

Finding British Regiments in Quebec, 1759-1760

James Wolfe at the Plains of Abraham, September 12th 1759

Jeffery Amherst at the Conquest of Montreal, May 9th 1760

The senior officers who fought for England in Nouvelle France (New France) from 1755 to 1762

James Wolfe (1727-1759)
Jeffery Amherst (1717-1797)
James Murray (1721-1794)
George Townshend (1723-1807)
Charles Saunders (1715-1775)
James Abercrombie (1706-1781)
Robert Monckton (1726-1782)
Thomas Gage (1718-1797)
William Haviland (1718-1784)
James Cook (1728-1779)

The senior officers who fought for France in New France from 1755 to 1762

Louis-Joseph de Saint-Véran, Marquis de Montcalm (1712-1759)
Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal (1698-1788)
François Gaston de Lévis (1719-1787)
Louis-Antoine de Bougainville (1729-1811)
François-Charles de Bourlamaque (1716-1764)
Philippe Le Dossin d'Hébécourt (1728-18--)

The Battles in Québec

The Heights of Abraham in Quebec City

The Heights of Abraham is a region in the upper district of the city of Québec, located just west of the Plains of Abraham. Only British Military Records have made a distinction between the Plains of Abraham and the Heights of Abraham. British Military Records list the Heights of Abraham as Abraham, Heights of.

1759 – **1st Grenadier Guards (The Sand Bags)**

1759 – **15th East York Regiment – Duke of York's Own (The Snappers)** – East Riding, York - * (Recruited from or formed from)

1759 – **22nd Cheshire Regiment (The Old Two Twos)** – Chester - *

1760 – **23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers** – Wales - *

1759 – **28th North Gloucestershire (The Old Braggs)** – Gloucestershire - *

1759-1760 – **35th Royal Sussex Regiment** – Sussex, Dorset - *

1759 – **40th 2nd Somersetshire Regiment (The Excellers)** – Somerset, London - *

1759 - **42nd The Black Watch Fusiliers (The Forty-twos)** – Scotland - *

1759-1760 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - *

1759 – **44th East Essex Regiment (The Two Fours)** - Essex - *

1759 - **45th Nottinghamshire Regiment – The Sherwood Foresters - (The Old Stubborn)** – Nottinghamshire - *

1759 – **47th Lancashire Regiment (Wolfe's Own)** – Lancashire - *

1759 – **58th Rutlandshire Regiment (The Steelbacks)** – Rutland - *

1759 - **60th King's Royal Rifle Corps** – America - *

1759-1760 - **78th Highland Regiment (Ross-shire Buffs 78th Highlanders)** – Moray,

Scotland - *

The Plains of Abraham in Quebec City

This is now a large park in the city of Québec in a region referred to as Haute-Ville (Upper Town), located west of the Citadel and the fortified city of Vieux-Québec (Old Quebec City). The Plains of Abraham were where the troops under Wolfe and Montcalm met and fought in a decisive battle on September 12th 1759. British Military Records list the Plains of Abraham as Abraham, Plains of.

1759 – **3rd Royal East Kent (The Buffs - The Buff Howards)** – East Kent - * (Recruited from or formed from)

1759 – **15th East York Regiment – Duke of York's Own (The Snappers)** – East Riding, York - *

1759 – **28th North Gloucestershire** (The Old Braggs) Gloucestershire - *

1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - *

1759 – **47th Lancashire Regiment (Wolfe's Own)** – Lancashire - *

1759 – **48th Northamptonshire Regiment** – Northants, Rutland - *

1759 – **58th Rutlandshire Regiment (The Steelbacks)** – Rutland - *

1759 – **62nd Wilshire Regiment (The Springers)** – America, Wilts, Berks - *

1759 – **78th Fraser Highlanders** – Moray, Scotland - *

The Conquest of Montreal

Montréal

In 1759, the city of Montréal was the second largest city in New France after Québec City. The French Military fortifications in Montreal were old and small and were not a match for the superior strength of the British troops under the command of General Jeffery Amherst on May 9th, 1760. Amherst first landed on the island of Montreal between the villages of Lachine and St-Henri-des-Tanneries – British Military Records list Montréal as Montreal.

1760 – **1st Royal Dragoons** – (The Royals)

1760 – **1st Royal Scots** – (Pontius Pilate's Body-guard) – Berwick, Scotland - *
(Recruited from or formed from)

1760 – **15th East York Regiment – Duke of York's Own – (The Snappers)** - East Riding, York - *

1760 – **17th Royal Leicestershire Regiment** – (The Lily-whites) – London - *

1760-1761 – **22nd Cheshire Regiment** - (The Old Two Twos) – Chester - *

1760 – **27th Inniskilling Regiment (The Lumps)**

1760 – **28th North Gloucestershire Regiment (The Old Braggs)** – Gloucestershire - *

1761 – **35th Royal Sussex Regiment** – Sussex, Dorset - *

1760 – **40th 2nd Somersetshire Regiment (The Excellers)** – Somerset, London - *

1760 – **42nd The Black Watch Regiment (The Forty-twos)** - Scotland - *

1760 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - *

1760 – **44th East Essex Regiment** – (The Two Fours) – Essex - *

1760 – **46th South Devonshire Regiment** – (Murray's Bucks) – South Devonshire - *

1760 – **47th Lancashire Regiment** – (Wolfe's Own) – Lancashire - *

1760 – **48th Northamptonshire Regiment** – Northants, Rutland - *

1760 – **55th Westmoreland Regiment** - (The Two Fives) – Westmoreland - *

1760 – **58th Rutlandshire Regiment** – (The Steelbacks) – Rutland - *

1760-1761-1762-1763 – **60th King's Royal Rifle Corps** – America - *

1760 – **77th Montgomery's Highlanders (The Pothooks)** – Renfrewshire, Scotland - *

1761 – **78th Fraser Highlanders** – Moray, Scotland - *

1760 – **80th Staffordshire Volunteers (Gage's Light Infantry)** – Staffordshire - *

The Battles at Sainte Foy – City of Québec

Sainte-Foy is the second largest city in the region of Quebec City, located about two miles east of the Heights of Abraham and of the Plains of Abraham. Two major battles occurred in Sainte-Foy, one in 1759 and one in 1760. Both battles determined in great part the future country of Canada. British Military Records list Sainte-Foy as Sainte Foy,

- 1759 – **Coldstream Guards** – (Coldstreamers)
- 1759 – **15th East York Regiment** – **Duke of York's Own** – (The Snappers) - - East Riding, York - * (Recruited from or formed from)
- 1760 – **28th North Gloucestershire Regiment** (The Old Braggs) – Gloucestershire - *
- 1759 – **35th Royal Sussex Regiment** – Sussex, Dorset - *
- 1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - *
- 1759 – **47th Lancashire Regiment (Wolfe's Own)** – Lancashire - *
- 1759-1760 – **48th Northamptonshire Regiment** – Northants, Rutland - *
- 1759 – **58th Rutlandshire Regiment** – (The Steelbacks) – Rutland - *
- 1759 – **60th King's Royal Rifle Corps** – America - *
- 1759 – **78th Fraser Highlanders** – Moray, Scotland - *

The Battles at Quebec

(1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762)

Precise locations in Quebec of various conflicts not indicated by the author. Early conflicts in 1758 and 1759 were fought in Fort Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Lake George in present-day northern New York State, a region prior to 1759 partially controlled by the French Regiments under the commands of General Louis-Joseph de Saint-Véran, Marquis de Montcalm and Governor Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal – In 1758 in Gaspé Bay in eastern Quebec, the British advanced into New France – In addition, two British Regiments (50th Queen's Own Regiment & 51st 2nd Yorkshire, The King's Own Light Infantry), which are listed in 1756 under the heading of Quebec, actually fought in Oswego, New York on Lake Ontario, a region in 1756 under French control – British Military Records list Quebec as a separate entity for the following regiments.

- 1759 – **15th East York Regiment** – **Duke of York's Own** – (The Snappers) – East Riding, York - * (Recruited from or formed from)
- 1760 – **22nd Cheshire Regiment** (The Old Two Twos) – Chester - *
- 1759 – **28th North Gloucestershire Regiment** – (The Old Braggs) – Gloucestershire - *
- 1759-1760 – **40th 2nd Somersetshire Regiment** – (The Excellers) – Somerset, London - *
- 1759 – **42nd The Black Watch Regiment** – (The Forty-twos) – Scotland - *
- 1759-1760 – **48th Northamptonshire Regiment** – Northants, Rutland - *
- 1756-1757 – **50th Queen's Own Regiment** – (Blind-Half-Hundred) – Kent? - *
- 1756-1757 – **51st 2nd Yorkshire** – **The King's Own Light Infantry** – (The Koylis) – West Riding, York – *
- 1759-1760-1761-1762 – **58th Rutlandshire Regiment** – (The Steelbacks) – Rutland - *
- 1758-1759 – **62nd Wiltshire Regiment** - (The Springers) – America, Wilts, Berks - *
- 1759-1760 – **78th Fraser Highlanders** – Renfrewshire, Scotland - *
- 1759 – **Louisbourg Grenadiers** -
- 1759 – **Louisbourg Ranger's** –
- 1759 – **Wolfe's Regiment of Highlanders** –

Montmorency - City of Québec

This town is just east of the city of Québec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and across from the historic island of Île-d'Orléans. The highest waterfall in Quebec is located in the town of Montmorency. Following the British Conquest of 1759, Montmorency became the summer residence of General James Murray, First Governor of British North America in Quebec City – British Military Records list Montmorency as Montmorenci.

- 1759 – **15th East York Regiment – Duke of York's Own - (The Snappers)** – East Riding, York - * (Recruited from or formed from)
- 1759 – **47th Lancashire Regiment – (Wolfe's Own)** – Lancashire - *
- 1759 – **48th Northamptonshire Regiment** – Northants, Rutland - *
- 1759 – **60th King's Royal Rifle Corps** – America - *
- 1759 – **62nd Wiltshire Regiment – (The Springers)** – America, Wilts, Berks - *
- 1759 – **78th Fraser Highlanders** – Moray, Scotland - *

Sillery – City of Québec

Sillery, now part of Québec City, is located next to the Heights of Abraham and the Plains of Abraham. Following the British Conquest, a great number of wealthy British and Scottish families settled into Sillery – British Military Records list Sillery also as Sillery.

- 1759 – **15th East York Regiment – Duke of York's Own - (The Snappers)** – East Riding, York - * (Recruited from or formed from)
- 1759-1760 – **28th North Gloucestershire Regiment – (The Old Braggs)** - Gloucestershire - *
- 1759-1760 – **35th Royal Sussex Regiment** – Sussex, Dorset - *
- 1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - *
- 1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - *
- 1759 – **47th Lancashire Regiment (Wolfe's Own)** – Lancashire - *
- 1759 – **48th Northamptonshire Regiment** – Northants, Rutland - *
- 1759 – **58th Rutlandshire Regiment – (The Steelbacks)** – Rutland - *
- 1759 – **60th King's Royal Rifle Corps** – America - *
- 1759 – **78th Fraser Highlanders** – Moray, Scotland - *

Pointe Lévis – Quebec City Region

Lévis is directly across the St. Lawrence River from the fortified city of Québec. In 1759, the British troops first conquered the town of Lévis, known then as Pointe Lévis or as Pointe Levy. From the heights of Lévis, British forces began the bombardment of Québec and, on September 12 1759, launched the British Conquest of Quebec City – British Military Records list Pointe-Lévis or Pointe Levy as Point Levis

- 1759 – **East York Regiment - Duke of York's Own - (The Snappers)** – East Riding, York - * (Recruited from or formed from)
- 1759 – **42nd The Black Watch (The Forty-tuos)** – Scotland - *
- 1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - *
- 1759 – **48th Northamptonshire Regiment** – Northants, Rutland - *
- 1759 – **62nd Wiltshire Regiment (The Springers)** – America, Wilts, Berks - *
- 1759 – **77th Montgomery's Highlanders (The Pothooks)** – Renfrewshire, Scotland - *
- 1759-1760 – **78th Fraser Highlanders** – Highlands of Scotland - *

Beauport - Marais de Beauport - City of Québec

Located about two miles east of the city of Québec on the northern shores of the St. Lawrence River, this region was strongly defended by French troops in 1759 – British

Military Records list the village of Beauport and Marais de Beauport (Flats) in separate listings under Beauport and Beauport Flats

1759 – **28th North Gloucestershire Regiment** – (**The Old Braggs**) – Gloucestershire - * (Recruited from or formed from)

1759 – **42nd The Black Watch** – (**The Forty-twos**) – Scotland - *

1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - *

1759 – **47th Lancashire Regiment** – (**Wolfe's Own**) – Lancashire - *

1759 – **58th Rutlandshire Regiment** – (**The Steelbacks**) – Rutland - *

1759 – **77th Montgomery's Highlanders** – (**The Pothooks**) – Renfrewshire, Scotland - *

Île-d'Orléans – City of Québec

A large island about five miles east of the city of Québec, Île d'Orléans was the first region permanently settled by pioneer families from France around 1604. Île-d'Orléans may be the burial place of Samuel de Champlain, the founder of New France. The island was taken over by the conquering British troops in 1759, prior to the conquest of Pointe Lévis and of the city of Québec – British Military Records list the island of Île-d'Orléans as Orleans, Isle of.

1759 – **15th East York Regiment** – **Duke of York's Own** - (**The Snappers**) – East Riding, York - * (Recruited from or formed from)

1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - *

1759 – **48th Northamptonshire Regiment** – Northants, Rutland - *

1759 – **60th King's Royal Rifle Corps** – America - *

1759 – **62nd Wiltshire Regiment** – (**The Springers**) – America, Wilts, Berks - *

1759 – **78th Fraser Highlanders** – Moray, Scotland - *

Rivière St-Charles – City of Québec

This district in the lower town of Québec City, at the junction of the St-Charles River and the St. Lawrence, is now part of the Port of Quebec City. In 1759, French war ships were anchored on the Rivière Saint-Charles. The battle at the St-Charles River in September 1759 must have been a large-scale military operation since four British regiments took part. - British Military Records list Rivière St-Charles as Charles River.

1759 – **28th North Gloucestershire Regiment** – (**The Old Braggs**) – Gloucestershire - * (Recruited from or formed from)

1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - *

1759 – **58th Rutlandshire Regiment** – (**The Steelbacks**) – Rutland - *

1759 – **78th Fraser Highlanders** – Moray, Scotland - *

Rivière Etchemin (Etchemin River) – Gorham's Point

This river (also referred to in British Military Records as Gorham's Point) flowed northward, from the Maine border to the St. Lawrence River near Quebec City. There was a significant French military presence in this region, and four British regiments engaged in battle here in 1759 – Gorman's Point was named for General Joseph Gorman - British Military Records list Rivière Etchemin as Etchemin River and also Gorham's Point.

1759 – **15th East York Regiment** – **Duke of York's Own** – (**The Snappers**) – East Riding, York - * (Recruited from or formed from)

1759- **17th Royal Leicestershire Regiment** (**The Lily-whites**) London - *

1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - *

1759 – **78th Fraser Highlanders** – Moray, Scotland - *

Isle-aux-Noix

This is a small village and an island on the Richelieu River, south of Montreal. French troops erected a military fortification on the island prior to 1759. These fortifications were later used by the British troops during the Revolutionary War of 1776 and during the War of 1812 – British Military Records list Isle aux Noix

1760 – **1st The Royal Scots** – (**Pontius Pilate's Body-guard**) – Berwick, Scotland - * (Recruited from or formed from)

1759-1760 – **42nd The Black Watch** – (**The Forty-twos**) – Scotland - *

1759 – **55th Westmoreland Regiment** – (**The Two Fives**) – Westmoreland - *

Trois-Rivières

In 1759, Trois-Rivières was the third largest city in New France. Located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence between Montréal and Québec, it was a primary centre of defence for French troops prior to 1759– British Military Records list it as Trois-Rivières.

1759 – **35th Royal Sussex Regiment** – Sussex, Dorset - * (Recruited from or formed from)

1761 – **44th East Essex Regiment** – (**The Two Fours**) – Essex - *

1760-1761 – **48th Northamptonshire Regiment** – Northants, Rutland - *

Ange Gardien – Côte de Beaupré

Most likely in 1759 a French regiment was stationed at this village just east of Québec City, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River – British Military Records list it as Ange Gardien.

1759 – **78th Fraser Highlanders** – Moray, Scotland - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Cap Diamant – City of Québec

Cap Diamant is a district in Québec City, near the Plains of Abraham. This is where the French built the Citadel as a military fortification overlooking the St. Lawrence, at a point where the river is only a few hundred yards wide. British Military Records list Cap-Diamant as Cape Diamond

1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Cap Rouge – City of Québec

The town of Cap Rouge, west of Québec City on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, had its beginning in the days of French explorer Jacques Cartier. One of Cartier's ships anchored at Cap Rouge for a winter. Cap Rouge was conquered by the British in 1759 – British Military Records list Cap Rouge as Cape Rouge

1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - * (Recruited from or formed from)

1759 – **62nd Wiltshire Regiment** – (**The Springers 122**) – America, Wilts, Berks - *

Chambly

This town, located south of Montréal on the Richelieu River, began as a military fortification under the French. Only one British regiment is listed as being present in Chambly in 1762 – Further research might be appropriate in order to determine the presence of British soldiers in Chambly around 1762. – British Military Records list Chambly as Chambly

1762 – **44th East Essex Regiment** – (**The Two Fours**) – Essex - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Quartier Champlain – City of Québec

Samuel de Champlain, known as the father of New France, constructed his first fortified residence here, in what is now Quebec City's Lower Town. British Military Records list Quartier Champlain as Champlain.

1760 – **40th 2nd Somersetshire Regiment** – (The Excellers) – Somerset, London - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Deschambault - Grondines

Before 1760, a small French regiment was stationed in Deschambault, one of two villages located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River between Trois-Rivières and Québec City. – British Military Records list Deschambault-Grondines as De Chambeaux

1760 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Gaspé - Baie de Gaspé

Both the village and the region named Gaspé are located on the Gaspé Peninsula in eastern Québec. In 1758, the Gaspé region was the first to be conquered by the British military forces. – British Military Records list Baie de Gaspé as Gaspe Bay. 1758 – **62nd Wiltshire Regiment** – (The Springers 122) – America, Wilts, Berks - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Porte St-Jean – City of Québec

In 1759, one British regiment was assigned the task of destroying Porte St-Jean, a gate in the stone wall that surrounded Quebec City. This gate still exists in the south-west area of the old fortified city – British Military Records list the Porte St-Jean as John's Gate.

1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Longue Pointe - Montréal

Today, Longue-Pointe is home to the container terminal of the Port of Montreal. In 1760-61, it was a village in the south-east region of the Island of Montréal. Prior to 1760, the region was protected by a small garrison of French troops – British Military Records list the village of Longue-Pointe also as Longue Pointe

1761- **35th Royal Sussex Regiment** – Sussex, Dorset – * (Recruited from or formed from)

Lotbinière – Saint-Antoine-de-Tilly

This area, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River a few miles upstream from Quebec City, was probably a small fortified village in 1759, protected by French troops – British Military Records list the region of Lotbinière and the village of Saint-Antoine-de-Tilly as Lobinerie

1760 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Pointe-aux-Trembles – Montréal

Prior to 1760, this town at the eastern tip of the Island of Montreal was a fortified village staffed by one or two French regiments – British Military Records list the village of Pointe-aux-Trembles as Pointaux Tremble or as Point aux Tremble

1760 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Sorel - Tracy

Now a small city located east of Montreal where the Richelieu River empties into the St. Lawrence River, this was an important military fort under French troops prior to 1759. The British settled in the region shortly after the conquest. Following the American Revolution in 1783, this area attracted many Loyalists escaping from the United States – British Military Records list the town of Sorel also as Sorel

1759 – **35th Royal Sussex Regiment** – Sussex, Dorset - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Île-de-la-Madeleine – Magdalen Island

Located off the Gaspé Peninsula, this island was first settled by Acadians. In 1760, the conquering British troops simply took over the islands – British Military Records list Île-de-la-Madelaide as St. Madelaine

1760 – **40th 2nd Somersetshire Regiment** – (The Excellers) – Somerset, London - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Sainte-Marie – Beauce Region

Located south of the city of Québec, not far from the Maine border, this farming region was first settled in the 17th century by families from France. In 1759, the Beauce region received little protection from the French troops – British Military Records list the town of Sainte-Marie-de-Beauce as St. Marie

1759 – **61st South Gloucestershire** – (Silver Tailed Dandies) – Gloucestershire - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Quartier Saint-Roch – City of Québec

Now a neighbourhood in the lower region of Quebec City, this area was not inside the fortifications that protected Quebec City in 1759, so it was an easy target for the conquering British troops - British Military Records list Quartier Saint-Roch as St. Roque

1759 – **43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry** – Monmouthshire - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Quartier Saint-Jean-Baptiste – City of Québec

This Quebec City neighbourhood is in the upper part of the city, about a kilometer from the Plains of Abraham. In 1759, one or two French regiments were probably stationed in the St-Jean-Baptiste district to defend the north-west section of the city - British Military Records list Quartier Saint-Jean-Baptiste as Baptiste Camp

1760 – **40th 2nd Somersetshire Regiment** – - (The Excellers) - Somerset, London - * (Recruited from or formed from)

Source: *In Search of the "Forlorn Hope": a Comprehensive Guide to Locating British Regiments & Their Records (1640-WWI)*, John M. Kitzmiller II, Salt Lake City: Manuscript Publishing Foundation, 1988.

