With notes re the years 1800-1807, and medical remedies

On the 29th of September 1800 I was apprenticed and remained
until the 4th of October 1805 when I left Bath for London
to attend the Hospitals, I arrived in London on the 15th,
and remained for two days at Anderton Coffee House Strand St.
I then took lodgings with Mrs Godfrey, also of Bath, near
Bartholomew Close. During my studies I attended St.
Bartholomew Hospital as Pupil, and Dresser to Sir Jas
Earle. The Lectures of Surgery and Anatomy of Dr Abercrombie,
Dissections and Demonstrations by Dr Lawrence, Chemistry
by Dr Edwards, Medicine by Drs Powell & Roberts,
Comparative Anatomy by Mr Macartney, and
Lectures on Medicine and the practice of the Finsbury
Dispensary under Dr Jno Reid, and Midwifery
by Dr Shyrne

1806 May 8th I left London for Bath during the Summer
July 30th went with Cyril to Melbourne and spent a
very pleasant day or two at Lord Digbys
August 5th I returned to London to continue my studies
took lodgings in Southampton Row Holborn, where
I continued until I left Town for good.

1826. October 19th. Left London for Bath on account of the illness of my Father, who died on the 24th of the month universally regretted, and was buried in the family vault at Hampton.

Nov. 13th. Having arranged every thing I returned to London to resume my Studies, which I attended strictly to.

1827. January 15th. I passed my examination at the College of Surgeons and became a Member; Fee £16.17.6. I was for a length of time uncertain as to when I should settle, whether in private practice, or enter the East India Service, the Navy or the Army, at length I gave the preference to the latter.

June 24th. My Sister Mary married to Coleman Gill

August 7th. I passed the necessary Medical Examination at Berkeley Street, before the Medical Board, and received my Warrant as Hospital Mate, dated 8th August. and 26th received orders to assist the Apothecary at Chelsea. During my attendance at St Bartholomews my chief acquaintances were. Mr Godfrey of Bath. J. Fergus of Canada - Woodrich afterwards in the Grey Fetellery - Cash also in the Army - Brown of the 53rd Regt. Collier Staff

1807 – Cooper also in the Army as also Stamford 29th.
Parker settled in Town – Paile son of Sir James –
Grove, Nephew of Mr Long.

September 7th. Received a sudden order to report myself without one
moments delay to General Beresford, through Deputy Inspector
Mr Gregor at Portsmouth, for Foreign Service.

8th. Received my pay from Mr Window and left Town for
Portsmouth, with Mr Emerson Deputy Purveyor, who
was attached to the same Staff, and who was of great
service to me, being an old campaigner.

9th. Arrived at Portsmouth, reported my self to the Board,
and to Dr Mr Gregor, took lodgings in Thomas Street &c,
purchased Uniforms &c.

19th. Received orders to embark on board the Samuel and Jane
Transport, at Spithead, sailed in the Evening, and anchored
off Cowes, Isle of Wight, being directed to Cork.

1807 September 20th. went on shore at Cowes, with which, and the country round I was very much pleased, on my return on board in the Evening, found orders to remove to a lighter bottomed Transport the Cora HB. Mas, Master. The Medical Staff were all on board consisting of Deputy Inspector Hogg. Dr Armwood Physician Major Canol Staff Surgeon. Matthew Dunston Deputy Purveyor Jos Lewis Apothecary. Thos Kington & R. Thomson Mates. the wind continuing Westerly we could not sail.

29th Wind S.E. weighed anchor at 8 A.M. under convoy of the Redwast. Brig. with a fleet of Transports having the 3d Regt and Volunteers for Regiments in Ireland, at 9 A.M. the wind coming South we brought up in Yarmouth Roads, opposite Lymington, during the period we remained at anchor here I visited Lymington a very nice Town, but a difficult navigation to reach it, I also went to Yarmouth a poor village. we were within sight of Hurst Castle which was for some time the prison of the unfortunate Charles 1st. it has a lighthouse, which, with one on the extreme end of the Isle of Wight, marks the passage of the Needles.

1807 October 1st. Wind S.E. weighed and sailed through the Needles and as far as Portland when the wind came again round to the West; and we returned to Yarmouth Roads.

15th Wind S.E at 2 P.M. sailed but the wind failing anchored under the Needles at 3 P.M. at 8 P.M. the tide making we sailed the wind S.W: in the night lost the convoy.

16th at 9 A.M. came in sight of the convoy off Purbeck Isle returning, at 5 P.M. again cast anchor in Yarmouth Roads. a fresh convoy arrived the Decade Frigate.

22nd Wind East at 8 A.M. the convoy once more sailed under convoy of the Decade 40 Sail.

23rd Wind N.E. blowing hard saw Guernsey from the Mast head at 1 P.M. wind changed to S.W. sailed for the Isle of Wight again, but at 5 P.M. wind again shifted and we proceeded.

24th Wind N.E. at day light made the Eddystone light house a superb structure of Stone, nearly eighty feet in height, situated on an insulated Rock. about 15 Miles south from Plymouth,

1807 October — Two buildings for the same purpose had been destroyed, one by a violent storm, were all the attendants perished; and the other by fire; the present building was erected by the Trinity House, and built by Mr Smeaton, first lighted 16th October 1759. it consists of four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a Gallery and Lantern; it has a singular and magnificent appearance. having left the Falmouth convoy, we proceeded, and at 6 P.M. passed the Lands End.

25th. Wind N: E: blowing hard, a heavy swell, Mr Emerson lost a favorite dog by the severe rolling of the ships, he fell overboard. 26th Wind N: made the Old Head of Kinsale, beating up the whole day, at 4 P.M. took a Pilot on board

27th. Waked into the Harbour, and at 11 A.M. anchored off Cove. This is one of the most convenient and safe harbours in the British Dominions, from a narrow Channel it extends into a wide basin, land locked, the entrance of the harbour is defended by two Forts on the main land; but principally

1807 October by a small Island, extremely well fortified, called Spike Island, completely commanding its entrance.

30th received orders to remove to the Supply Transport there being no immediate chance of sailing, the expedition not being ready, I took lodgings at Cove; this is a small town improving daily, from the War, by the large fleets that ~~are~~ rendezvous here for convoy; the Military and Naval Expeditions, and Transports for victualling of the Army & Navy; they have lately built a New Market and are building some good streets.

31st. went to Cork – which is situated seven miles above Cove on the River Lee, ~~[illegible]~~ navigable to the City Quays for vessels of a small burthen, the larger ships unload at Passage five miles and an half below Cork. nothing can be more beautiful than the sail up the river from Cove to Cork; you pass Monks town, which has the remains of an Abbey now converted into a Barrack, the river here expands into a wide basin capable of containing a great number of Ships in the most perfect security; it is about half a mile from Cove, one mile above on the left is situated the Village of Passage, from this to Cork, the Country is extremely rich on each side, and covered with Gentlemen's Seats.

The River Orwell in Suffolk is magnificent at high water But not equal to

1807 Cork is reckoned the second City in Ireland for its trade which is chiefly in provisions, it has two Stone bridges over the different branches of the Lee, its Cathedral is a fine building, it has three or four fine Streets, crowded with beggars and very dirty; the suburbs are filled with dirt filth, and misery. the Inns are bad, the Barrack built on the top of a hill is very large, and a good building.

November 4th went to Passage a small neat village

6th Left Cove on a small excursion, passed Ronnehannon a delightfully situated village, and Kinsale a seaport town, with a good harbour and great trade 16 Miles from Cork. and slept at Bandon a small town, which gives title to an Earl, who has a fine Estate here. the Kings Arms is a very passable Inn.

7th We returned to Cove by way of Cork. the were now joined by four Dist. Hospital Mates Messrs. McGuey, L. Wilkins, J. Thomas, and J. Daunt.

10th went to Cork (weather extremely cold) in an open boat the Thermometer 35° called on Dr. Inspector Clogg, who informed me the expedition was countermanded, on the following day he sent me an order to return to England.

11th

1807 December 13th The wind W.W: at 1 P.M: the Squadron weighed anchor, and sailed for England in company with 11 sail of Transports having the 13th Foot on board under convoy of the Espiegle Sloop.

14th at 5 P.M: made the Lands End wind East lay too all night under the Longship-lights. 15th Blowing a gale from the East, bore off for Scilly anchored in St Mary's harbour.

17 The wind moderate East, went on shore and visited the town of Saint Mary's, the chief of the Scilly Isles, the town is well built entirely of stone, and remarkably clean, the inhabitants are strong and healthy people well dressed, they live chiefly on fish (the whole coast abounding with every species) and potatoes, the chief produce of the island. Smuggling is the chief employment of the hardy sailors, who in open boats visit the coast of France in the worst weather, they also gain much by pilotting, as it often occurs that numerous numbers of Vessels take shelter in the harbours.

18th at 11 A.M sailed, made the Lizard Light at 10 P.M.

19th Blowing strong West, made the Portland lights at 12 P.M.

20th a Gale from the West, passed the Medway at 9 A.M: at 10 Knots at Eleven anchored at Shit-head – not a boat to be seen the whole day.

1807 December 21st Wind moderate, disembarked. on our reporting ourselves we found orders to return immediately to Cork, as we had been by mistake directed back to England; hearing General Beresford who was to command the Expedition was at Portsmouth called on him, to procure a passage in one of the Ships of war attached to the Expedition – went to see Dorchester Castle –

24th Embarked on board the Centaur 74. at Spithead, Capt Hotham having Sir Saml Hoods Flag.

26th. Wind Moderate west & by South, unmoored at 2 PM. having Genl Beresford and Staff on board. 27th & 28th beating down Channel anchored at 4 PM. in Cawsand Bay Plymouth fired a salute. The Ships of war in company Captain 74 York 74 Defiance 64. Comus, Officieuse, Success & Shannon Frigates.

29th The 11th Regt Infantry embarked on board the Ships of war

30th at 8 A M Sailed wind N.W. P.M. 1st Becalmed to the South of Scilly. the Comus Frigate dispatched with Capt McGeachy of the 11th on board, continued beating up for Ireland till the 4th in sight of the Old Head of Kinsale.

1807 – December 4th Lay too off Cove, for the Convoy, having the 3rd 26th 63rd and Artillery on board forming with the 11th the Expedition – The Centaur fired a Salute; joined by the Alceste Frigate. wind Strong S.W:

5th Blowing nearly a gale just back to Cove Harbour with the Convoy, moored near Spike Island –

6th: Wind Moderate W.W. at 11 A.M. unmoored, with the Fleet sailed, at 6 P.M. lost a man overboard

7th Wind N.E. heavy swell course S.W: 8th lost a second man overboard. at Noon in Lat. ~~40~~ 48°

22nd at 10 A.M. came in sight of Porto Santo bearing West 15 Leagues – one of the rocks of which, has the exact appearance of a large vessel under all sail before the wind.

23rd at 11 A.M. The Comus Frigate came in sight; Capt.n Mr Gurchy, came on board, he had left Madeira seven or eight days before when he had been reconnoitring; the purport of the Expedition was now made known, the capture of Madeira, under Junot the French having possession of Lisbon. The Fleet lay too all day, having the necessary communications with the heads of Departments. at 7 P.M. filled and made sail for Madeira. The Light companies of the 4 Regts were to form a Brigade under Major Ferguson 25th Regt to which I was directed to be attached –

The sight of a line of battle ship cleared for action is magnificent, the hulls being painted white to resemble of the Officers Cabins, every implement secured, and the powerful battery of long 24 pounders stand out in bold relief with the Captain & Lieut. stationed round and gun ready to commence the deadly conflict. a solemn silence is kept, all in anxious expectation of the word of command.

1807 December 26th at 6 AM the Centaur was cleared for action at 10 AM with the ships of war passed the Brazen Head and came in sight of the town of Funchal, the situations of the different ships of war being pointed out, the Centaur came to anchor with a spring on her cable at 7 past 11 AM in the her broadside bearing on the Governors House and the grand battery - 350 yards distant - A Flag of truce sent on shore with the Terms, which were to be accepted or refused in half an hour & at noon the Flag returned with the acceptation of the Terms, the Portuguese Flag was lowered and the English Flag hoisted with the usual salutes; the 3rd and 11th Regts landed and took possession of the Forts. The day was amazingly fine, and being Christmas Eve at noon the bells of the numerous Churches & Chapels commenced ringing which had to us a strange effect appearing as an alarm. We now understood the 25th and 6 3rd Regts were to proceed to the West Indies.

28th Landed and slept at the Franciscan Convent, which were our quarters till the 11th Jan. Daunt was appointed to the 25th Regt. the rest of the Staff remained at Madeira.

Diseases of the Island of Madeira.

The effect of the Madeira wines ~~of~~ drank to excess ~~in the Island~~ Madeira is very prejudicial and many of the soldiers died in the Island Madeira, a sergeant was in barracks the three days were performed but the sergeant became to drink the wine in excess could not detect any such cause, great determination of blood to the brain was observed in every case and this was the cause of death. Once I was ill enough to take back Quick Medicine at a time of which I had clearly for it for 48 hours I could not lift my head, and can thus readily believe a great excess might cause death —

1808. The Island of Madeira is situated about 700 miles South of Funchal and about 300 miles from the Coast of Africa. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1537 and has remained ever since in their possession; the Island consists of an immense mountain the whole of which sides are very difficult of ascent: the coast is very bold and has but few landing places; from the burning of the immense woods which formerly covered the Island ~~may be~~ ascribed its present fertility, its soil produces every kind of tropical and European fruit & flowers, Oranges of a beautiful red, produced by grafting on the pomegranate stock, Lemons, Citrons, peaches, figs, Plumbs, and Strawberries that grow wild. the Grapes of a peculiar large size and flavour. In the hedges are generally to be found the Rose, Woodbine, Jasmine and Myrtle; Wild Lavender and other aromatic herbs grow common; it has most species of European Fruit with the Cedar and Dragon tree, also the Sugar cane, which produces a very fine clay sugar. The Canary & Gold finch are common in the Mountains. The Island is well watered. It is principally celebrated for its wine, which is excellent & abundant.

* In this Church is placed the miraculous image of the Virgin which is carried in procession on any occasion when a calamity is expected, at the time of the terrible rush of water from the Mountain which destroyed a part of the Town, it is further proof, they suppose stopped by this image - The same kind of ceremony was performed at Naples in the year 1794 on the eruption of Vesuvius -

1808. Funchal is the capital of the Island, a tolerable town, it is the see of a Bishop; besides the Cathedral which is a fine building, it has numerous Churches & Chapels, from every one of which a procession takes place on the anniversary of its tutelar saint, on which occasion as well as on the great fast days, the principal streets are covered with flowers and aromatic herbs - It has two Convents for Women, and one for Men - in the latter dedicated to Saint Francis, is a singular Chapel - the inside being lined with the skulls and thigh bones of Monks of the order. A Church dedicated to Nossa Senhora, about a mile up the Island, is a fine object, the ascent to it is severe, it has a noble flight of steps leading to a handsome terrace in front of the Church from whence there is a noble view of the Town & roadstead - lying under you - Oxen, exceedingly well managed, and sledges, are the only means of transporting the pipes of wine, on account of ~~the steep ascent~~ its hills which carriages cannot be used - Small cots, carried by two men supported by a long pole and covered with a handsome furniture, are the usual conveyance of the females -

1808. The heavy swell, which is continually on the beach makes it difficult to land and embark goods and has hitherto prevented the erection of a pier; some of the principal streets have water running continually down the centre in a small channel made for the purpose, which conduces much to the health and cleanliness of the town; in front of the Cathedral is a good walk shaded by trees – There is also in the Town a College – The Nuns of the Incarnation Convent were removed to the Convent of Santa Clara, to make room for a General Hospital, the prospect was very grand and had a singular effect, many of the females not having passed the walls for forty and fifty years before, they were mistaken, with one or two interesting young women –

Jan 7 – Febry 7 18

Sailors arrived from England for my proceeding to the West Indies, was in daily expectation of embarking, but there was no vessel, and as often as the fleets arrived a gale of wind came on, which obliged them to proceed on their voyage

1848. March 3rd Received orders to establish a Lock Hospital for the women of the Island, at the Factory, this measure proved as beneficial as it was humane, and completely answered the purpose intended, I continued in charge of it during my stay in the Island –

20 Removed to the Incarnation Convent, rooms having been prepared for us, commenced a Mess – our wine the best Madeira, forty four Pounds the pipe –

27th a violent Storm, every vessel in the road obliged to cut from their cables – one vessel only lost, during this gale the sea reached the walls of the Town, all the boats were brought into the streets for security – the Mountain streams were increased to torrents and caused a great alarm, as much of the town had been destroyed by a similar increase of the streams which carried by its immense velocity, every thing before it, on a former occasion, and destroyed one of the largest Churches in the Island – an Image of our Saviour belonging to this Church was found near Porto Santo and is preserved as a miracle –

1808 April 6 A Slight shock of an earthquake felt.

17th The Albion Sloop of War arrived, with dispatches for General Beresford, relative to the giving up the Island to the Portuguese again. The Prince Regent of Portugal having left Lisbon for the Brazils, and our Army under Sir Arthur Wellesly embarking for the Peninsula in aid of its inhabitants, caused this alteration.

24th The Portuguese Flag was hoisted on all the Forts, with the usual salutes.

26th The Leander, the cutter of Genl Miranda, having arrived in distress with invalids of the 37th Regt on board, I was directed to visit ~~the cutter~~ it, and report on the health of the men; which I represented as unfit to proceed on their voyage to England, without Medical assistance, at the same time observed to Deputy Inspector Hogg that being senior Mate, I should wish the charge, he kindly agreed to recommend it to Genl Beresford.

27th Directed in General Orders to take charge of the Invalids of the 37th on their passage to England - embarked immediately -

1808 - April 29th weighed anchor at 8 A.M. and sailed. wind West.
30th. Spoke the Swift East Indiaman, with the Fleet. blowing hard S. E. The whole voyage which was very quick but squally, was attended with a heavy swell, and the Vessel having been much strained was obliged to be pumped every Half-hour
May 11th. We got soundings in Latitude 49°.
12th. a thick fog, spoke a Mount-bay fisherman -
13th. Fog still continued, at ½ past 5 A.M. struck on the Mag-Rock off the Rame Point, Coast of Devon, fired Guns of distress, at ½ past 6 a Shore boat came off, left the Ship with the Women, Children, Dr Burns 37 Commanding and the Soldiers least able to assist. Thursday left Dr Burns at Sampson, who gave me an excellent breakfast, and was extremely kind. returned to the Ship. Conducted the sick to Kingsbridge by Water dined at Saltcomb (P.M. he had sailed with the tide round the coast) received great civility from Capt. Pottlock at Saltcomb. arrived at Kingsbridge in the Town. delivered the sick over to Surgeon Matthews 3rd Regt in Barracks there -

1808 May 14 at 2 PM. left Kingsbridge for Plymouth, where I arrived in the Evn. and found the Leander (having been got off the rock) had arrived. reported myself to Deptd. Inspector Grant, called daily on Genl. England, received as often orders and counter-orders, at length the General procured from Admiral a convoy to the Eastward, and we were directed round to the Thames.

27th Sailed from Plymouth, anchored in the Sound Wind S: W; the harbour boats at Plymouth are navigated as often by women as men, which has a singular appearance, to those accustomed to the other ports. L

28th Sailed under convoy, wind E. S. E. — 29th very foggy

30th Made Portland at Noon. 31st Made the Isle of Wight, run foul of, by a Portuguese Lugger, lost our only boat.

June 1st Made Beachy Head at 9 A.M. anchored in Dover Road at 6 P.M. 2d a Pilot came on board for the River, and a Lieut. of the Navy with a Broadpennant. Sailed & passed the Downs,

3d passed Margate, at 9 PM. moored at Woolwich

4 Sailed early in the Morn., and at 8 A.M. landed at Blackwall, the Custom House Officers any troublesome, reported my arrival, with the Detachment, at York Hospital Chelsea — called on Gill in the Morn and returned to Town in the Eve.

1808. July 6th Reported myself to the Medical Board, (this Day) by the advice of Mr Dawson; delivered up my Stores, and my returns concerning the Invalids of 37th Regt. to Colonel Burnet, Military Commandant Chelsea

7th Applied for leave of absence for ten days, which was granted, 10th left London for Bath 21st returned to Town

July 12th, Gazetted as Assistant Surgeon in the 28th Regiment: received orders to join the 2nd Battalion in Guernsey.

14th Left London for Bath, 22nd Left Bath for Weymouth.

23rd at Weymouth met the Stepsons, in the Evening embarked for Guernsey, and after a tedious but pleasant passage landed at St. Peters at 11 Oclock P.M. on the 24th

25th Reported myself to Colonel Drummond Commanding, the Regt. encamped at Doyle Barracks.

27 Joined the Regiment, reviewed by Genl. Doyle — ordered on detachment with Major Chamberlin to Amherst Barracks, near the Town — where the Regt. afterwards joined us, and which Barracks we occupied during our stay in the Island. Bought the Paymasters Pony;

1808 Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, situated on the coast of Normandy about 10 Miles in length and as many in breadth; surrounded by rocks, its navigation is extremely difficult, which added to the numerous Military works, lining the whole coast, and its regular fort (Fort George,) makes it an Island of considerable strength; from its local situation it is a very important Naval Station.
The Inhabitants are still governed by the Norman laws and only the King in Council, can decide on any question relating to it. Its chief town St Pierre is ill built, with narrow streets; some good streets have lately been added to the upper town. The Pier is able to contain a great number of Vessels, in perfect security. The Tides rises here very high, about forty feet, and at low water leaves the coast surrounded by rocks. The roads of the Island, which were formerly nearly impassable, have been lately made, by the recommendation of Sir Jno Doyle, most excellent, dividing the Island in every direction; and forming most agreable rides and drives. Living is here excellent and cheap. The people speak bad French.

1808 September 18th. Went to Jersey with Colonel then Major Chamberlin and Dr McCulloch.

21st. returned to Guernsey

1809.

January 11th Colonel Drummond received orders for the Regiment to hold itself in readiness for embarkation for foreign service. We remained in anxious expectation till the arrival of the Transports.

April 9. The Transports arrived in the roads; ordered to be ready for immediately embarking; the vessels came into the Pier. 12th The Regt. embarked. 13th The Vessels left the Pier, and anchored in the roads.

15th The Statira Frigate arrived (our Convoy)

17th. In the Even the wind blowing strong from the South East, the Convoy hoisted signal for sailing, with great trouble got on board, owing to the heavy sea, at 8 P.M. sailed making the southern passage of the Island. the Paymaster lost his passage.

Landed at Lisbon

1809

1809 April 22nd Made, Cape Finester, at 7 O'Clock P.M. wind North.

24th at 7 O'Clock A.M. Made the rock of Lisbon and at 2 P.M. came to anchor in the Tagus. The view of Lisbon, and its suburbs, on sailing up the Tagus is beyond every thing magnificent, the City covers the side of a hill which slopes towards the water; it is from hence only that Lisbon is delightful. This Even the City was illuminated, on account of the arrival of Sir Arthur Wellesley, who was appointed to the Chief Commander of the Army, Sir J. Craddock being ordered home) the view of the illumination from the river was very fine.

26th In the Morning landed at Belem, the Regt. disembarked in the Even. and occupied the Convent of Saint Domingo.

27th I got my first billet, on a Priest, Rua Largo de Annunciar, the inns were so full of fleas that it was impossible to sleep, which added to the immense of the unnumerable quantity of dogs, that parade the streets all night, devouring the offal, entirely prevent the rest of a stranger, for the first nights he is in Lisbon.

29th The Colonel received a rout for Santarem. We were now all busily employed making our arrangements for going up the Country, purchased a horse for Seven Moeadores, which proved a serviceable beast,

May 1st The Regiment marched to Villa Franca on the Tagus Six Leagues, the weather was extremely hot, and the men not being accustomed to marching made but a bad hand of it, I found it so severe that on my arrival I did not rest till I bought an Ass to carry my baggage, & rode my horse for the future

1 Golegam is better Built than most of the Portuguese Towns, having wide Streets that are kept clean from its low situation, its inhabitants suffer much from Agues.

...

1809. May 2nd marched to Azambuja (also on the Tagus) three Leagues. this is but a small town.

3rd Marched to Santarem, four Leagues, a very long march. here we were to remain till further orders, I got a good billet on a Donna. Santarem is situated on the North of the Tagus, the Lower town touching the River, the upper town is about half a mile from the river, on the crown of a hill, the ascent to which is on every side very steep and forms a commanding and beautiful situation; it has three large Convents, and a very spacious Hospital, but many streets are narrow and some of the largest houses in ruins, on the whole it must be reckoned a fine town, the country round it, is extremely rich.

Good habitable

5th The Regt received orders to be ready to march with three days provisions at the shortest notice, I bought a Mule for Eight Moidores.

18th At Noon received an order to March to Sobreira formosa, by root, at 3 P.M. left Santarem and owing to the guide losing his way we did not reach Golgon till after Mid-Night, the distance is five leagues, over a perfect flat, it says very low. 19th we marched at 9 A.M. to Puenetta (3 Leagues) situated at the confluence of the river Zezere and the Tagus, over the former is an excellent bridge of boats, the town is large.

Mountainous Country

20th Marched from Puenetta to Villa del Rei, leaving Abantes on the right of Pass of St Domingo two leagues from Abantes is very strong, the whole days march lay through a very Mountainous country, and was six long leagues, we left many men on the road

1809 May 21st. Many of the men having remained on the road from the fatigue of yesterdays march, we halted at Villa del Rei, a small miserable village. 22nd Marched to Cardigos and were just proceeding on our march to Castiada when a dragoon arrived with orders for the Regiment to remain at Cardigos till further orders. This miserable village is two leagues from Villa del Rei. The Regiment remained in these quarters four weeks, the village on our arrival was entirely deserted, some few of the inhabitants afterwards visited us. The Head Quarters of this part of the Army under General Mayrinhac were at Castiada (and consisted of the 4th Dragoons and 5th Dragoon Guards - the 26th 31st 45th Regts of Infantry with Artillery and a Portuguese Brigade of Infantry) and having its front towards Castello Branco it defended the right of Sir A. Wellesley's Army, employed in the Operations against Marshal Soult at Oporto. The men were directed to practice making huts, at which the 24th were very expert.

June 26th. The Regt received orders to march in the morn to Castiada about, two hours after receiving the rout my Mule escaped from my Servant and ran off. 27th Marched to Castiada 2 Leagues, left many directions, with a promise of a reward if my mule should be found.

28th Marched with the 31st a Regiment of Artillery and the 1st Regt King German Hussars, through Sobreira formosa (where a Portuguese brought out my mule) and the pass of Sarzedas (called) very stony and difficult for the passage of Artillery, halted at Sarzedas. Left Leagues. Sobreira formosa is about half way -

1809 June 29th Marched to Castello Branco 3 Leagues through a difficult country; this route from Nunnetta to Castello Branco was supposed impossible for artillery when the expedition of Sir Jno Moore took place, as well as that by Villa Velha; his artillery therefore marched south of the Tagus to the bridge of Alcantara. the infantry by the other roads. our march was much impeded by the badness of the roads and difficult country, the route by Sardejas was not used by the British Army after that period. Castello Branco is a large ill built Town, partly double walled, has the remains of a fine old castle which commands the Town; it is situated on very high ground, it has 4000 inhabitants, streets narrow.

30th. We halted. Our Brigade was now joined by Genl Donkins Brigade, consisting of the 87th and 88th Regts which, with the Artillery and Cavalry formed the advanced Division of the Army under Genl Mackenzie. Sir Arthur Wellesley arrived and reviewed the Division, he first saw this great Captain.

July 1st The Division marched to Ladoccino 3 Leagues, a small village.

2nd To Zibreira 3 Leagues, a poor village.

3rd The Division marched by Salvaterra, near which we forded the River Sipa that divides Spain from Portugal, the pass of Salvaterra is strong, we continued our March by Barza Maya

1809 July 3rd and bivouacked one league beyond it, in a fine wood. This days march was 5 Leagues. 3 to the pass, 1 to Barza and one to the ground. 4th we halted, seven to Barza Moyra, a very good town, the cleanliness of it was very striking to us, who had just left the dirty towns of Portugal. This day the whole Army united.

5th The Division marched 4 Leagues and bivouacked, near Moa Alhar a walled town. 6th to Coria, 2 Leagues, a fine large town with the remains of a castle, and a fine Cathedral, it is walled and amazingly clean, the streets narrow, the town is surrounded with olive trees, under which we lay, not being permitted to lodge in the Town. The Town, is situated on the River Alagon, which is tributary to the Tagus, it has fifteen hundred inhabitants only.

7th Marched 4 Leagues, bivouaced on the banks of the Alagon, two miles short of Galisteo,

8th The Division passed the Alagon over a bridge of Cars. marched by the walls of Galisteo (a small town, supposed to be built by the Moors, its walls are in excellent preservation) and continued its route, to Plasencia, 3 Leagues. the Regt. were quartered in the Casa de Bohorde an immense Palace it contains two thousand men. the Officers received billets

1809. The city of Placentia is situated in a most delightful
July valley, surrounded by Mountains of great height, the river
Jerte, which runs into the Alagon near Galisteo, passes close to
the Town – it is the see of a Bishop, one of the first towns
in Estremadura, its Cathedral is fine, it has a good Market,
a handsome ~~Plaza~~ square and some good streets, with numerous
fountains in every part of the city, which are continually playing.
The water is conveyed to the city by an aqueduct which
extends for a league, near the city you reckon one fount
alone, containing Eighty Arches

9th. Marched to a bivouac one league East of the City on the
banks of the Jerte. 10th Halted.

11th. The Division received a sudden sort in the Town for Malpartida
2 Leagues, South East of Placencia, on the road to Almaraz,
we remained till 15th. during which period, Sir A. Wellesley
visited the Spanish Army under General Cuesta, who were to
join us in our further operations against the French Army
that covered Madrid.

15th The Division marched and bivouacked on the river Jetar near the
Venta de Basagona – 3 Leagues – 16th Halted, for the forming of a bridge.

1809 July 17th. The Division passed the Tietar by a Pontoon Bridge; this river, one of some magnitude empties itself into the Tagus. We encamped one league beyond the Inn of Basagona.

18 We marched four leagues and bivouaced in a wood. Midway we passed the towns of Majadas. 19th. Marched thro' Talayuela, Casa de los Loma. Halted in a wood. Four leagues march.

20 The Calzada de Oropesa - 1 League - thro' Oropesa 2 Leagues to Torralba - making in the whole 3½ leagues. Here we learned that the enemy were in force near Talavera.

21st. The Division marched on the road to Talavera; but after proceeding one League we received counter orders and returned to Torralba, in the Town went to Oropesa, it is a small but good town, has a royal palace. Here the Head Quarters of the Army were; near this, the Division of Estremadura and Mac Castille takes place. The Spanish Army marched past us taking the advance; a numerous but motly crew, Cuesta commanding. The Duke d'Albuquerque commanding the Cavalry. Late in the Evening the whole British Army was turned out for the Inspection of General Cuesta; a magnificent sight, formed in line on a perfect plain, by the high road. The 24th Regt. the right of the Army returned to our quarters. Supposed about 18000 bayonets. Observed many of the Spanish officers [illegible] Seem [illegible] pleased.

Talavera.

1809 July 22nd. The Division marched at 3 A.M.; knowing the French army was in force near Talavera de la Reyna, it was supposed an action would take place. at 7 A.M. we passed a deserted village & Buenavista and heard a cannonading in the advance; at 9 A.M. we passed the Spanish Cavalry, in reserve, and formed in Columns of Regts. with space for deploying the whole advancing at double quick time; we shortly after discovered the French retreating, setting fire to the Corn fields that were in their road. At 3 P.M. halted in a wood near Talavera having made a most fatiguing March of four leagues and an half in a very hot day.

23rd The Army advanced at 3 A.M. supposed to attack the enemy, but at one o'clock returned, with the exception of our Division, that was in advance about a league on the Madrid road. I was directed to remain with the sick at Talavera and establish an hospital. I went with my baggage to Talavera, but in the Evening Dr Ferguson directed Asst Surgeon Peile 87th Regt. to relieve me; I joined my Regt. in a wood one league in advance near the ruins of an old Convent and within sight of the Enemy's Camp, on the opposite side of the Alberche; it was generally reported the reason of our not attacking the French this morn was, that General Cuesta would not cooperate, it being Sunday;

July 24th. The Division was under arms shortly after mid-night at 3 O'Clk. we advanced, each man received a pint of wine. at five we reached the Alberche, but found the enemy had retreated during the night; crossed the Alberche which is not any deep but rapid, there is a bridge here which the enemy did not destroy; after fording the river we came immediately to the French camp, which was amazingly well formed; their position was very strong, having one flank on the Tagus, and the Alberche, that has very steep banks, in their front. We continued on our march following the high road to Madrid to Cazalegas — we then inclined to the left, and having crossed the Alberche one league beyond Cazalegas, we bivouacked. The Spanish army under Cuesta was now in advance; and the common talk of the army, an immediate movement towards Madrid.

25th Halted. 26th & continued cannonading in our front. In the night we crossed the Alberche and took up a position in front of Cazalegas, to cover the retreat of the Spanish Army that had been repulsed, and were falling back all night in the greatest possible confusion and disorder, the whole night passed in ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ a room expecting the advance of the enemy every moment.

1809 July 27th The Line, consisting of two Divisions, under General Sherbroke, was under Arms at 2 A.M. in front of Cazalegas, at 4 A.M. we retreated, as the enemy were rapidly advancing; at 11 A.M. took up a position in front of the French Camp, but shortly quitted it we crossed the Alberche, and took up our old position in the wood (near the ruins) at 2 P.M.; from the ruins we could observe the enemy, driving our Hussars out of their Camp which we had set fire to on our retreat. General Mazenkes Division alone remained in this position, pickets were ordered to be thrown out, when on a sudden an alarm arrived that the enemy were advancing; the men loaded and immediately afterwards the firing commenced, it was very hot on the left, the part of the line, occupied by the 87th about 3 o'clock P.M. the Division began its retreat (which was admirably conducted by Genl Mazenkes) towards the main body of the army, that occupied the position near Talavera. we occasionally as the ground would allow took up new positions, most part of the retreat was in a line of the whole Division; at ½ past 7 P.M. we arrived in front of the British Line, and immediately filed through it and formed

26 / 62 (2·5 1/13
52
10
8
80
7·2
26

I saw the Light Division consisting of the 43d 52d & 95th under Genl Crawford come up at the end of the Battle. They had halted at Malpartida after a march of Twenty Mile, when many runaway Spaniards came down, declaring the English army was defeated, and Sir A. Wellesley killed &c &c. The very weakly men were left behind, the rest started, and having only 17 men on the road reached the field of Battle, having cleared 62 English Miles in 26 hours, each man carrying upon 50 & 60 lbs weight. Napier chooses that the Sneer of Gibbon as to the desertion of the Modern Soldiers, would have been avoided if he had known the fact.

July 27th. The last hour of the retreat we were cannonaded by the enemy, but being in line, without much loss.
The enemy made a desperate attack on the Hill, the left of our position and for an instant gained possession of it, but were again driven off by the 29th and 48th Regts with a Battalion of Detachments; and an attack was also made by them on the Spanish line on our right which was also repulsed. We remained all night in the anxious expectation of the
28th. Morning; at Daybreak the movements of the Enemies Artillery were to be seen, and under cover of a heavy Cannonade they again attacked the Hill but were repulsed. The Cannonade continued the whole four hours after which all remained silent till two O'clock P.M. when the enemy attacked the whole line and endeavoured to turn the left, in every point they were defeated, and as soon as the night approached King Joseph who commanded retreated with his army across the Alberche, leaving his wounded on the field and Twenty pieces of Artillery. The British Army was about 15000 Infantry and 3500 Cavalry the French army 46 to 50000 - Our loss 5335. their loss 12360 by the official returns - The Spanish Army had but very few

1809 July 29th By day break I went to Talavera to attend the wounded the whole towns being full of them. our Hospital established in the Convent of St Jeronimo. Capt. Evans died on the 28th of his wound, a grand shot fracture of the Crural Vertebra. The Duties of the Army Medical Men were now very severe.

August 3rd This Morn the Army marched toward Oropesa, shortly after which we heard very unpleasant reports that Soult who had been driven from Oporto had collected his troops and joined Mortier, with his Corps; and had advanced as far as Plasencia, in our rear, with near 36000 men. about Noon Colonel Wilmot of the Guards who had been left as Commandant called all the officers together, and after telling them that he expected the French army would shortly enter the City, he directed the whole of the Assistant Surgeons, with Staff Surgeon Higgins to remain in charge of such wounded as could not get away, and that every soul able to march should leave the City immediately. The whole left us in the Evening to shift for ourselves. I had the charge of 100 Men of my own Regiment, with the following wounded officers of my Regt. Colonel Oakham. Capt Collis. Lt Grant. Ensns Ellen & Spencer. The whole of the British Hospital may be

I went with my two orderlies into the Town and purchased of some shops that were very useful also abundance of soap – and a great deal of cover on which I spent my hours whenever all the time I was at Talavera –

1809 (August) calculated at 1000. we had a certain quantity of money, and some provisions; but as the French did not come on as rapidly as Colonel McKinnon led us to suppose, we soon fell short in the latter.

5th The Spanish Cavalry retreated through the City, we were hourly in hopes of seeing the advance of the French, as we were in the most urgent ~~wants~~ want of provision, but they did not arrive.

6th At 11 A.M. we observed the advance of the French Cavalry, from the Church; they shortly after entered the Town under the Command of Genl Beaumont, they plundered every where; but respected the British Hospitals.

7 At 8 A.M. the advance of the Corps of Marshal Victor Duke they pillaged the whole town and many British Officers I secured (by placing in the Hospital) my Horse and Mule and Ass – and also my Baggage –

8th We received Provisions from the French Commissariat. The French Army crossed the rivers, we heard a heavy firing on the right.

9th The French Corps returned, heard they had surprised the Spaniards – 13th Some of our wounded were sent to Madrid we understood the Surgeons would be immediately exchanged, and

Enteric or Typhoid?

1809. As we continued in charge of our own wounded, we were not to be considered as Prisoners of War, having this promise from the French Marshals we were much surprised that after our labours in Talavera, for the space of three months, we were treated not only as Prisoners but with the greatest severity.

Aug. 13 Soultier corps arrived from Oropesa, the Marshal visited the British Hospitals and expressed himself as extremely satisfied at their cleanliness, which he said he wished was equalled in the French establishments of the same kind

23 I was taken ill with Fever, from which I did not recover till 19th of September, and could not return to my duty till the 27th. This fever was so prevalent and fatal, that of 500 of the British sick remaining 92 died in 16 days. Shortly after this the French treated us with less civility and confined our Men entirely to the Hospital. During my stay at Talavera we had continually reports of every description, which generally proved false, the advance of the British Army was frequently announced, as also the defeat of the Enemy.

1809 - The French Corps of Victor, Mortier, Ney & Sebastiani fought at different periods, and I often admired their excellently appointed State.

October 26th Directed to be ready to move to Madrid, with Capt. Collier, Lt. Shum & Grant - Major Dapham had preceded us - we received a pass-port from Gen. Drumbouski who commanded - 28th three months after the action, we left Talavera and marched to St. Ollala 5 Leagues. the whole road exhibited still remains of the Battle, skeletons of men and horses, struck the eye every moment, even as far as the town of St. Ollala - 29th we marched to Navalcarnero, 6 Leagues, a very direct march.

30th we marched past Mostoles, a large town, to Madrid, 5 Leagues - we entered at the south gate of the Prado, and were marched to the Retiro Square; here I sold my Mule for 25 Dollars - Shum and Grant went to the Hospital of St. Francis. our Pass-Books were taken from us, and we were confined in two Rooms, in the Retiro, with a sentry on the stairs close to the door, and one at the foot of the stairs - the party consisted of Sir Wm. Sheridan (Guards) Staff Surgeon Higgins, Mr. Dempsey (Col. Colman 31st) & 2 Q. Bremich 31st, 2 Surgeons - Reid, Kennedy & Cuthbert, Capt. Collier, 24th and myself.

Report on the demolition of the Inquisition in Madrid by Marshal Soult in 1809 by Colonel Lemanowi of the 6th Lancers. (Polish)

Colonel Lemanowi's Report on the Inquisition October 1851

The Colonel describes their formidable entry into the Palace "where wealth & splendor was to be seen every where" The floors & walls were highly polished and the tables mosaic inlaid with exquisite taste" – They sought the instruments of torture and found them not – Nor did they find any where the dungeons in which it was said human beings were entombed alive, and subjected to unheard of cruelties. At last they were on the point of retiring, being assured by the holy fathers that no such things existed, and that they were harmless and calm minded people, when Colonel Delille bethought himself of pouring upon the Marble flags that paved the room, water – Alas for the reign of the Inquisitors – In the pimings of some of the flags the water disappeared quickly; they raised one of them, a subterranean passage was discovered and the Inquisition in all its horrors stood unveiled.

"From this chamber we passed to the right and found small cells extending the whole length of the Edifice – But what a spectacle presented itself to our eyes! How the beneficent religion of the Saviour has been outraged by its professors! These Cells served as dungeons, where the victims of the Inquisition were immured, until death relieved them from their sufferings. Their bodies were left there to decompose, and that the pestilential

1809 November – Notwithstanding a written application from Sir Thos. Sheridan we could not obtain permission to walk in the Retiro Gardens –

7th Geo and A. Beamish, Sherrick, Curry, Wade & myself having procured a rope descended from the back window. 32 feet in length and got into the Garden. It was our intention if we could clear the city, to make for Valencia; one of the sentries was alarmed immediately on our advancing, and after two hours spent in endeavouring to get out of the Gardens, we fell into a picket, and were conducted as prisoners to the Main Guard, we remained in the Guard House till the next morn. when we were placed in the common dungeons. Geo Beamish and Wade had fortunately got clear and returned to the Retiro. We remained a fortnight in this confinement, and were supplied with Black Bread & Water only, but having Money, and a certain Cooking Machine, we procured many comforts, and passed our miserable confinement, in tolerable good humour.

15th The French began to fortify the Gate of the Retiro, every thing announced somewhat of importance – On the 21st the Spanish Prisoners made at Ocana arrived 12000 in number and above 300 officers not one wounded – this humble defeat of the Spanish army, ruined all our hopes.

smell might not incommode the Inquisitors. Ventilators were made to carry it off. In the Cells we found the remains of some who had died recently, whilst in others we found only skeletons chained to the floor. In others we found living victims of all ages and both sexes, young Men and young women, and old men up to the age of Twenty, but all as naked as the day they were ~~born~~ born!! — about one hundred persons were rescued from their living tombs and restored to their families. Many found a Son, or a daughter a Brother or a Sister — Some found no one!!

The above undeniable fact shews that altho' the French exhibited great cruelty in Madrid in their attempt to subdue the people, they still in this case did great good

* The Escurial palace that was to be seen clearly on our front ascending ~~the Mountain~~ was hid by an angle of the Mountain.

1809 December. 24th Without the least previous notice we were ordered out of our confinement this morn to have Bread — we mustered at 10 o'clock & in an hour the Brave 12 English Officers and 100 English Soldiers, 200 Spanish Officers and 2000 Spanish Privates, we were marched by the southern walls of the City — and did not halt till we arrived at Guadarramma 8 Leagues, here the whole convoy Men and Officers, were confined in an immense barn together, and had it not been cold weather, the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta, would have been equalled —

25th We crossed the Guadarramma Mountains, it has an ascent of two leagues, on its top is a large Stone Pedestal & Statue of a Lion, this marks the boundaries of Old and New Castille, from this spot you have an immense view, on the New Castille side a plain of immeasurable extent the City of Madrid 10 Leagues distant with its white Buildings appears quite ~~near~~ distant and near to you*; the view on the side of Old Castille is also grand, the descent from this point is ~~very Steep~~ about the same the North side, at the foot of the Mountain the Road divides, at the Venta St Rafael, the left passes Villacastin to Arevalo, the right which we followed to Segovia, we halted at Otero — not far from the Palace of Riofrio — 5 Leagues — we were confined ensemble as last Night — by this days March I was nearly exhausted —

1809 December 26th We marched to Segovia 2½ Leagues — on this days March many Spanish Prisoners were shot, some as an example to deter others from attempting to escape, and all that could not march; this, that must appear to every British subject, as wint ~~was most~~ almost incredible, is ~~was~~ no less true, and was witnessed by 12 British Officers, every Spaniard that was unable to march from ~~sickness~~ sickness or disease was immediately shot, and this plan was followed during the whole of our rout to Bayonne, and I may safely say, that in this manner, nearly two hundred were butchered in our Convoy!! The Ground was entirely covered with snow: we were confined in the Castle with the Spanish officers, the people were extremely kind and did every in their power to assist us, many Spanish officers escaped —

29th We continued our March, the Colonel of the Convoy Kulizer, of the 2nd Regt. of the Saxon Horse expired, and he directed we should receive every Right Billets, he had formerly been in the British Service. ~~He~~ this this night at St Maria de Nieva 5 L. a small town, here we found the French had barricaded some houses for their safety at Night; this ~~System~~ system was followed in every village we passed ~~thro~~ whereever a detachment was stationed —

1809 November 30th To Cocoa 3 Leagues, a small town formerly walled; it has the remains of a very fine old Castle where the Moors were confined, by accident it caught fire and on left it. Cocoa has a glass Manufactory. Dec. 1st to Olmedo 3 Leagues. We passed a large forest on the road. The road very sandy. This Town was formerly strong, situated on a height in an eminent plaza, it has still the remains of a wall of great thickness and nearly a quarter of a league in circumference. 2nd To Valdestillas 4 Leagues, this town had been nearly destroyed by the French about a week before our arrival; the road to Salamanca goes to the left near this. 3rd We crossed the Duero at Puente Duero and arrived at Valladolid 4 Leagues. The Road from Segovia to Valladolid is through a level country abounding in villages, a vast deal of Wood, Pines, the soil sandy. Valladolid is a City of great extent, it is walled, situated on the Rivers Esgueva and Pisuerga which winds near the town and empties themselves into the Duero. The City has a Palace, many fine Churches, a fine Plaza with piazzas, and also an English and Scotch College.

4th We halted, I dined with Forrest, at the Scotch College with the Dr Cameron, who behaved with the greatest kindness to us, he was vice-rector of the College. 5th Marched to Boecillas 6 Leagues crossed the Pisuerga over a handsome stone bridge, this is a small town.

Near Burgos is a very fine convent of the Carthusian Order, the origin of this order is as follows.

Bruno, the Founder was not originally of this order, but of another. He had a Holy Brother that was his cell-Mate, or Chamber fellow, who was reputed by all who use saw or knew him, for a person of extreme Piety, and of a most exact holy life. This Man Bruno had intimately known for many years, and bore testimony as to his Character. He was perpetually at his devotion and distinguishably remarkable for never permitting any thing to pass out of his mouth but Pious Ejaculations. In short he was reputed a Saint upon Earth. This Man died, and was removed according to custom into the Chapel of the Convent, and there placed with a Cross fixed in his hands: Soon after Strictly saying the proper Prayers for his Soul in the Middle of their devotion, the dead Man lifts up his Head and with an audible voice, Cy dont Vocatus sum, the Poor Brethren as may be imagined were Proportionably surprised at such an accident and therefore they earnestly redoubled their prayers when lifting up his head, a Second time the dead Man cried aloud Judicatus sum. Knowing his former Piety,

1809 December 6th To Torquemada a village nearly destroyed, on the road we passed the Convent of San Isidro a very fine building and formerly extremely rich. Torquemada is 5 Leagues from Osmas, on the Pisuerga, over which is a fine bridge of eight Arches 7 To Villa Rodrigo 4 Leagues a small village 8th To Celada del Camino 4 Leagues. 9th To Burgos 4 Leagues. the road from Valladolid to Burgos is beyond every thing beautiful, a fine rich country abounding in Villages, corn, and wine. Burgos is a very ancient town, it has a most beautiful Gothic Cathedral not to be surpassed in Spain, a Gothic Gateway, a fine Square which has a bronze Statue of Charles 3d it is situate on the river Arlanzon (which empties itself into the Pisuerga) over which are three stone bridges. there is a public walk on the river side. The French were busily employed fortifying the hill near the Castle, which commands the town. 10th Stayed. 11th

11th To Briviesca 7 Leagues. 12th to Miranda del Ebro, a large town on the Ebro, over which is a handsome stone Bridge of Eight Arches; on the march about four leagues from Briviesca you come in sight of the mountains of Don Cabo, with the Forts shortly after you enter the Pass, a narrow, winding valley, formed as it were by a division of the Mountain, about half a League from its entrance you come to a Village bearing its name, near this the road to Bilboa divides.

It received its name from a considerable victory there obtained over the Moors." (Carleton Memoirs)
It was a happy coincidence that the British army in 1812 should obtain so complete a victory over the French.

the fair fraternity could not then entertain any doubt of his felicity; when to their great consternation and confusion he tossed up his head a third time, cry out in a terrible tone Damnatus Sum upon which they instantly removed the body out of the Chapel and there it on a Dung Hill — Good Brune pondering on these Passages, could not fail of drawing this conclusion; that if as prudent to all appearance to holy & devout, could miss salvation, it behoved a wise man to contrive some way to make his Calling and Election sure — To this purpose he instituted this Sweet and Serene order, with an injunction that every Professor should always wear Hair Cloth next his Skin, never eat any Flesh, nor speak to one another, only as passing by, to say, Memento Mori —

Carleton Memoirs —
(1726)

100 Q. December 13th. left Miranda del Ebro, marched to Victoria 6 L. on the road you pass a handsome column marking the Division of old Castile and Alava. the Road from Burgos to Victoria is extremely good, the country fertile and covered with Villages, especially near Victoria, every quarter of a league on the high road you find a village Victoria is a good town, contains about 9000 inhabitants and 1000 houses. Posada Plaza, a regular stone building with Piazza. 14th. To Montdragon 5 Leagues. the Road passes the Hill of Salinas a considerable Mountain the descent to the village, which lays at the foot of the Hill is very considerable, and has been noted by many an accident: near Salinas you enter the Province of Guipuzcoa, in this Province the Castilian language is not spoken in common — the people are strong and hardy and have fair complexions which completely distinguishes them from their southern neighbours. Dec. 15th. To Villa Real 4 Leagues the country now becomes very mountainous, we passed a very severe Hill on this days march, the weather was very cold.
16th. To Tolosa 6 Leagues - a large town the Capital of the Province, situated on the river Orio - in a very hilly but fertile country a good billet, the people anxious for us to escape. 17th Halted

1809 Dec. 18th. To Ronani 3½ Leagues - a small town.
19th. To Yrun 4 Leagues - on the march we came in sight of the sea, as it forms the angle of the Bay of Biscay - Yrun is the last town in Spain, a short league from the Bidoyza, which divides France from Spain; the people were extremely friendly and expressed themselves with more inveterate against the French, than in any town I had passed. The road was at this moment crowded with troops and stores, passing into Spain; the preparations were immense, the whole to form the Army of Portugal, that under Massena the following year, invaded that country, the whole Army which I had the opportunity of seeing on the road at Bayonne or Bourdeaux appeared in great spirits and in the first rate condition.
20th. The convoy marched from Yrun early in the morn. crossed the Bidoyza over a fine wooden Bridge, the river was at this moment rapid & deep owing to the late rains, in the summer it is but of little depth. it runs in the centre of a chain of Mountains. the first French town is Urrugne; you then pass close to the sea shore, and after enter the town of St Jean de Luz; this is a considerable sea-port, it being full of troops we were obliged to continue our road to Bayonne where we arrived after a severe March of 7 Leagues at 5 o'clock P.M. The weather had been extremely bad during the last two days March

1809 December – Bayonne is situated at the junction of the Nive and Adour, and is a large commercial town; it is well fortified; the streets are narrow and dirty; during our stay here, two days we took lodings at a private house, we raised money on London by a joint-bill, and purchased a few necessaries of which we were in much want. We set out for Verdun.

22 We left Bayonne in a hired carriage drawn by six Mules, and passing the towns of Mountmarsan, Dax, Roquefort and

28th Bazac we arrived at Bourdeaux on the 28th the road from Bayonne to Bordeaux is very bad, but Napoleon has planned a new one, the country is poor and low, very sandy. Bourdeaux is a fine city, situated on the Garonne, which is here very broad, a handsome pile of building forms the quay, the Theatre is a beautiful building, the exchange small but neat, the town is well paved

30 and clean. We crossed the Garonne in a boat, the river being too wide for a bridge, and in the same manner crossed the Dordogne the same day, we slept at St Andre.

31st Proceeded on our route to Orleans.

(1) This raised road is considered one of the most stupendous works which France, or perhaps the whole world exhibits, it is called the Levé. the other works of the same kind are small in comparison in Holland or China only can any thing equal it. The country that borders the Loire lays very low, and must formerly have been inundated. The Levé is an immense bulwark, raised to exclude the river from a large tract of country and extends from Angers to Orleans a distance of more than 100 miles; its base is is about 40 feet, and its ~~height~~ elevation is 25 feet, it is paved as other roads, and is sufficiently wide for three carriages. By whom it was formed is unknown –

1810. January —

In our route from Bordeaux to Orleans we passed Mouslime a fine town, in a delightful country, also Poitiers, the ancient walls of which still remain and are of great thickness, Tours, on the Loire, has a fine street leading to the Bridge, which is very handsome; from Tours to Blois the road lays by the side of the Loire, it is an excellent road raised, the country flat, and at this time inundated, we arrived at Orleans at Noon on the

8th of Jan. The Square of the City of Orleans is large, and adorned with a handsome Statue of the Maid of Orleans, the Cathedral is fine.

9th We left Orleans early in the morn and arrived at Montargis early in the afternoon, this is a cross road and in wet weather, very bad, Montargis is a poor town. 18 leagues.

10 We arrived in the Evening at Sens the country from Orleans to this is very poor, the roads are bad. the view of Sens as you approach it by the Orleans road is very fine, it is a large town, has a fine Cathedral is situated on the Yonne. 18 Leagues from Montargis

11 To Troyes. 18 Leagues, this is a little town, the Cathedral,

12 & Bishops Palace are fine. In the Even. left Troyes on our way To Chalons sur Marne. 22 Leagues, a very fine town, has two fine Churches, handsome Gate, Ecole des Arts, established by

1810 January) Napoleon, this is a good building in the good square
13 The Inn the Dominé d'or is very good. At Noon we proceeded on
our route to Verdun and slept at St Mihiel.
14 At Noon arrived at Verdun, we were taken to the Citadel
and registered. I soon found out Major Popham and
Lt Allen of my Regiment who had arrived some weeks before
took lodgings in the Rue de Commerce opposite to their Messes.
I afterwards took Lodgings with Corby 29th Regt near the Port
Noir, at 52 Liv. per Month.
During my stay at Verdun I was as comfortable as a Prisoner
of War could expect to be, every fifth day by ten O'clock we
were to write our names in a book, this was called the
Appel, and every 25th of the Month, we were messed by
the Commissary, in the Eating House. Those two forms
observed, the rest of our time was our own. Our day was
commonly spent in walking round the ramparts or to one
of the neighbouring villages, as we had the circuit of two
leagues, nearly six miles English; the Club Room also
took up much of our time; here was a good room, with every
Newspaper, and furnished with Chess and Backgammon Boards,
a good Billiard Table, card Room, where there was often
but no game of chance with dice was allowed
very great Play; in short the whole concern was well
conducted. An excellent set of Comedians made many

General Wilson Governor of Verdun carried on such a system of vexatious and degrading extortion that Sir Thomas Lowe K.B. represented to Lord Liverpool Minister at War. Wilson was ordered to Lisbon. Charges were preferred against him, as soon as he heard he was to be tried he shot himself in the Bois de Boulogne in full uniform — this occurred in Sept 1809

Colonel Coxcellen succeeded his unfortunate after some time were very great he was removed from the command of the Depôt & finally dismissed the Service Sept 1811 —

Baron de Beauchene followed a Polish gentleman who conducted every thing to the satisfaction of all parties but he died in March 1813. The whole of the English in full uniform or in deshabille were attended his funeral —

1810. of our Evenings pass rapidly. The number of English Officers Prisoners was very great, nearly 600. Since the departure of General Wilson their situation was much improved, he had conducted it very his extortion and cruelty, nearly unsupported, being called to an account by the Minister at War, he shot himself. The situation of the soldiers was also improved. The situation of England was generally much below par, but money was always to be got, for good bills, and the English seemed always well supplied; they had by their industry and doubled the prices of every article, and had greatly enriched the Town. The living was cheap and good. Thus had I conceived, I was to have been only a short period here, I could not have wished to have passed my time in a better quarter, but being uncertain as to the duration of our confinement, every day it became more tiresome, and irksome. We had been some time buoyed up with the hopes of a General Exchange of Prisoners, Mr Mackenzie having arrived at Morlaix for that purpose, but this as all other negotiations with the French Government, fell to the ground. The Surgeons left with the wounded at Talavera had sent one Memorial to the Minister at War before my arrival without effect, we now determined to forward a second

I draw up the memorial which was short and to the purpose – "The Undersigned Medical Officers of His Britannic Majesty's service, having been for the sake of humanity left in charge of the English and French wounded on the retreat of the English Army from Salamanca, became prisoners of war, whilst performing their duties at Salamanca, they received the commendations of Marshals Marmont, Victor & Sebastiani. They humbly request to be allowed to return to their Country, trusting themselves on the known clemency of the Emperor." The last sentence could offend but it was my opinion that to gain other point it was fair to use any flattering expression.

1810. This memorial fortunately reached the Emperor, shortly after his marriage with the archduchess of Austria, and on the 13th of May we were agreeably surprised, with an order, for furnishing us with Passports, to Bruxelles.

May 17th We left Verdun, after a stay of four months. We were well loaded with letters from many of the Prisoners, as the correspondence, was very uncertain by the common channels. Passed Clermont, St Menehould, halted at a small village Sillac 14 leagues.

18th We passed Chalons, for Marne, Epernay, and slept at Pace 14.

19th By Dormans to Chateau Thierry, here we dined at the Sable. that this is a good town, has the remains of a fine Castle, a handsome bridge over the Marne. We slept at Laferte 15 leagues from the place we started. Laferte is famous for its Mill-Stones, which cover every field near the Town, ready for sale – Continuing our route by the Marne, (which river, the road from Chalons accompanies, and which by its many beautiful windings continually relieves the eye, and enlivens the prospect) we arrived at Meaux, a large town; we then passed Clayes, and entered Paris by the Barrier St Martin.

20

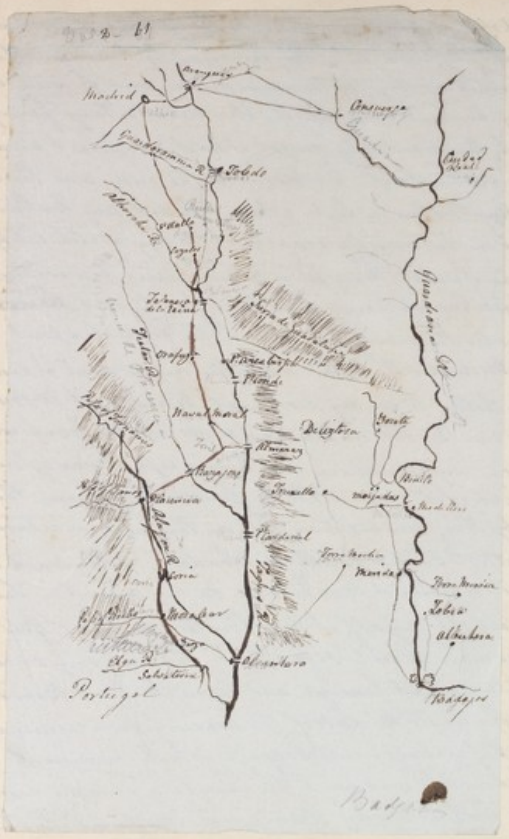
1810 May – As our cont. was not marked by Paris, we applied at the Minister at Wars Office, for leave to remain a few days, who referred us to the Minister of Police; by which means we were allowed to remain unmolested, another party not having acted in this manner were obliged to leave Paris, after twenty four hours. During our stay, which was till on the 20th we were employed visiting the numerous places of notice, curiosities &c and I believe we made as good use of our time, that very few escaped us. We visited Versailles to view it magnificent Palace, which was now deserted and unfurnished, here is a Manufactory of Arms; on our way we visited the Porcelaine Manufactory at Sevres, and were greatly pleased, with the beautiful productions that were for sale. Paris at this moment was extremely gay, the ceremony of the Marriage of Napoleon and Maria Louisa was over, but all the decorations and stages for the illuminations were one of which consisted the facade of Hôtel de Ville
unaltered, a second edition of the festivals being intended to be given, on the return of the Emperor & Empress from Antwerp. As but few English had been so lucky as to see Paris during the past 10 years, I considered myself extremely fortunate; even at this moment of determined hostility an Englishman obtained great respect in Paris, as also in every part of France.

1810. Drew a bill on Greenwood & Co. which I presented immediately. Then met Major Popham who had liberty to remain in Paris for some time. Had a coal meeting Stirling which was very gay for the French, and the Sailors boasted that the fashion was lived just from London.
May 28 we left Paris at 4 P.M. for Mantes 95 f. 2 Cent. from the time the Notre Dame de Lorette passed Versailles on the 29th we arrived at Almeore having passed Versailles, & Montagne; 30th through Mayenne. 31st arrived at Rennes.
June 1st left Rennes, we were joined in the Diligence by a Mrs Taylor and her daughter a Miss Emilie Beaulieu, the father-in-law was detained prisoner, had been so ten years. Shaped the pleasure of these ladies company to Paris. We that day came in sight of the Channel. The country we were passing looked miserable & wretched the language Patois. We slept at Guingamp.
3rd at 4 P.M. arrived at Morlaix. Mr Mackenzie was at this place trying to negotiate an exchange of prisoners which failed. We received the remains of our French allowance for marching money five francs a day. We Cartel being ready we hired a vessel for 30 Louis which was soon prepared for us. We were joined by some Masters of Merchantmen who were liberated by Napoleon for having put a stop to a serious fire in the village they were confined in. My companions from Verdun were. O'Meally 16 L.D. Dunn 53 - Cawen 28 L.D. Cooley 29 foot. Walker 53. Glascoe 83.

1810 - June 5th we sailed on board the Eliza Schooner for Dartmouth ~~in~~ no accomodations having only the ballast to lay on, I was fortunate enough to get part of the floor of the Storage for my berth - we had a long passage and were much in want of provision - as many did not lay in sea stock. we fortunately caught many Mackerel on the voyage - the wind being very fair we could ~~and~~ not reach Dartmouth and therefore put into Plymouth where we landed on Friday Evg. 8th the Officers and Crew with Exception the Mate Gunner & Local Militia having a Fight Day 9th Admiral Young was very much amazed that we should have brought the French Vessel into Catwater Pat up at the Copper Head - I was not a little pratified at the surprise manifested by the young French Lady at the neatness of the Iron usually called Great Britain from his size 10th went to Docks reported myself to Genl England, shunned my companions all the sights and prepared for our departure the next Morn. 11th Left Plymouth for Exeter were we arrived at 5 P.M. - our travelling was much more speedy than the French mode, and very apparent after we had been drawn four hundred Miles at the rate of a Butterwoman's trot, in such an enormous machine as a French Diligence, This Night I took leave of my fellow travellers who were to proceed to London by way of Dorchester at 3 A.M. mounted the roof of the Bath Mail, when I arrived at 3 P.M. the 11th I had not received a

June

word of news from my friends since leaving Guernsey a space of Eighteen months, the anxiety I therefore felt on approaching my Mothers residence and finding it shut up may be well imagined, the momentary flurry was such that I entirely forgot I had an Aunt residing in the same Street; I returned to the inn, and then proceeded to my Brother in Laws where I heard my Mother was well and in the Country on a visit to my Sister lately married. I was of course besieged with enquiries concerning France so far English having been there for the last three years, as also the manner in which the English spent their time at Verdun. 12th. The day after my arrival I drove Mr & Mrs Board my Sister, to see my Mother at Lundge at Mr Brokenbrows my new Brother in Law, a former - In the parlour of the Farm my miniature was hung up, I was astonished the sight of it, caused the original to become the frequent subject of conversation, late in the Even we returned to Batth. 13th. left Bath for London, in the coach was a most determined Bar Pettifer. On my arrival in Town I established myself at my Brother in Laws Gill in Mornan Street Oxford Road - Reported my arrival to the Adjutant General and Army Medical Board - we Memorialed the Lords of the Treasury for a remuneration for loss of exchange and baggage, which memorial was favorably answered, the Secretary at War being directed to look into our claims, and compensate us -



1810
July. I remained one month in London saw my Colonel Drummond
met my old school fellows Stanner & Patrick, the elder
brother of the latter William had been lately killed in
the Portuguese service a Colonel. Sir David Baird on
whom I called wished me to join the 1st Battalion in
India, but I fought hard against it and carried my
point. 7th Left Town for Bath a singular adventure in
the stage coach. 8th Returned to London having received an
order to repeat my Regt from the Medical Board. We
made a united representation to the adjutant General
that as our claims were undecided we could not
proceed without money. The Commander in chief
directed that leave should be granted us till the
Secretary at War had replied to our claims
On the 16th Mr Gill and self went to Ascot in Essex
on our return the following day we went by
water to see the Queen Charlotte 120 guns launched
we were nearly run down by her, owing to the
impudence of the boat-men changing their situation
at the moment she parted from the ship.
August 10th Sailed from Billingsgate in a Hoy for Margate
at 8 A.M. when we arrived at 6 P.M. put up at the
Dukes-Head. Margate is the seat of Fashion for the
London Citizen, Gent the Shopman and his Master, who
a few hours before were measuring tape & linens, a genuine

1810

August.

the dress and air of a man of Fashion, and with his companion under his arm jostles in the crowd persons of the first consequence, in a short period he spends his savings of the year and then returns to his counter. The Dandelion and Public Libraries are worth seeing; in the latter, lotteries are hourly going on, music is also performed in the first Library & Pop racing with other sports fill up the days, & that time may be spent agreeably enough at Margate.

12 August we went to Ramsgate, dined with Mr Maude, a wine Merchant of the City. Ramsgate has a much more genteel society than Margate, the Pier is magnificent and cannot be too much praised, it has been found fault with in the construction of its entrance, but it answers the end proposed to become into a place of safety vessels that cannot longer remain at sea without great hazard, twice since this visit to Ramsgate have I experienced the benefit of this truly National work; the East Pier head has a light-house. The view of the Downs with the hospital Anchor is very fine. We returned to Margate the same Even. The Pier here is very small and sinks to insignificance after that of Ramsgate but still it is of great utility, a hard East Gale producing such a heavy sea on this coast.

13th Left Margate for London passed Canterbury saw the Cathedrals through Rochester & arrived in Town at 8 A.M. 14th found orders or rather intimations from the Medical Board to repair immediately to Portsmouth to embark for Lisbon, a general action being daily expected, left Town at 5 P.M. for Portsmouth

Sorted as caboose for our small party and fearing the accommodation of cooking would be short I laid in a large stock of Ham, Hot rolls, cold meat & pies - and Porter with fresh bread & good Biscuit and some few cold joints of roast meat.

1810.
15th August arrived at Portsmouth, reported myself to Stephen Fraser in the absence of Mr Grayson, reported myself the General Sir G. Prevost and applied at Captain Pattens Office for a passage to Lisbon, answer no vessel ready, took my old Lodging, No 40 Thomas St with Lieut 29 Regt. Met Bartholomew late 2d Lt and Captain Webber 7th Lt: Bdr. During my stay at Portsmouth I visited the Dock Yard, one of our greatest National works, which has been called forth the surprise and admiration of all visitors Foreign as well as Native. The Block House, Copper and Anchor House are wonderful, the effect of Machinery in simplifying and diminishing labour, as also in saving of time is most apparently Steam is the compelling power.
It was the 24th we ~~began~~ received orders to embark on board The Rialto Transport Letter D. a dirty old Collier big just taken up and on board which 32 Officers were placed with some few Soldiers to act as Servants: our berths were between Decks, the prospect of a pleasant voyage was therefore small.
27th embarked, 28th at 5 P.M. weighed anchored off Cowes at 9 P.M: 31st at 11 A.M weighed, anchored off Lymington at 7 P.M: September 1st The Fleet 130 Sail weighed at 9 A.M passed the Needles fine breeze S.E. 3rd Start Point N.W. 4 leagues wind S.W.b.S. 5th at 3 P.M. Steered for Falmouth. 6th Lay all day off Falmouth at 5 P.M. made Sail wind N.E. - 9 A.M Calm 11th Fine breeze N.W. 14th at 3 P.M. made the Burlings rocks a few Leagues from the coast of Portugal 15th made the Rock of Lisbon nearly calm boarded by a Pilot at noon anchored under Fort Paulian at 6 P.M.

Dead three times April 1809. Born at Dartford, Paris, London and Torres Lisbon.

*This altar is dedicated to St John the Baptist. It is entirely illuminated for light, the light thro' the windows obliquely past the chapel. The subjects on the Ornaments are the Baptism of St John, and the descent of the Holy Ghost. Copied from the works of Raphael & Guido. The ornaments of this Chapel is also of Mosaic work. The Pillars are of Jasper and antique Egyptian granite & fine lazuli and alabaster. The alter itself is of fine lazuli and amethyst, with a gold margin

September 16th at 2 PM anchored between Belem and Lisbon landed, only news Masena advancing, & conspiracy said to be discovered - dined at Parons - went to the Theatre Cruz de Segundos - pretty good ballet - slept at the Gibraltar - 17th found Johnston & Wilson late of my Reg.t - reported myself to Mr Bolton Inspector of Hospitals and the Adjutant General - bought a Glass from Lieut Lake 30 Rd Reg.t 30 Dollars and an Ass from Wilson for 30 dollars - went to the Opera San Carlos a good Theatre - fine Music, but bad performance - went also to the Salitre a low kind of place of amusement saw the beautiful Mosaic Altar Piece of the Church of San Roque, supposed the finest specimen of the Art, by ascending a ladder and a close inspection could we only discover it to be what it was and no painting, its cost was very great. Napoleon wished it removed but a sum of money was taken in lieu, to preserve it, for the city, it came originally from Rome. In the same Church is an Altar piece of Silver. The Estrella Convent and Church is beautiful, of Marble the Dome double admitting a perpendicular view into the Church. this building is on the highest ground above the city and from it, is a most superb view of the city, Tagus the opposite shore & c Lisbon at this period seemed as full of flies as usual, which added to the noise of thousands of dogs that barking the Night drown the filth thrown out from the houses, (being the scavengers) prevent sleep

1812
September 25th Left Lisbon for Coimbra with O'Malley 16th L.D.
went to Villa Franca by water, in Schauns Jacket 5 Dollars
got good quarters 26th to Alcoentre 5 long Leagues wretched town
27th To Rio Maggr 5 long Leagues a better town the country we had passed from
Villa Franca was very sandy & difficult travelling, we were now
on a good high road made by the Marquis de Pombal – 28th to
Carvallos 5 Leagues on this fine road, a simple inn a violent
storm during the night. 29th continued the high road to Leiria for
some miles, turned off on the right to Battalhia famous for
its beautiful Church, drawings of which are published by a
Mr Murphy, this building not yet complete contains some
of the finest and most majestic specimens of the Gothic style.
the Monks of the Convent gave us a superb breakfast to Tea
Coffee Milk fruit preserves &c – Col. White 29th O'Malley Self &
we proceeded to Leiria 2 Leagues from Battalhia. this is
a large ill built city, has a Bishops Palace and
fine Cathedral – the square of the town is good – on the
Hill which commands the city are the remains of a strong
castle similar to what is frequently met with in the
country. the Chapel of which is in good repair – we drank
tea with Capt. Jermyn R.W.F. Heard reports this day of an
action fought at Busaco –
30th To Pombal 5 Leagues – on the road met many
wounded going to Leiria had diverse reports of the action
in Pombal I despised many wounded – met an old school-
fellow Preston wounded. all accounts agreed in stating that
the Portuguese behaved well.

1810 October

Pombal is an old town, has the remains of an old castle on the hill which commands it.

October 1st Proceeded on the great road towards Condeixa, met many parties retreating, heard that the army had evacuated Coimbra and were retiring towards the lines, and that my own Regt. would be in Pombal this day. I therefore returned to Pombal, on my return I met Lieut. Redmond of my Regt. on his route to Lisbon in charge of Genl. Foy taken prisoner at Busaco. The Ammunition Cars, Sick and General Pattons Division arrived.

2nd Dr. Frank P.M.C. arrived he informed me that the 1st Division in which was the 2th Regt. marched by a different road to Leiria and directed me to return there, where I arrived at 3 P.M. overtook the Waler and the Regimental Baggage on the route the Regt. halted one League short of the ~~[illegible]~~ City. I went to the quarter I had occupied a few days before, but prohibited a second change, the owner of the house a Priest had fled, the apartments were filled with shaglers, English & Portuguese Soldiers, and Muleteers most of the furniture taken away or broken and every one that entered helped himself. I procured another lodging for the night, not quite in so bad a state. During this days march the whole road was covered with the retreating army, baggage, ammunition & stores of all kinds; added to which the Inhabitants with their property, sometimes to the number of 50 persons carrying their Children and necessary Items, Priests and Sick ~~[illegible]~~ in short the whole population in full flight, horror in every countenance, a sight more distressing has been

on the road articles of furniture & clothing that the enemy
Captures could carry. Our Baggage were laying in all directions
fortunately the weather was fine, and remained so till we
nearly reached the Lines when it became very wet and
windy and made the barrosos and our movements in
a country where the roads are at all times
bad -

25th This morn I was nearly to be prisoner. The Regt fell in
as usual an hour before daybreak, and while the
men were under arms I laid down with the bridle
of my horse round my arm and fell a sleep. The horses
guards off without the least noise the Enemy being on the
side of Lina, I slept for some time when the movement
of my horse awoke me, and I found my self alone in
the Immediately mounted and proceeded as far as
possible to the rear keeping the high road in sight
and as soon as I reached a commanding spot, having a
good glass, I minutely examined the high road and
at a distance discovered the rear guard of
the Cavalry of our Army retiring - I made the
best of my way and soon was in safety: another
half hours sleep would have made an awkward
change in my situation

1810 October 2nd 35 Chapter

but seldom we slept. After dinning that the Paymaster
and Chaplain of our division.

3rd My Regt having passed Lina, I left it about Noon
and joined them in the bivouac about one league
on the Lisbon road - Many stores that could not
be spared to the troops were destroyed in the Town.
4th The Army halted to allow the retiring population
time to get on so as to clear the road. 5th we marched
on the Villa Franca road two leagues beyond Cavallos
bivouacked on the right of the road. 6th we marched
thro' Rio Maior and halted in front of Alcoentre.
7th we moved from our ground at 5 A.M. taking the road to the
right across the country to Alda Gallega - 4 Leagues. this
monement of our division (the 1st) surprised us as we
expected from the right of the right of the Lines at Villa Franca
8th we continued our rout at day break thro' Sobral to
Cabeda - 2 L: the weather the last two days being very
wet we were just under cover, the Country began to assume
a more hilly appearance - 9th we moved about 1½ Miles
to a wine House - 10th we advanced to a village one mile
in front of Sobral. the 61st Regt left the Brigade and the
79th joined it. it now consisted of the 2nd 24 2nd 42 & 79 -
11th This night we were all on the alert about 10 A.M. we
moved to a few houses halfway to Sobral 24th & 61st and 79th formed
the rear guard of the army in this direction - at ½ past 5 P.M.
an alarm that the enemy were advancing in force retired
towards Sobral as we left the village the Enemy entered it
and took three of our men prisoners. this day my mare
was taken my life from eating wheat. my servant also died
on the road but my servant had address enough to procure
another; the ground on which we marched from the heavy

Cpl. Buckingham. Amputation both Legs.

was a perfect bog, knee deep. This night we remained under arms, continued rain.

12th Marched to a small village on our right, at Noon moved to a convent ~~on the road~~ in the rear of Sobral, at 3 P.M. the enemy advanced in ~~two~~ strong columns, some skirmishing between the light troops; at 6 P.M. the enemy again retreated, we attend to the convent with orders to be in constant readiness to turn out — lay undisturbed the whole night. 13th at 5 A.M. removed to a small village a quarter of a mile nearer the grand redoubt on the hill of Sobral saw the enemy the whole day on the right of Sobral. 14th at 1 P.M. ordered to fall in, the men had been the whole morning employed pulling down walls that covered the enemy's approach; we marched towards a position rather nearer Sobral, on the way a Corporal Buckingham had both knees fractured by a cannon shot, a few yards in my rear; after the skirmish which was pretty severe, and in which the 71st & 5/60th were chiefly engaged, the enemy retired, we now proceeded to amputate the legs of the Corporal, the operations had not been long performed when an order arrived to remove all sick and wounded to the rear; I was directed to superintend this removal. at 8 o'clock P.M. moved off with the wounded on Bullock cars, passed the large redoubt and followed the road to Bucellas two leagues, a more tempestuous night or worse road passed seldom passed at about 4 o'clock A.M. of the 15th reached Bucellas, and delivered over my charge, having first refreshed the Corporals stump; the poor fellows had suffered most severely during the thunder, lightning, rain and motion having left them bare, the suffering of this

Three lines were extended from the heights of Alhandra, on the summit of which were several redoubts, some Gun-boats on the Tagus flanked this important point, on the left of Alhandra was the pass of Vialtao.

Three lines extended from the heights of Alhandra on the summit of which were several redoubts, some gun boats on the Tagus flanked this important point, on the left of Alhandra was the pass of Vialtao here was formidable redoubt the ground between the two is impassable at first sight but gradual between the pass and the main redoubt at Aromedo staked and fortified made of the right of the position. The high road passed to Lisbon from Sobral passes the redoubt. On the left of the redoubt the high ground of Bebreira but much lower than the redoubt itself, and stretching to Pantaneira lofty hills on the left of the position behind the Torres Vedras.

2. Sir Rowland Hill held the right
2. Pack and the Light Division met at the pass and the heights of Aruda.
Picton occupied the redoubt
1st Sir B. Spencer at Bebreira & Sol to Buy
3rd Portuguese Division from Pantaneira
4th
Gen Campbell holds the extreme left
2d Mortier is extent 70.000 - of which 35000 were British - but in 25 000 deducted to line

man and the other wounded from the roughness of the road, yet never quite their cries during the whole march, and, regardless of they expired by the most horrible death. Rotherham and his companions as soon as it was day light were placed in Spring waggons to proceed to Lisbon; this Corporal recovered and follows his trade as a weaver, near Leicester. I was returned towards the Army, on my arrival at the great redoubt I learnt that the Division had retreated, and that the whole army was now in their position on the Lines of Torres Vedras of which this redoubt formed the centre, and from which was extended of the Tagus on the right and the Sea on the left forming the flanks of this fine line of defence. I pitched my tent at a Quinta about ½ mile on the left, under the hill on which the redoubt stood. 16th At 4 A.M. under arms baggage packed and ready to move; during the whole of the period we were in the lines, this was our daily custom to guard against surprise, suspecting every day the enemy would attack the position in some point. At 1 P.M. we moved to a small and wretched village, one mile from and immediately under the great redoubt, (Val do Bois) here we remained whilst the army were in the lines, altho our cantonments were bad, we happened to be stationed in the high road, so we had daily the opportunity of seeing the Commander in chief riding up to the redoubt, from where the best view of the enemy was to be obtained. Every means was used to strengthen our grounds, the roads in front of the position were broken up, and the foot paths rendered impassable, bomb works were

thrown up for the Artillery; and the light Infantry sentinels were secured either by breastworks or wine casks filled with stones, to allow them hold their grounds as long as possible with ~~as~~ little loss to themselves and ~~as~~ annoyance to the enemy, and give time to the line to form, if the attack was sudden. Our sentinels and French sentinels were in some places but a few hundred yards from each other, in some men scarcely; the movements of these parties were easily and constantly seen. We were regularly supplied with our Rations, and able to obtain any thing from Lisbon, ~~being so short~~ ~~the fortune~~

On the 15th November one Month from our taking up this famed position, the enemy having minutely examined every point of attack, and finding it impregnable, determined on a retreat; at Night fall their fires were observed to be unusually large, which led us to imagine some movement, and at day break it was found they had retreated.

Nov. 16th at ½ past 4 A.M: we marched from Baldados joined the rest of the Division, and proceeded thro' Sobral, the Aqueduct of which was on fire, being left burning by the French; we passed the spot of a large French bivouac, whereon were salted by thousands of flies, for men at this late period of the year the filth and dirt of a French Camp would provide these insects. We halted at Alenquer 4 Leagues. we remained in this Town the 17th it had been for a long time the Head Quarters of the French Army, but exhibited a most wretched appearance, from the depredations, few houses were exempt from the dead bodies of French Soldiers, or sick unable to move

who were left to their fate; if they were discovered by the Portuguese that fate may be easily guessed at – we were quartered in a Convent where still a few Nuns remained: the Cavalry and Artillery passed thro' the enemy were pursued by the Light Division. On the 18th we marched thro' Villa Nova (we mounted the high road from Lisbon to Santarem) thro' Azambuja, to Cortaxa 4½ S: here we found many dead in the houses, wells and some men in the wine casks, perhaps there were thrown in by their comrades to spoil the water and wine. 19th at 6 A.M. we marched on the road to Santarem, the general opinion was, that we were about to attack the enemy, who had taken up a position on the opposite side of the Rio Major in front of Santarem; on our march the 2d Portuguese Regiment in the 3rd Brigade were playing their bagpipes as customary before an action, and much to the amusement of our men who were pull'd by them. The Rio Major on the opposite bank of which the enemy were posted, here divides into many streams running thro' a low marshy spot of ground, the whole of these streams are passed by a long Causeway and bridges perfectly straight and commanded on each side by hills, that occupied by the French very strong, being the commencement of the hill on which Santarem stands, overlooking all the surrounding country. We passed balls and marched by the Hill that commanded our side of the Causeway skirmishing on our right of the Lisbon all in anxious expectation of receiving orders to storm it. Our Brigade remained on this Hill all night ~~with our Brigade~~ Genl R Common, a Most

Novr 1810 -
terrible storm came on from the South west with heavy rain; indeed in a more Settled night hours never Passed out. the ground was so slippery from the rain the men could scarcely keep their feet - during the night we were moved to the lee side of the Hill - the guns were drawn into position by the men lighted by torches -
20th Remained the whole day on the Hill, we saw the light division advance and skirmish with the Enemy; in the Evening our Brigade was relieved and we marched to Cortaxo; after such a bad night and such a watched bivouac we were equally surprised to find our Mess mate Wylde had provided a good fire and something to eat in our quarters - Ensn Baby Andrews, with Wylde & my self formed our mess during our stay at Cortaxo that was occupied by the Head Quarters, the Brigade of Guards and our Brigade -
Nov. 24th Sent in charge of sick to Villa Nova, returned the same Evening - 29th Surgn Wylde went sick to Lisbon, I had therefore Medical Charge of the Regiment Col. Lake with Lieutenant Fraser the complained of not quit recd till I departed from Cortaxo. I suffered greatly from its my fresh kept me up, being in charge of the Regt. I felt not like to quit it -

Whilst at Cortaxo our Drum Major and some of the Guards and to hold prayer meetings and bible readings in an old House that they had cleared for the purpose. This was not pleasing to the authorities of our Division and the Quarter Master General order the house to be occupied by troops. The Parties thought themselves aggrieved and wrote to Lord Wellington and the following Letter was the consequence – Cortaxo Feb 6th 1811 –

The meeting of Soldiers in their Cantonment to sing Psalms or hear a Sermon preached by one of their comrades, is in the abstract, perfectly innocent and it is a better way of spending their time than many others to which they are addicted. but it may become otherwise, and yet till the above has made some progress, the Commanding Officer would have no knowledge of it nor could he interfere. Even at last his interference must be guided by discretion, otherwise he will do more harm than good, and it can in no case be so effectual as that of a respectable clergyman –

1811 January 24th The Marquis Romana died a great loss to the cause.

We amused ourselves hunting dogs on the plains; our quarters were well supplied with every thing from Lisbon, but very dear, a Dollar for a bottle of Porter. but the French were in great distress at Santarem, so much so that they were expected to break up for a long time.

Feb: 22 Wm Cole died. March 3rd went to Villa Nova with sick. about this time heard that Napoleon had a Son born to him by Marie Louise of Austria. the French fired a grand Salute on the occasion. this information was transmitted by Lord Wellington to the Duke d'Elchingen.

March 5th Many reports of the French being about to retreat; our reinforcements from England arrived. this night a large fire observed in Santarem.

6th This morn found the Enemy had retreated, they had stuffed the figure of a man with straw, that was placed on the causeway as a sentinel, to deceive our Sentry. the advanced guard pushed towards Golegon. In Santarem we found some guns, the Enemy had abandoned. the Convent of St Plas a had been burnt, this was the light we observed the previous night. the Town itself not so much injured as

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S OPINIONS IN 1811 OF A FRENCH INVASION.—(*From Maxwell's Life of Wellington.*)—Lord Wellington's despatch to Lord Liverpool, dated March 14, 1811, contained the following passage:—"I am concerned to be obliged to add to this account that the conduct of the French throughout this retreat has been marked by a barbarity seldom equalled, and never surpassed. They have burnt every town and village through which they have passed; the bishop's palace, and the town of Leyria, in which General Drouet had had his head-quarters, shared the same fate. This is the mode in which the promises have been performed, and the assurances have been fulfilled, which were held out in the proclamation of the French commander-in-chief, in which he told the inhabitants of Portugal that he was not come to make war upon them, but with a powerful army of 110,000 men to drive the English into the sea. It is to be hoped that the example of what has occurred in this country will teach the people of this and other nations what value they ought to place on such promises and assurances, and that there is no security for life, or for anything which makes life valuable, except in decided resistance to the enemy. From what I have seen of the objects of the French Government, and the sacrifices they make to accomplish them, I have no doubt that if the British army were for any season to withdraw from the Peninsula, and the French Government were relieved from the pressure of military operations on the continent, they would incur all risk to land an army in his Majesty's dominions. Then would commence an expensive contest; then would his Majesty's subjects discover what are the miseries of war, of which, by the blessing of God, they have hitherto had no knowledge; and the cultivation, the beauty, and prosperity of the country, and the virtue and happiness of its inhabitants, would be destroyed, whatever might be the result of the military operations. God forbid that I should be a witness, much less an actor in the scene; and I only hope that the King's Government will consider well what I have above stated to your Lordship."

1811 March — 8th — — altho' I lay out under a tree, in a rainy night.

you might have conjectured. This night I succeeded my after March 7th Passed Golegan that appeared pretty well sacked, many of the houses ~~not~~ destroyed; many French dead, and sick we found here. The Enemies rear-guard had quitted it this morning, we halted some time, for orders and then proceeded to Atalaia; by a large tree that the Enemy had felled so as to block up a bridge we were delayed some time, until it was sawn through — Atalaia was in a most wretched filthy state, and greatly destroyed by the Enemy.

8th Passed through Thomar, this City was full of inhabitants, they were supposed to be greatly in the French interest, and had not quitted their homes, as directed on the advance of the Enemy; but from the Starvation, Poverty and Wretchedness they exhibited they did not seem to have benefitted much by their fellow acquaintance — the Town generally was entire. This Day the 16th Light Dragoons attached to our division took fourteen Prisoners. The main body of our Army took the road to Leiria. Our Brigade and the 16th Light Dg. the mountain road to Espinal on the night of the main body — very heavy rain this day — 9th Marched and halted in a small Valley the Enemy had just left

March 10th. Marched at 6 A.M. at Coos found Regnieri's corps had halted at Espinal the Brigade drawn out, in the Rear we retired to Grand Rear Figueras Las Senjas one mile to the rear, since leaving Thomar we passed the following villages. Venda de Serra 1 League Venda de Montes 1 League Venda de Figueras 1 L. Venda des Mainhas to Espinal 1 League - every village not only in the Mountains but in the roads that the Army has passed was plundered and many of the latter entirely destroyed - nearly all the furniture taken from the houses with the Doors & Shutters for firing - many of the peasants we found Mutilated and Mutilated - others dead apparently from Starvation - the misery of these inhabitants was past all belief - 11th we advanced to our position and remained all day under arms; in the Rear retired as before - heavy rain. 12th as yesterday Went to Cumera a small village not so much plundered - found a man fainting - we heard the Head Quarters were at Pombal - 13th Halted - March 14th Soon after day-break a heavy firing of Musketry and Artillery commenced on our left towards Redinhas

the Moon was very foggy - at past 9 A.M. we advanced at ½ past 10 - the firing ceased, hearing the French drums beat. General Nightingale ordered our Brigade back - at 2 P.M. the Enemy retreated at 2 P.M. that they left their dispersed Ruins fires &c. we advanced thro' Espinal, here was a good deal of corn left by the French. The Enemies position at Redinhas had been carried in the Night by General Campbell's division, this caused the sudden retreat of Figueras corps in our front - we bivouacked on the other side of Espinal

15th March unfortunately this Morning was so foggy we could not advance before 8 O'clock A.M. we passed Primado del Carro, halted ½ League beyond, when the unfortunate numbers of Horses that the French had hamstrung or stabbed, and found a great deal of baggage - the 2nd Division now passed us and the 3rd Division with Cavalry and Dragoons - at 4 P.M. we advanced again at 20 minutes to 5 P.M. a heavy firing in our front commenced. it continued till dark, the Enemy were driven from their encampment in front of Fos d'Arouce, situated on the river Cera over which is a bridge, on the

advance of the Light Division, they made
out little resistance, many threw away their
arms, that lay scattered over their encampment
sick & wounded were left and much equipage
destroyed - the confusion was so great that those
who first passed the bridge fired on their own
men who followed many were thus killed. the
bridge was blown up after passed many were lost in trying
to ford the river - the Colours of the French 39th
Infantry was taken - the 25th French Lt Infantry
the old Verdun garrison suffered much - on the on this occasion something
falling of the water, an Eagle was found in the
River. Had our Army but been delayed by the
fog in the morn it is supposed they would
have found a much more serious affair
to the French - the Appearance of this action was
very fine, as it became dark the flashes of the
Musketry & rattling were very distinct; and the
echo it being very woody and hilly, grand -
at 5 past 6 PM all firing ceased - our light
Infantry lost two men and the 60th R.R. that
was attached to us lost some men and a very good
intelligent officer, a great favourite, Lt Sowalsky -
we encamped on the Enemies ground - by Once this
night strange what I was in from during so an accident
but fortunately escaped it -

16th Remained on the same ground. The peasants were busily employed picking up the French Muskets stripping the bodies & taking the dress from the Carriages left on the field.
17th Marched and forded the Ceira one league on our right - this day we found four peasants murdered & shockingly mangled - the Division halted in a wood one league and a half in advance of the River - 18th The Division marched at ¼ before 8 A.M. over a very mountainous country halted at the top of a high Serra, near St Ciquina at 3 P.M. from whence we had a distinct view of the Serras de Bouraco & Ritella we could also see a large part of the French army retreating along the high road by Sherta, covering a large extent of ground - the whole formed a superb view - 19th The Brigade marched at 2 P.M. - passed the Alva at Sarzedas at 7 P.M. we were much obstructed in the ford by the Artillery, we did not arrive at our Bivouac till 11 P.M. - rain and bad ground - I was fortunate enough to get the only tree near our ground to light a fire by - many prisoners taken this day by the Cavalry & Light Division 20th Halted

1811
March 25 To this state and
Nothing extracts
we left Torres Novas Camp

March 1811

25th We moved to a better ground, about one Mile. This day good luck brought a pig a very great catch as we had outrun our supplies This was called Torres Novas Camp; being obliged to wait for the Commissariat we halted till the 25th and entered the high road at Bendo de Batte halted at Villa Franca near Galizes, it has a fine Convent that held the Brigade - 26th St Pinhanços 4 L. 27 Halted we were able to buy bread and fine Estrella Cheese equal in superior to any Bath Cheese - 28th March at 8 A.M. passed St Payo thro' Navais, where we saw good Rewards Brigade, to Habernos on the right of the high road up in the Mountains, here my Horse fell down, broke his knee - 29th Marched thro' Villa Cuta 1 L. Cortiço 1 L Colmeiro 1 L here the Division joined and halted four hours - the Regt marched to Galisteu 1 as 1/2 L: this place was but little injured 30th Halted 31st Marched thro' Lapicera 1 League crossed the Mondego by Ponte Ladrão thro' Barasal 1 L. Mansal de Chão 1/2 where the rest of the Brigade halted to Basa Coval L. April 1st March at 4 P.M. to Alhanca 1 Mile

1811
April 2 to Fuxada. left the Almeida road on the left and turned to the right hand Castelhanca and halted at Porto Delhia the Brigade halted at Muselha - Porto Delhia is on the Coa: it has a good ford - here by accident the Regt. broke three houses - here marched the day 7 leagues - 3rd by mistake the Regt. did not march till 4 P.M. to Sodeira where it followed the Brigade, we arrived at Sabugal at 4 A.M. on the 4th April here we found the Light Division who had halted after their affair of the preceding day - we had a warlike wet & foggy march at 8 A.M. we marched to Lumite St Barthe lemeu one mile to the rear where we joined the Brigade 5th Crossed the Ford of Sabugal - passed the field of the late action - Numbers of naked unburied bodies - this day lost my watch and seals - we halted at Villa Roa 4 leagues 6th to Vale de S. 7th to Rablosa 8 Halted 9th Marched to Alda de fronte 7 leagues - this day we had Snow and rain, it was very cold - here we halted for some time. Lord Wellington now encamped round Almeida, to cut off Soult's 27th April. Was learned that the Enemy heavy collected

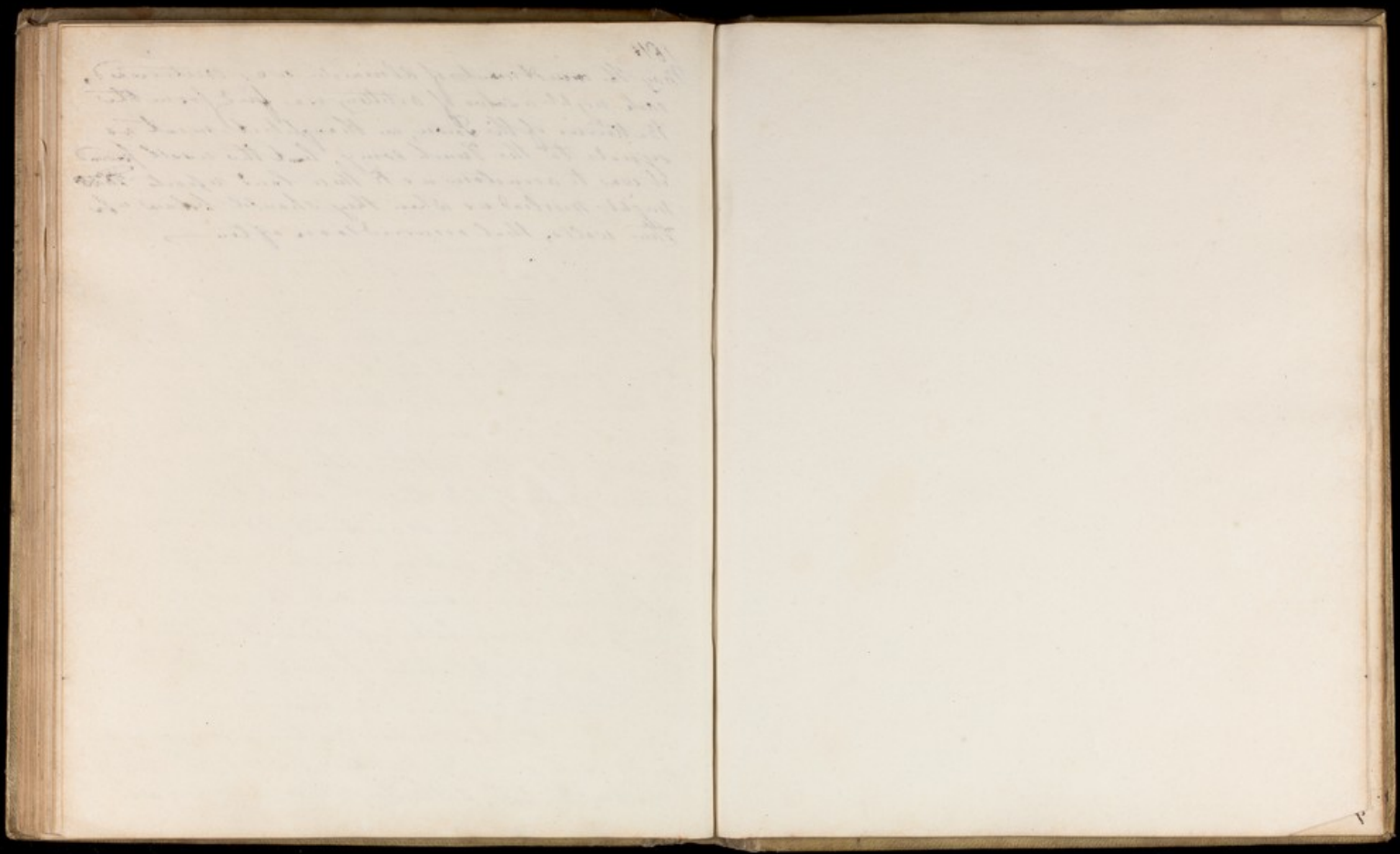
were marching down under ~~Carpenter~~ to raise
the investment of Almeida – Ordered to be
in readiness to move at a moments notice –
28th The Brigade marched 7 P.M. – I proceeded
to the rear with Lieut Stack in the last
stage of fever and many other sick – halted
this night at Sobral de Carten hera 6 L.
29th continued my route to Sobral de Serrano 3½ L.
situated at the top of a very steep mountain
in marching to Cartenheira passed the Coa at
Ponte de Sagueiras where there is a good
bridge but bad road. it is 1½ L from aldea
de ponte and a little more than 2 from
Cartenheira – 30th Left Sobral de Serra
passed the Mondego at Ponte de Lacho and
arrived at Celorico 2 L. at 10 P.M. met Barton
May 1st Colonel Kelly and Lt Ireland just
arrived from England were here – I left the
Stack much better and on the 4th started to
join my Regt. slept at Sobral de Serra –
5th arrived at Cartenheira heard the fighting at
Fuentes d'Onoro met many wounded –
6th Passed the Coa at Castell Bom – heard that
Lt Ireland was killed and Captain Andrews taken
prisoner – halted at San Pedro 6 L. then

village the French had nearly destroyed for fuel when they besieged Almeida in 1810. It is the League from that Portuguese Formosa, here I joined my Corps in advance the Week in the position of Fuentes d'Onoro where I was ordered to do duty in the Hospital there established – 8th Inst. to Fuentes d'Onoro where the action had been fought on the 5th. our sentries and those of the Enemies were still quite close to each other. Our loss in this affair was about 1000 Men the 2d Div. lost 2 Offrs & 38 Men the Enemy not having been able to force our position, was to raise the siege of Almeida decidedly lost the battle, altho' they remained on their ground till the 7th when they broke up and retreated towards Ciudad Rodrigo – the Corps of Don Julian Sanchez – captured many of the Men in Wounded and Stragglers –

May 8th Our Army broke up from its position with bands playing & Colours flying and returned nearly to their former cantonments to this was the last action Moreno commanded in his early career he had been called the "Spoiled Child of Victory" – Lord Wellington completely foiled him.

1854

May. The ~~[illegible]~~ of Almaida was continued, each night a salvo of artillery was fired from the Batteries of the Town, in Champlitt's Amount as signals to the French army, but the result proved it was to accustom us to these hard reports ~~[illegible]~~ might mislead us when they should be down upon the walls, that occurred soon after —



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Recovery from fever may be greatly accel=
=erated and the danger of a relapse lessened, by
carefully swathing the body with flannel. Its good
effects are to be attributed to the support and equable
temperature it affords the body, and the preservation
and restoration of the functions of the skin. This
plan has been found extremely beneficial in cases
of Dysentery, acting in some cases almost as a
charm.

In Mortification of the feet flannel dipped in Spirits of wine, to be applied during the day, and a cataplasm of linseed and grounds of stale beer, smearing the surface with lard, to be employed warm as a night dressing.

In Mortification of the buttocks, with attendant bed-ridden patients, an application of Spirits of Wine lowered by water, according to the sensibility of the part, which is afterwards to be covered with the following dressing.

℞ Ung. Basil. fiiss
Cerat. Lithary. & Resinæ āā ℥iv.
Bals. Terebinth ℥ij M.

to be spread thick on linen, and it will be found sufficiently adhesive to stay on the part without the aid of bandages.

Crawthor

Scrofulous Ulcers, treated by a strong and sometimes a saturated solution of Sulphat of Zinc, have improved greatly and quickly healed. it is recommended by Mr Wey Leeds. Mr Somerville Stafford.

Dysentery has been most successfully treated in the Military Hospitals in the Peninsula by given ½ grain of the Hydrarg. Submuriat. and one grain of Pulv. Opiat. every hour till the gums are affected which generally takes place in 24 hours. mild purgatives in slighter cases and inunctions of Mercury in Severe

The Solutions of Hyoscyamus, or Belladonna have the effect of dilating the pupil of the eye - and are recommended to be applied before the operation for depression - and also in contractions of the pupil, accompanied by an adhesion of the iris to the capsule.

Wishart E. M. J. Jan. 3 '13

℞ Extract. Hyoscyami ʒj
Aq: Distillata — ℥j M. fit Solutio —

Dr Fenwick strongly recommends Oil of Turpentine in cases of Tænia (Tape worm) it may be taken without any more inconvenience than gin, in doses of half an ounce to two ounces, and often expels many yards of dead Tænia in a few hours after its exhibition.

Dr Stanger in the Medico Chirurgical Transactions of 1829 has detailed a case of obstinate cough cured by three grains of Sulphate of Iron twice a day, with Myrrh and Carbonate of Potash, after other remedies had been tried in vain.

The same cured in case of Mr Ball and Mr Watt with success.

On Bleeding in Dysentery. It is often necessary to bleed the Soldier in the Peninsular twice or thrice to the extent of 100 ounces in the course of the inflamatory stage of Dysentery and it is an undoubted fact that the patient is not so much reduced by losing twelve ounces of blood from the Arm as he will be by losing two ounces, by the anus — A determined continuance in this mode of practice has been found most beneficial the head-ach, redness of the eyes pain in the bowels, and bloody stools ceasing —
In cases of Diarrhoea bleeding is scarcely necessary if the patient be not of a very plethoric habit —

If Purging or tormina still continue, or if the patient have head-ach or any other symptoms of general fever, no time must be lost in recurring to the lancet, and we must not be deterred by the low state of the Pulse, it is the removal of pain and purging that ~~must~~ is required; and from successful experience in some hundreds of cases, I say confidently, by such means we may always succeed, I have frequently taken from forty to fifty or sixty ounces of Blood in a couple of hours with advantage Vide Whyte's Letter to the Duke of York 1799
Nor are we to be discouraged from bleeding in the beginning by the low quick pulse as we frequently find the pulse rise as the blood flows from the vein — Vide Dr. D. Monro —

Intermittent Fever. Dr Irwin in his observations on the Diseases of Sicily observes that in cases where cinchona has no effect the sulphate of zinc given in doses of a grain and an half every two hours during the intermission has especially succeeded and in other cases the solution of arsenic. If either remedy did not effect he seldom continued the use of them above two paroxysms.

In the alleviation which takes place behind the ears of Children when the solution of lead does not succeed the same author has used to advantage a solution of borax in the proportion of half a grain to an ounce of water "with small doses of medicine"

Dzondi, the above author, recommends the application of refrigerant lotions to the skin in this disease especially weak solutions of the acetate of lead in "gummacous powder" equal parts of the liq. ammon. acetatis and water is of great use also"

JAMES GOODALL ELKINGTON.

Born October 2nd.1784. - Died October 3rd.1853

Record of Service

Hospital Mate 8th.August 1807 to 6th.July 1808
Assistant Surgeon 24th.Regiment 7th.July 1808 to 10th.March 1813.
Surgeon 2nd.Bn.30th.Regiment 11th.March 1813 to 24th.June 1817.
Half Pay 30th.Regt.25th.June 1817 to 12th.July 1821
Surgeon 1st.Bn.1st.Royals 12th.July 1821 to 10th.September 1828.
Surgeon 17th.Lancers 11th.September 1828 to 4th.March 1841.
Staff Surgeon Royal Hibernian Military School 5th.March 1841 to 3rd.October 1853.

War Services

Capture of Madeira 1807.
Peninsular from April 1809 to November 1812.
Battle of Talavera; left prisoner in charge of wounded, released in 1810 & rejoined the Army in Portugal on its retreat from Busaco.Present in the lines of Torres Vedras;battle of Fuentes d'Onor; sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo & Badajoz; battle of Salamanca & capture of Madrid; and during siege of Burgos in charge of Hospital. On retreat of Army again left prisoner with the wounded.
Served in the Campaign in Holland 1814,and also in the Campaign of 1815,including Quatre Bras, Waterloo,and the capture of Paris.

Recd of Service
J. G. Elkington

- Return of service of J. G. Ellington.

Full Pay as Hospital Mate, for general service from 8th Aug.t 1807 to 6th July 1808.
Do - - Asst. Surgeon, 2d Regiment of Infantry. 7th July 1808 to 11 March 1813.
Do - - Surgeon, 2nd Bn 27th Regt. from 11th March 1813 to 24th June 1817, when this Battalion was reduced.
On Half Pay of the 30th Regt. from 25th June 1817 to 18th July 1821.
Full Pay as Surgeon, Royal Regiment, of Infantry 18th July 1821.
(Completed Ten Years service on Full Pay 27th Aug.t 1821)
to the 10th September 1828.-
Appointed Surgeon 17th Lancers 11th September 1828.
(Completed Twenty Years service on Full Pay 27th Aug.t 1831)
(Completed Twenty five Years Service, on Full Pay 27th Aug.t 1836.)
Elected Surgeon of the Royal Hibernian Military School by the unanimous vote of the Governors and the appointment being confirmed by the Authorities Gazetted as Surgeon to the Institution 5th March 1841.
(Completed Thirty Years Full Pay service 27th Aug.t 1841)
Completed Thirty Years Full Pay service 27th Aug.t 1841