the 67th (29 Oct. 1798) in Jamaica. He commanded a small detachment on the Turks and Caicos Islands. Lieutenant 57th (23 Aug 1799). In 1800, returned to England and volunteered to join the 95th on its first formation. He purchased his company on 4 June 1801. Sir William Napier recalls that he even Sir John Moore in a race from Sandgate to the top of Shorncliffe. Attended Royal Military College at Great Marlow (Feb 1802-Sept 1803), and on leaving it was appointed assistant quartermaster-general for the Southern District. He was promoted to Major in the 43rd on the recommendation of Sir John Moore (24 Jan. 1805), exchanged into 54th as Major (20 Feb. 1806). After two years in Jamaica with his regiment he returned to England, became Lt-Col (20 Aug. 1808), and was sent to the West Indies as deputy adjutant-general. He was present at the capture of Martinique (Jan 1809), Les Saintes (April 1809), and Guadeloupe (Jan 1810). In 1810, he came to England and was at once sent to Portugal with strong letters of recommendation to Marshal Beresford, who appointed him colonel of the 16th Portuguese Infantry in Pack's brigade (April 1811). In January 1813, he returned to England on sick leave, and was then sent to join Lord

⁵⁰³ David & Janet Bromley (2012) *Wellingtons men Remembered*, Pen & Sword.

Chronology

1761	MOORE Nov 13 - Born in the Trongate in Glasgow to Dr. John Moore MD (1729–1802) and his wife, Jean (1735–1820).
1763	BRITISH LIGHT INFANTRY Light infantry companies were officially abolished although many regiments retained them.
1769	7th DUKE OF HAMILTON DEATH Dr Moore attended the 14-year-old George, 7 th Duke of Hamilton for three months from tuberculosis.
1771	BRITISH LIGHT INFANTRY A light infantry company of 44 men was formed for each British battalion and the next year for the Irish battalions.

1772-1775: The Grand Tour

1772	GRAND TOUR Feb 24 – Dr. John Moore and his son John arrived in London to discuss with the Duchess of Argyll accompanying her 15-year-old son Douglas, 8 th Duke of Hamilton on the Grande Tour. Apr 13 – They departed from Dover. May 14 – Departed from Paris after watching a Grand Review of the French and Swiss Guards in front of Louis XV the previous day. Autumn – John Moore starts school in Geneva. Aug 1 – John’s brother, Hamilton was born only to die on 13 Sept.
1773	AMERICA East India Company ships laden with tea entered Boston Harbour and an angry mob threw their cargoes into the sea. Known as the Boston Tea Party.
1773	GRAND TOUR June – Living in a furnished house at Châtelaïne, near Geneva. Nov – Tour of southern France.
1774	BRITISH LIGHT INFANTRY Aug 6-Sept 22 – Maj-Gen William Howe schooled the light infantry companies of 7 Infantry Regiments.
1774	GRAND TOUR Sept 28 – Departed Geneva for Basle and a tour of the principal courts of Germany. Oct - Met Marshal Contade at the French garrison town of Strasbourg in Alsace Nov – At palace of the Margrave of Baden-Durlach at Karlsruhe, Moore met Elisabeth Fredericka Sophie of Bayreuth (the niece of Frederick the Great and sister-in-law of Duchess Augusta Frederica of Brunswick who was the elder sister of George III.)

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Sir John Moore is considered the father of the modern British Army and the creator of the elite universal soldier that would later become the famous Light Division of the 43rd, 52nd and 95th Rifles. His reform of the British Army was enabled by the support of the Duke of York, Sir David Dundas and William Pitt. His brilliant legacy is clearly shown by the Epilogue by General Sir Nick Parker on "The Characteristics of the 21st Century Rifleman."

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