

Typescript journal, 1800-1826

Publication/Creation

1800-1826

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/pd4kmze2>

License and attribution

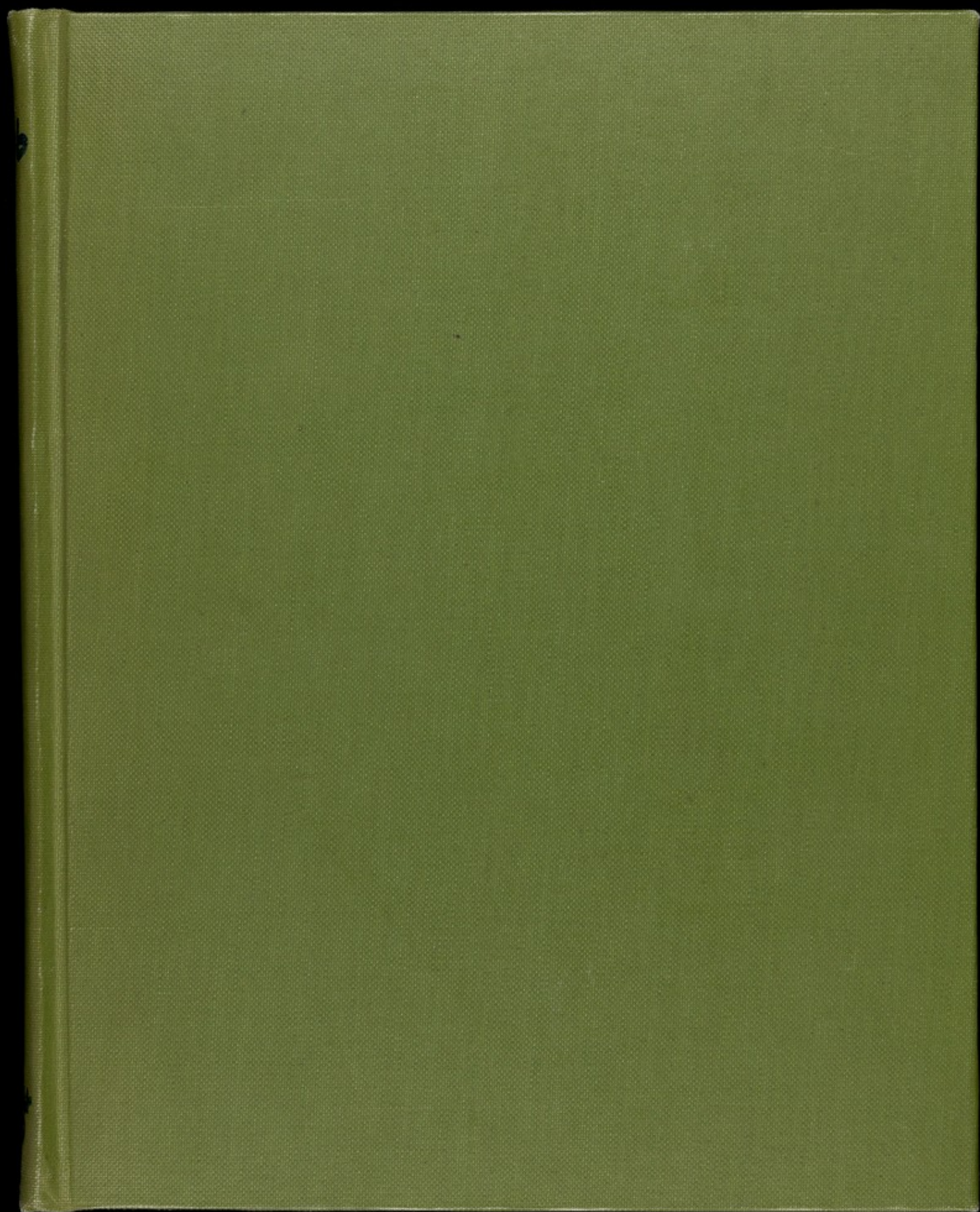
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



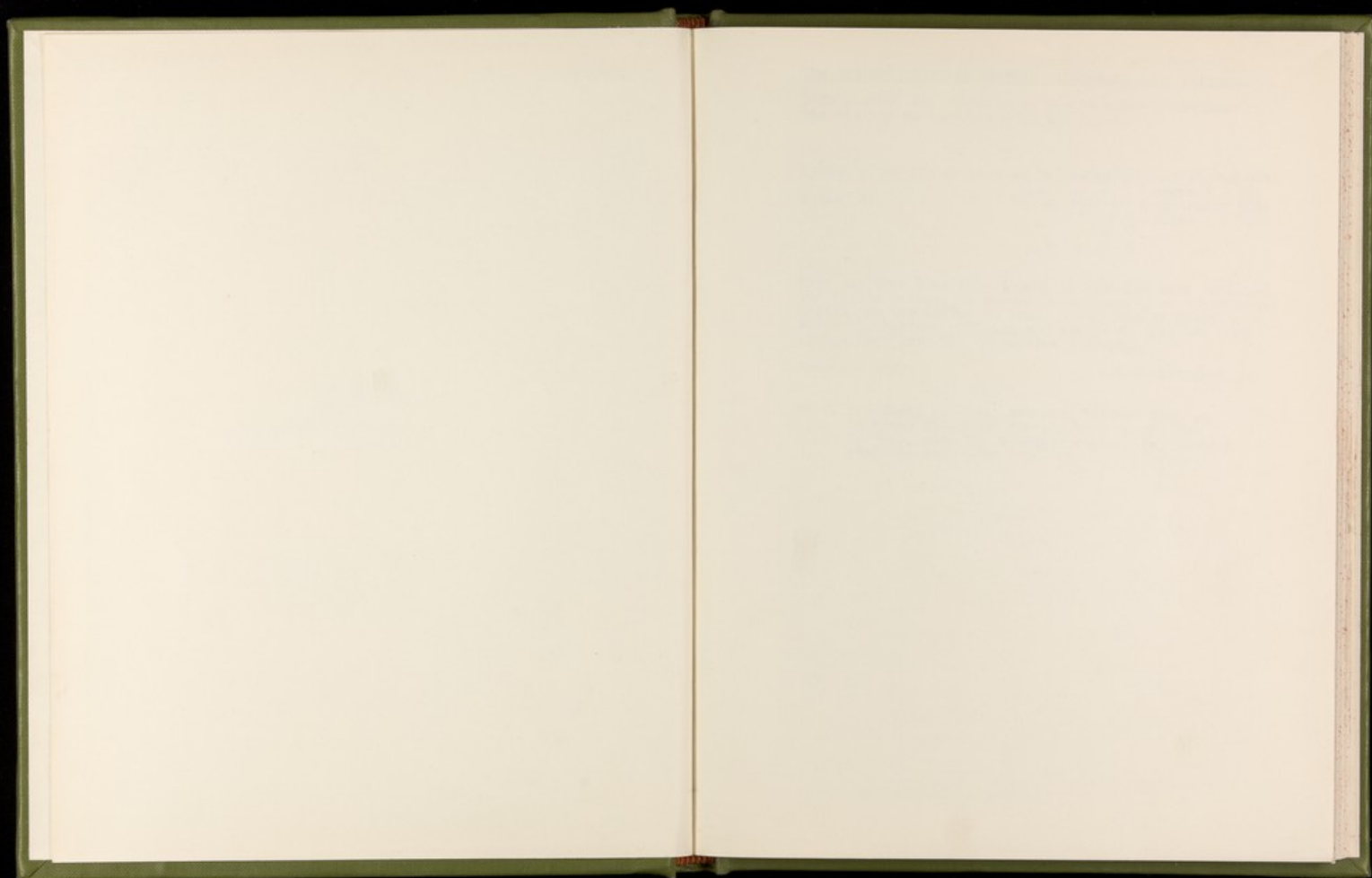
~~184~~

~~256~~

R.A.M.C. HISTORICAL MUSEUM
MUNIMENT ROOM,
R.A.M. COLLEGE,
HILLBANK, S.W.I.

R.A.M.C. HISTORICAL MUSEUM
MUNIMENT ROOM,
R.A.M. COLLEGE,
HILLBANK, S.W.I.

R.A.M.C. 336/6
(see also file)



555

This Journal was compiled by him in after years from the diaries he kept while in the Field.

Volume I. of the Journal 29 September 1800 to 10 May 1811

Volume II. " " " 11 May 1811 to 19 February 1826 pages 1 - 38.
pages 1 - 56.

This has been hurriedly typed; it contains many spelling and typing errors. It should be retyped by an experienced typist who has access to large scale maps of Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium and France so that the many places mentioned may be correctly spelt.

February 1967.

A. F. H. Elkington.

NOTE. The field diaries, covering October 1805 to 14 March 1814 have already been typed. The Journal, covering a longer period, is, in many respects much more detailed.

JAMES GOODALL ELKINGTON.

Born October 2nd, 1784.- Died October 3rd, 1853.
 On the 10th of October 1853, James Goodall Elkington, Esq., of the City of London, died at his residence, 10, St. James's Street, London, W. He was 69 years of age.

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 Regiment 25th June 1817 to
 12th July 1821.
 Surgeon 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,
 Dublin 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 and rejoined the Army
 in Portugal on its retreat from Busaco. Present
 in the lines of Torres Vedras; battle of Puentes
 d'Onor; siege of Ciudad Rodrigo & Badajoz;
 battle of Salamanca & capture of Madrid; and
 during the 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.
 Brown of the 30th Regiment, who was killed in
 the army, was a friend of Mr. Elkington's.
 town. Falls and Mr. Elkington were at the same
 7 September 1807, leaving a letter order to be sent forward
 without one, and to be sent forward through
 Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, for foreign service.
 2 September 1807, arrived at Cork from Mr. Elkington and left
 town for Portsmouth, where Mr. Elkington, Deputy Surgeon, was
 was attached to the staff, and who was of great service
 to me, being an old hospitalier.
 2 September 1807, arrived at Portsmouth, reported on the
 the Board and to Mr. Elkington, both of whom in a short
 Street, purchased uniform etc.

On the 25th September 1830 I was apprenticed and remained until the 14th October 1835, when I left Bath for London, to attend the Hospital. I arrived in London on the 15th, and remained for two days at Anderson Coffee House, Fleet Street, then took lodgings with Mr. B. Godfrey, also of Bath, near Bartholomew Close. During my studies I attended St. Bartholomew's Hospital as pupil and dresser to Sir J. Earle; the lectures of Surgery and Anatomy of Mr. Abernethy; dissections and demonstrations by Mr. Lawrence; chemistry by Dr Edwards, medicine by Dr. Dewees, and Roberts. Comparative Anatomy by Mr. Macartney, and lectures on medicine and the practice of the Finsbury Dispensary under Dr. John Reid and midwifery by Dr. Thynne.

3 May 1836. I left London for Bath during the summer.

30 July 1836. Went with G. Mill to Sherbourne and spent a very pleasant day or two at Lord Digby's.

5 August 1836. I returned to London to continue my studies, took lodgings in Southampton Row, Holborn, where I continued until I left London for good.

19 October 1836. 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.

15 November 1836. Having arranged everything, I returned to London to resume my studies, which I attended strictly till 15 January 1837. I passed my examination at the College of Surgeons and became a member. Fees £16.17.8. I was for a length of time uncertain as to whether 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.

24 June 1837. My sister Mary married to Coleman Gill.

7 August 1837. I passed the necessary medical examination at Berkeley Street, before the Medical Board, and received my warrant as Hospital Mate, dated 8th August and on the 26th received orders to assist the Apothecary at Chelsea. During my attendance at St. Bartholomew's my chief acquaintances were, B. Godfrey of Bath, T. Fergus of Canada, Woolwich, afterwards in the Horse Artillery. Cash also in the army. Brown of the 50th Regiment. Collier, Staff. Cooper also in the army, as also Stamford, 29th Reg. Parker settled in town. Paine son of Sir James Grove, nephew of Mr. Long.

7 September 1837. Received a sudden order to report myself without the least momentary delay to General Beresford through Deputy Inspector McGregor at Portsmouth, for foreign service.

8 September 1837. Received my pass from Mr. Window and left town for Portsmouth, to meet Mr. Emerson, Deputy Purveyor, who was attached to the same Staff, and who was of great service to me, being an old campaigner.

9 September 1837. Arrived at Portsmouth, reported myself to the Board and to Dr. McGregor, took lodgings in 40 Thomas Street, purchased uniform etc.

19 September 1807. 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.

20 September 1807. 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 copper bottomed transport, the Cora 168, now Master. The Medical staff were all on board consisting of Deputy Inspector Rogers, Dr Morewood, Physician. Major Carrol, Staff Surgeon. Matthew Emerson, Deputy Purveyor. Jno. Lewis, Apothecary. J.C. Elkington and R. Morrison, Mates. The wind continuing westerly we could not sail.

29 September 1807. Wind S.E. Weighed anchor at 8 a.m. under convoy of the Redbreast Brig, with a fleet of transports, having the 34th Regiment and volunteers for regiments in Ireland. At 9 p.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.

1 October 1807. 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.

15 October 1807. Wind S.E. at 2 p.m. Sailed but the wind falling, 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.

16 October 1807. At 9 a.m. came in sight of the convoy off Furbeck Isle returning. At 5 p.m. again cast anchor in Yarmouth Roads. A fresh convoy arrived, the Decade Frigate.

20 October 1807. Wind E. at 8 a.m. the convoy once more sailed under convoy of the Decade, 40 sail.

23 October 1807. 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 4 p.m. wind again shifted and we proceeded.

24 October 1807. Wind N.E. at daylight made the Edystone lighthouse, a superb structure of stone, nearly eighty feet in height, situated on an insulated rock, about 15 miles south from Plymouth. Two buildings for the same purpose had been destroyed, one by a violent storm when 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 16 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 Lands End.

19 September 1807. 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.

20 September 1807. 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 copper bottomed transport, the Cora 168, now Master. The Medical staff were all on board consisting of Deputy Inspector Rogers, Dr Morewood, Physician. Major Carrol, Staff Surgeon. Matthew Emerson, Deputy Purveyor. Jno. Lewis, Apothecary. J.C. Elkington and R. Morrison, Mates. The wind continuing westerly we could not sail.

29 September 1807. Wind S.E. Weighed anchor at 8 a.m. under convoy of the Redbreast Brig, with a fleet of transports, having the 34th Regiment and volunteers for regiments in Ireland. At 9 p.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.

1 October 1807. 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.

15 October 1807. Wind S.E. at 2 p.m. Sailed but the wind falling, 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.

16 October 1807. At 9 a.m. came in sight of the convoy off Furbeck Isle returning. At 5 p.m. again cast anchor in Yarmouth Roads. A fresh convoy arrived, the Decade Frigate.

20 October 1807. Wind E. at 8 a.m. the convoy once more sailed under convoy of the Decade, 40 sail.

23 October 1807. 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 4 p.m. wind again shifted and we proceeded.

24 October 1807. Wind N.E. at daylight made the Edystone lighthouse, a superb structure of stone, nearly eighty feet in height, situated on an insulated rock, about 15 miles south from Plymouth. Two buildings for the same purpose had been destroyed, one by a violent storm when 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 16 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 Lands End.

25 October 1807. Wind N.E., blowing hard, a heavy swell. Mr. Emerson lost a favourite dog by the severe rolling of the ship, he fell overboard.

26 October 1807. Wind. N. Made the old head of Kinsale, 27-October-1807, -Worked-into-the-harbour beating up the whole day. At 4 p.m. took a pilot on board.

27 October 1807. Worked 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 by a small island, extremely well fortified, called Spile Island, completely commanding its entrance.

30 October 1807. 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 rendezvous here for convoy. The Military and Naval expeditions, and transports for the victualling of the Army & Navy. They have lately built a new market and are building some good streets.

31 October 1807. Went to Cork which is situated 7 miles above Cove, on the river Lee, navigable to the city itself, for vessels of a small burthen. The larger ships unload at Passage, 5 miles below Cork. Nothing can be more beautiful than the sail up the river from Cove. The river Irwell, in Suffolk is very fine at high water but not equal to this to Cork. You pass Monkstown 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. 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.

4 November 1807. Went to Glanire, a small neat village.

6 November 1807. Left Cove on a small excursion, passed Innishannon a delightfully situated village, and Kinsale, a seaport town with a good harbour and great trade, 14 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.

7 November 1807. We returned to Cove by way of Cork. We were now joined by four Irish hospital mates, Messrs McCreery, L.W. Whitestone. T. Thomas and J. Daunt.

11th Nov 1807. Went to Cork (weather extremely cold) in an open boat the thermometer 35. Called on Deputy Inspector Hogg, who informed me the expedition was countermanded, on the following day (11th) he sent me an order to return to England.

13 November 1807. The wind N.W. at 1 p.m. the Supply weighed anchor and sailed for England, in company with 10 sail of transports, having the 13th Foot on board, under convoy of the Espiegle sloop.

14 November 1807. At 5 p.m. made the Lands End, wind E. lay too all night, under the Longships lights.

15 November 1807. Blowing a gale from the east, bore off for Scilly, anchored in St. Mary's harbour.

17 November 1807. The wind moderate east, went on shore and visited the town of Saint Mary, the chief of the Scilly Isles. The town is well built, entirely of stone, and remarkably clean, the inhabitants are strong and healthy people, and 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 its hardy sailors, who, in open boats visit the coast of France in the worst weather; they also gain much by piloting, as it often occurs immense numbers of vessels take shelter in the islands harbours.

18 November 1807. At 11 a.m. sailed, made the Lizard light at 10 p.m.

19 November 1807. Blowing strong west. Made the Portland light at 12 p.m.

20 November 1807. A gale from the west, passed the Needles at 9 a.m. at 10 knots. At eleven anchored at Spithead, not a boat to be seen the whole day.

21 November 1807. 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 on one of the ships of War attached to the expedition. Went to see Dorchester Castle.

24 November 1807. Embarked on board the Centaur, 74, at Spithead. Capt. Webby, having Sir Samuel Hood's flag.

25 November 1807. Wind moderate west by south. Unmoored at 2 p.m. having General Beresford and Staff on board.

27 & 28 November 1807. Beating down Channel, anchored at 4 p.m. in Cawsand Bay, Plymouth, fired a salute. The ships of war in company, Captain 74. York 74. Intrepid 64. Comus. Africaine, Success and Shannon Frigates.

29 November 1807. The 11th Regiment Infantry embarked on board the ships of war.

30 November 1807. At 8 a.m. sailed. Wind N.W.

1 December 1807. Recalled 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, since from the coast of Britain, it was occupied by the Portuguese in 1437 and has remained ever since

11th Nov 1807. Went to Cork (weather extremely cold) in an open boat the thermometer 35. Called on Deputy Inspector Hogg, who informed me the expedition was countermanded, on the following day (11th) he sent me an order to return to England.

13 November 1807. The wind N.W. at 1 p.m. the Supply weighed anchor and sailed for England, in company with 10 sail of transports, having the 13th Foot on board, under convoy of the Espiegle sloop.

14 November 1807. At 5 p.m. made the Lands End, wind E. lay too all night, under the Longships lights.

15 November 1807. Blowing a gale from the east, bore off for Scilly, anchored in St. Mary's harbour.

17 November 1807. The wind moderate east, went on shore and visited the town of Saint Mary, the chief of the Scilly Isles. The town is well built, entirely of stone, and remarkably clean, the inhabitants are strong and healthy people, and 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 its hardy sailors, who, in open boats visit the coast of France in the worst weather; they also gain much by piloting, as it often occurs immense numbers of vessels take shelter in the islands harbours.

18 November 1807. At 11 a.m. sailed, made the Lizard light at 10 p.m.

19 November 1807. Blowing strong west. Made the Portland light at 12 p.m.

20 November 1807. A gale from the west, passed the Needles at 9 a.m. at 10 knots. At eleven anchored at Spithead, not a boat to be seen the whole day.

21 November 1807. 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 on one of the ships of War attached to the expedition. Went to see Dorchester Castle.

24 November 1807. Embarked on board the Centaur, 74, at Spithead. Capt. Webby, having Sir Samuel Hood's flag.

25 November 1807. Wind moderate west by south. Unmoored at 2 p.m. having General Beresford and Staff on board.

27 & 28 November 1807. Beating down Channel, anchored at 4 p.m. in Cawsand Bay, Plymouth, fired a salute. The ships of war in company, Captain 74. York 74. Intrepid 64. Comus. Africaine, Success and Shannon Frigates.

29 November 1807. The 11th Regiment Infantry embarked on board the ships of war.

30 November 1807. At 8 a.m. sailed. Wind N.W.

1 December 1807. Recalled 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, since from the coast of Britain, it was occupied by the Portuguese in 1437 and has remained ever since

12 November 1807. The Centaur sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, having on board the 3rd, 25th, 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.
13 November 1807. Blowing nearly a gale, put back to Cove harbour with the Convoy, moored near Spike Island.
14 November 1807. Wind moderate N.W. At 11 a.m. unmoored, with the fleet, sailed. At 6 p.m. lost a man overboard.
15 November 1807. Wind N.E. heavy swell, course S.W.
16 November 1807. Lost a second man overboard, at noon Lat. 48.
17 November 1807. At 10 a.m. Came in sight of Monte 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.
18 December 1807. The Comus Frigate came in sight. Capt. McGeochy came on board, he had left Madeira seven or eight days before, where he had been reconnoitring. The purpose of the expedition was now made known, the capture of Madina, the French, under Soult, 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 Madina. The Light Companies of the 4th Regiment were to form a Brigade under Major Farquison 25th Regt to which I was directed to be attached.
19 December 1807. At 6 a.m. the Centaur was cleared for action. The sight of a line of battleships cleared for action is magnificent, the hull heads are all removed. No trace is to be seen of the officers cabins, every impediment is removed, and the powerful battery of long 24 pounders stand out in bold relief, with Captain and party stationed round each gun ready to commence the deadly contest. A solemn silence is kept, all in anxious expectation of the word of command. At 10 a.m. with the ships of war passed the Bozen Head and came in sight of the town of Puncchal, the situation of the different ships of war being pointed out, the Centaur came to anchor with a spring on her cable at 11.30 a.m. with her broadside bearing on the Governor's 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 acceptance of the terms. The Portuguese flag was lowered and the English flag hoisted with the usual salutes. The 3rd and 11th Regiments landed and took possession of the Forts. The day was amazingly fine, and being Christmas eve at noon the bells of the numerous churches and chapels commenced ringing, which had to us a strange effect, appearing as an alarm. We now understood the 25th & 63rd Regiments were to proceed to the West Indies.
20 December 1807. Landed and slept at the Franciscan Convents, which were our quarters till the 11th January. Daunt was appointed to the 25th Regiment, the rest of the staff remained at Madina.
1808. The Island of Madina is situated about 360 miles north of Teneriffe and about 300 miles from the coast of Africa, it was occupied by the Portuguese in 1437 and has remained ever since.

4 December 1807. Lay too, off Cove, for the Convoy, having the 3rd, 25th, 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.
5 December 1807. Blowing nearly a gale, put back to Cove harbour with the Convoy, moored near Spike Island.
6 December 1807. Wind moderate N.W. At 11 a.m. unmoored, with the fleet, sailed. At 6 p.m. lost a man overboard.
7 December 1807. Wind N.E. heavy swell, course S.W.
8 December 1807. Lost a second man overboard, at noon Lat. 48.
22 December 1807. At 10 a.m. Came in sight of Monte 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.
23 December 1807. The Comus Frigate came in sight. Capt. McGeochy came on board, he had left Madeira seven or eight days before, where he had been reconnoitring. The purpose of the expedition was now made known, the capture of Madina, the French, under Soult, 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 Madina. The Light Companies of the 4th Regiment were to form a Brigade under Major Farquison 25th Regt to which I was directed to be attached.
24 December 1807. At 6 a.m. the Centaur was cleared for action. The sight of a line of battleships cleared for action is magnificent, the hull heads are all removed. No trace is to be seen of the officers cabins, every impediment is removed, and the powerful battery of long 24 pounders stand out in bold relief, with Captain and party stationed round each gun ready to commence the deadly contest. A solemn silence is kept, all in anxious expectation of the word of command. At 10 a.m. with the ships of war passed the Bozen Head and came in sight of the town of Puncchal, the situation of the different ships of war being pointed out, the Centaur came to anchor with a spring on her cable at 11.30 a.m. with her broadside bearing on the Governor's 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 acceptance of the terms. The Portuguese flag was lowered and the English flag hoisted with the usual salutes. The 3rd and 11th Regiments landed and took possession of the Forts. The day was amazingly fine, and being Christmas eve at noon the bells of the numerous churches and chapels commenced ringing, which had to us a strange effect, appearing as an alarm. We now understood the 25th & 63rd Regiments were to proceed to the West Indies.
26 December 1807. Landed and slept at the Franciscan Convents, which were our quarters till the 11th January. Daunt was appointed to the 25th Regiment, the rest of the staff remained at Madina.
1808. The Island of Madina is situated about 360 miles north of Teneriffe and about 300 miles from the coast of Africa, it was occupied by the Portuguese in 1437 and has remained ever since.

...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 continually running 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 procession was very grand and had a singular effect, many of the females not having passed the walls for forty or fifty years before, they were mostly old with one or two interesting young women.

13 February 1808. Orders 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.

3 March 1808. Received orders to establish a venereal lock hospital for the women of the island, at the factory. This measure proved/beneficial as it was humane, and completely answered the purpose intended. I continued in charge of it during my stay in the island.

20 March 1808. Removed to the Incarnation Convent, rooms having been prepared for us. Commenced a Mess. Our wine the best Madeira, forty four pounds the pipe.

27 March 1808. A violent storm, every vessel in the road obliged to cut from their cables, one vessel only lost; during the 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.

6 April 1808. A slight shock of an earthquake felt.

19 April 1808. The Albion sloop of war arrived, with dispatches for General Beresford, relative to the giving up of the island to the Portuguese again. The Prince Regent of Portugal having left Lisbon for the ? Brauns, and our army, and our army under Sir Arthur Wellesley embarking for the Peninsular in aid of its inhabitants caused this situation, alteration.

24 April 1808. The Portuguese flag was hoisted on all the forts, with the usual salutes.

26 April 1808. The Leander, the vessels of General Munda having arrived in distress with invalids of the 37th Regiment on board, I was directed to visit 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 the to Deputy Inspector Hogg that being senior mate, I should wish the charge, he kindly agreed to recommend it to General Beresford.

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 continually running 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 procession was very grand and had a singular effect, many of the females not having passed the walls for forty or fifty years before, they were mostly old with one or two interesting young women.

13 February 1808. Orders 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.

3 March 1808. Received orders to establish a venereal lock hospital for the women of the island, at the factory. This measure proved/beneficial as it was humane, and completely answered the purpose intended. I continued in charge of it during my stay in the island.

20 March 1808. Removed to the Incarnation Convent, rooms having been prepared for us. Commenced a Mess. Our wine the best Madeira, forty four pounds the pipe.

27 March 1808. A violent storm, every vessel in the road obliged to cut from their cables, one vessel only lost; during the 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.

6 April 1808. A slight shock of an earthquake felt.

19 April 1808. The Albion sloop of war arrived, with dispatches for General Beresford, relative to the giving up of the island to the Portuguese again. The Prince Regent of Portugal having left Lisbon for the ? Brauns, and our army, and our army under Sir Arthur Wellesley embarking for the Peninsular in aid of its inhabitants caused this situation, alteration.

24 April 1808. The Portuguese flag was hoisted on all the forts, with the usual salutes.

26 April 1808. The Leander, the vessels of General Munda having arrived in distress with invalids of the 37th Regiment on board, I was directed to visit 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 the to Deputy Inspector Hogg that being senior mate, I should wish the charge, he kindly agreed to recommend it to General Beresford.

27 April 1808. Directed in general orders to take charge of the
invalids of the 37th on their passage to England, embarked
immediately.
29 April 1808. Weighed anchor at 8 a.m. and sailed, wind west.
30 April 1808. Spoke the Pit 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.
11 May 1808. We got soundings in Lat. 49.
12 May 1808. A thick fog, spoke a Mounts Bay fisherman.
13 May 1808. Fog still continued. At 5.30 a.m. struck on the
Mag Rock, off the Fawl Point, coast of Devon, fired guns of
distress. At 6.30 a shore boat came off. Left the ship with
the women, children. Lieut Burns, 37th commanding and the
soldiers least able to assist themselves. Left Lt. Burns at
Mr. Sumptus, who gave me an excellent breakfast and was
extremely kind. Returned to the ship. Conducted the sick to
Kingsbridge by water; dined at Salcombe. Received great
civility from Capt. Fortlockiat.R.N. He had sailed with Cook
round the world. Arrived at Kingsbridge in the evening,
delivered the sick over to Surgeon Matthews, 3rd Regiment
in the barracks there.
14 May 1808. At 2 p.m. left Kingsbridge for Plymouth, where
I arrived in the evening and found the Leander (having been
got off the rock) had arrived. Reported myself to Deputy
Inspector Grant, called daily on General England, received
as often orders and counter orders, at length the General
procured from Admiral a convoy to the eastward and we direct-
ed round to the Thames.
27 May 1808. Sailed from Hamoaze, 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 other ports.
28 May 1808. Sailed under convoy. wind W.S.W.
29 May 1808. Very foggy.
30 May 1808. Made Portland at noon.
31 May 1808. Made the Isle of Wight. Run foul of by a Port-
uguese vessel, lost our only boat.
1 June 1808. Made Beachy Head at 9 a.m. Anchored in Dover
Harbour at 6 p.m.
2 June 1808. A pilot came on board for the river. and a Lieut.
of the Navy with a press-gang. Sailed passed the Downs.
3 June 1808. Passed Margate at 9 p.m. moored at Woolwich.
4 June 1808. Sailed early in the morning, and at 8 a.m. landed
at Blackwell, the Custom House officers very troublesome.
Reported my arrival with the detachment at York Hospital,
Chelsea. Called on Gill in the morning and returned to town
in the evening.
6 June 1808. Reported myself to the Medical Board (this day
only) by the advice of Mr. Y Enmore; delivered up my stores
and my returns concerning the invalids of the 37th Regiment
to Col. Burnet, Military Commandant at Chelsea.

27 April 1808. Directed in general orders to take charge of the
invalids of the 37th on their passage to England, embarked
immediately.
29 April 1808. Weighed anchor at 8 a.m. and sailed, wind west.
30 April 1808. Spoke the Pit 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.
11 May 1808. We got soundings in Lat. 49.
12 May 1808. A thick fog, spoke a Mounts Bay fisherman.
13 May 1808. Fog still continued. At 5.30 a.m. struck on the
Mag Rock, off the Fawl Point, coast of Devon, fired guns of
distress. At 6.30 a shore boat came off. Left the ship with
the women, children. Lieut Burns, 37th commanding and the
soldiers least able to assist themselves. Left Lt. Burns at
Mr. Sumptus, who gave me an excellent breakfast and was
extremely kind. Returned to the ship. Conducted the sick to
Kingsbridge by water; dined at Salcombe. Received great
civility from Capt. Fortlockiat.R.N. He had sailed with Cook
round the world. Arrived at Kingsbridge in the evening,
delivered the sick over to Surgeon Matthews, 3rd Regiment
in the barracks there.
14 May 1808. At 2 p.m. left Kingsbridge for Plymouth, where
I arrived in the evening and found the Leander (having been
got off the rock) had arrived. Reported myself to Deputy
Inspector Grant, called daily on General England, received
as often orders and counter orders, at length the General
procured from Admiral a convoy to the eastward and we direct-
ed round to the Thames.
27 May 1808. Sailed from Hamoaze, 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 other ports.
28 May 1808. Sailed under convoy. wind W.S.W.
29 May 1808. Very foggy.
30 May 1808. Made Portland at noon.
31 May 1808. Made the Isle of Wight. Run foul of by a Port-
uguese vessel, lost our only boat.
1 June 1808. Made Beachy Head at 9 a.m. Anchored in Dover
Harbour at 6 p.m.
2 June 1808. A pilot came on board for the river. and a Lieut.
of the Navy with a press-gang. Sailed passed the Downs.
3 June 1808. Passed Margate at 9 p.m. moored at Woolwich.
4 June 1808. Sailed early in the morning, and at 8 a.m. landed
at Blackwell, the Custom House officers very troublesome.
Reported my arrival with the detachment at York Hospital,
Chelsea. Called on Gill in the morning and returned to town
in the evening.
6 June 1808. Reported myself to the Medical Board (this day
only) by the advice of Mr. Y Enmore; delivered up my stores
and my returns concerning the invalids of the 37th Regiment
to Col. Burnet, Military Commandant at Chelsea.

24 April 1809. At 7 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 everything magnificent. The city covers the side of a hill, which slopes towards the water; it is from hence only that Lisbon is delightful. This evening the city was illuminated, (on account of the arrival of Sir Arthur Wellesley, who was appointed to the Chief Commander of the Army, Sir John Craddock being ordered home) the view of the illumination from the river was very fine.

25 April 1809. In the morning landed at Belem. The Regiment disembarked in the evening and occupied the Convent of San Domingos.

27 April 1809. I got my first billet, on a Priest, Rua-largo de Annunciao. The inns were so full of fleas that it was impossible to sleep, which, added to the noise of the innumerable 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.

29 April 1808. The Colonel received a route for Santarem. We were now all busily employed making our arrangements for going up the country. Purchased a horse for 7 solidous, which proved a serviceable beast.

1 May 1809. The Regiment marched to Villa Franca on the Tagus, 6 leagues. The weather was extremely hot, and the men not being accustomed to marching made 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. I rode my horse for the future.

2 May 1809. Marched to Azambujas, also on the Tagus, 3 L. This is but a small town.

3 May 1809. Marched to Santarem 4 L. 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 1/4 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.

5 May 1809. The Regiment received orders to be ready to march, with three days provisions, at the shortest notice. I bought a mule for 8 solidous.

18 May 1809. At noon received an order to march to Sobrira Formosa, by route. At 3 p.m. left Santarem and owing to the guide losing his way we did not reach Golegan till after midnight. The distance is 5 leagues over a perfect flat it lays very low. Golegan 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.

19 May 1809. We marched at 9 a.m. to Punnetta 3 L. situated at the confluence of the river Zizeu and the Tagus, over the former is an excellent bridge of boats. The town is large.

24 April 1809. At 7 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 everything magnificent. The city covers the side of a hill, which slopes towards the water; it is from hence only that Lisbon is delightful. This evening the city was illuminated, (on account of the arrival of Sir Arthur Wellesley, who was appointed to the Chief Commander of the Army, Sir John Craddock being ordered home) the view of the illumination from the river was very fine.

25 April 1809. In the morning landed at Belem. The Regiment disembarked in the evening and occupied the Convent of San Domingos.

27 April 1809. I got my first billet, on a Priest, Rua-largo de Annunciao. The inns were so full of fleas that it was impossible to sleep, which, added to the noise of the innumerable 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.

29 April 1808. The Colonel received a route for Santarem. We were now all busily employed making our arrangements for going up the country. Purchased a horse for 7 solidous, which proved a serviceable beast.

1 May 1809. The Regiment marched to Villa Franca on the Tagus, 6 leagues. The weather was extremely hot, and the men not being accustomed to marching made 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. I rode my horse for the future.

2 May 1809. Marched to Azambujas, also on the Tagus, 3 L. This is but a small town.

3 May 1809. Marched to Santarem 4 L. 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 1/4 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.

5 May 1809. The Regiment received orders to be ready to march, with three days provisions, at the shortest notice. I bought a mule for 8 solidous.

18 May 1809. At noon received an order to march to Sobrira Formosa, by route. At 3 p.m. left Santarem and owing to the guide losing his way we did not reach Golegan till after midnight. The distance is 5 leagues over a perfect flat it lays very low. Golegan 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.

19 May 1809. We marched at 9 a.m. to Punnetta 3 L. situated at the confluence of the river Zizeu and the Tagus, over the former is an excellent bridge of boats. The town is large.

20 May 1809. Marched from Punnetta to Villa del Rei, leaving
Abrantes on the right. The pass of St Domingo, two leagues
from Abrantes is very strong. The whole days march lay
through a wild, mountainous country, and was six long leagues,
we left many men on the road.
21 May 1809. Many of the men having remained on the road
from the fatigue of yesterday's march, we halted at Villa del
Rei, a small miserable village.
22 May 1809. Marched to Cardiga and were just proceeding on
our march to Cortiada when a dragoon arrived with orders for
the Regiment to remain at Cardiga till further orders. This
miserable village is two leagues from Villa del Rei. The
Regiment remained in these quarters five weeks. The village
on our arrival was entirely deserted, some few of the inhabi-
tants afterwards visited us. The Headquarters of this part of
the army under General Makenzie were at Cortiada (and
consisted of the 4th Dragoons and 7 5th Dragoon Guards, the
24th, 38th, 45th Regiments of Infantry with Artillery and a
Portuguese Brigade of Infantry) and having its front towards
Castello Branco 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.
26 June 1809. The Regiment received orders to march in the
morning to Cortiada, about two hours after receiving the
route my mule escaped from my servant and ran off.
27 June 1809. Marched to Cortiada, 2 L. left every direction
with a promise of a reward if my mule should be found.
28 June 1809. Marched with the 31st, a Brigade of Artillery
and the 1st Regiment Kings German Hussars, through Sobria
formosa (when a Portuguese brought up my mule) and the
pass of Traselas, fortified, very strong and difficult for
the passage of artillery; halted at Sarsedas, 4 L. Sobria
formosa is about half way.
29 June 1809. Marched to Castello Branco, 3 L., through a
difficult country. This route from Punnetta to Castello
Branco was supposed impassable for artillery when the
expedition of Sir John 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 Cardiga was not used by
the British Army after that period. Castello Branco is a
large ill built town, partly doubled walled, has the remains
of a fine old castle, which commands the town. It is situated
on very high ground, it has 4,000 inhabitants, streets narrow.
30 June 1809. We halted. Our Brigade was here joined by General
Dondin's Brigade, consisting of the 87th and 88th Regiments,
which, with the artillery and cavalry, formed the advanced
Division of the army, under General Makenzie. Sir Arthur
Wellesley arrived and reviewed the Division, and here I first
saw the great Captain.
1 July 1809. The Division marched to Isidocairo 3 L. a small
village.

20 May 1809. Marched from Punnetta to Villa del Rei, leaving
Abrantes on the right. The pass of St Domingo, two leagues
from Abrantes is very strong. The whole days march lay
through a wild, mountainous country, and was six long leagues,
we left many men on the road.
21 May 1809. Many of the men having remained on the road
from the fatigue of yesterday's march, we halted at Villa del
Rei, a small miserable village.
22 May 1809. Marched to Cardiga and were just proceeding on
our march to Cortiada when a dragoon arrived with orders for
the Regiment to remain at Cardiga till further orders. This
miserable village is two leagues from Villa del Rei. The
Regiment remained in these quarters five weeks. The village
on our arrival was entirely deserted, some few of the inhabi-
tants afterwards visited us. The Headquarters of this part of
the army under General Makenzie were at Cortiada (and
consisted of the 4th Dragoons and 7 5th Dragoon Guards, the
24th, 38th, 45th Regiments of Infantry with Artillery and a
Portuguese Brigade of Infantry) and having its front towards
Castello Branco 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.
26 June 1809. The Regiment received orders to march in the
morning to Cortiada, about two hours after receiving the
route my mule escaped from my servant and ran off.
27 June 1809. Marched to Cortiada, 2 L. left every direction
with a promise of a reward if my mule should be found.
28 June 1809. Marched with the 31st, a Brigade of Artillery
and the 1st Regiment Kings German Hussars, through Sobria
formosa (when a Portuguese brought up my mule) and the
pass of Traselas, fortified, very strong and difficult for
the passage of artillery; halted at Sarsedas, 4 L. Sobria
formosa is about half way.
29 June 1809. Marched to Castello Branco, 3 L., through a
difficult country. This route from Punnetta to Castello
Branco was supposed impassable for artillery when the
expedition of Sir John 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 Cardiga was not used by
the British Army after that period. Castello Branco is a
large ill built town, partly doubled walled, has the remains
of a fine old castle, which commands the town. It is situated
on very high ground, it has 4,000 inhabitants, streets narrow.
30 June 1809. We halted. Our Brigade was here joined by General
Dondin's Brigade, consisting of the 87th and 88th Regiments,
which, with the artillery and cavalry, formed the advanced
Division of the army, under General Makenzie. Sir Arthur
Wellesley arrived and reviewed the Division, and here I first
saw the great Captain.
1 July 1809. The Division marched to Isidocairo 3 L. a small
village.

2 July 1809. To Zibreira 3.L. a poor village.

3 July 1809. The Division marched by Salvatorra, near which we forded river Elga that divided Sapin from Portugal, the pass of Salvatorra is strong, we continued our march by Zarza Mayor, and bivouaced one league beyond it, in a fine wood. This day's march was 5 leagues, 3 to the pass, 1 to Zarza and one to the ground.

4 July 1809. We halted. I went to Zarza Mayor, 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.

5 July 1809. The Division marched 4 leagues and bivouaced near Mor-Allear, a walled town.

6 July 1809. To Coria, 2.L. 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 1,500 inhabitants only.

7 July 1809. Marched 4 leagues, bivouaced on the banks of the Alagon, two miles short of Calistes.

8 July 1809. The Division passed the Alagon over a bridge of cars, marched by the walls of Calistes (a small town supposed to be built by the Moors, its walls are in excellent preservation) and continued its road to route to Placencia, an immense Palace, it contained 2,000 men. The officers received billets. The city of Placencia is situated in a most delightful valley surrounded by mountains of great height; the river Zute, which runs into the Alagon, near Calistes, passes close to the town. It is the see of a Bishop, and one of the first towns in Extremadura, its cathedral is fine. It has a good market and handsome 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 part alone, containing eighty arches.

9 July 1809. Marched to a bivouac one league east of the city on the banks of the Zeite.

10 July 1809. Halted.

11 July 1809. The Division received a sudden route in the evening for Malpartida 2 leagues, south of east of Placencia, on the road to Almaraz, just as we arrived a rocket was thrown up. Here we remained till the 15th during which period Sir A. Wellesley visited the Spanish army under General Cuista, who were to join us in our further operations against the French army that covered Madrid.

15 July 1809. The Division marched and bivouaced on the River Tutar, near the Vinta de Basagona 3.L.

16 July 1809. Halted for the forming of a bridge.

17 July 1809. The Division passed the Tutar by a pontoon bridge,

that has very steep banks, in their front. We continued on our march, following the high road to Madrid to Casalegas. We then enclined to the left and having recrossed the Alberche, one league beyond Casalegas, we bivouaced. The Spanish army, under Cuesta, was now in advance, and the common talk of the army an immediate movement towards Madrid. 25 July 1809. Halted.

26 July 1809. A continued cannonading in our front. In the evening we crossed the Alberche and took up a position in front of Casalegas, 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 alarm expecting the advance of the enemy every moment.

27 July 1809. The line, consisting of two Divisions, under General Sherbrooke, was under arms at 2 a.m. in front of Casalegas, the Spanish having retreated. At 9 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 recrossed 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 Mazonk's 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 p.m. the division began its retreat (which was very admirably conducted by General Mazonk) 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 7.30 p.m. we arrived in front of the British line, and immediately filled through it and formed. 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 25th and 43rd Regiments, 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 morning.

28 July 1809. At day-break the movements of the enemy's 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 forenoon, after which all remained silent till 2 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. I saw the Light Division consisting of the

that has very steep banks, in their front. We continued on our march, following the high road to Madrid to Casalegas. We then enclined to the left and having recrossed the Alberche, one league beyond Casalegas, we bivouaced. The Spanish army, under Cuesta, was now in advance, and the common talk of the army an immediate movement towards Madrid. 25 July 1809. Halted.

26 July 1809. A continued cannonading in our front. In the evening we crossed the Alberche and took up a position in front of Casalegas, 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 alarm expecting the advance of the enemy every moment.

27 July 1809. The line, consisting of two Divisions, under General Sherbrooke, was under arms at 2 a.m. in front of Casalegas, the Spanish having retreated. At 9 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 recrossed 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 Mazonk's 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 p.m. the division began its retreat (which was very admirably conducted by General Mazonk) 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 7.30 p.m. we arrived in front of the British line, and immediately filled through it and formed. 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 25th and 43rd Regiments, 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 morning.

28 July 1809. At day-break the movements of the enemy's 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 forenoon, after which all remained silent till 2 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. I saw the Light Division consisting of the

43rd, 52nd, & 95th under General Crawford, came up at the end of the battle. They had halted at Melpartida, after a march of twenty miles, when many run away Spaniards came down, declaring the English army was defeated, and Sir A. Wellesley killed etc. etc. The very weakly men were left behind, the ? started immediately and leaving only 17 men on the road, reached the field of battle, having cleared 62 English miles in 26 hours, each man carrying from 50 to 60 lbs. Its ? Warner, observes that the sneer of Gibbon as to the delicacy of the modern soldier, would have been omitted if he had known the fact. The British Army were about 15,000 infantry and 3,000 Cavalry, the French Army 45 to 50,000. Our loss 5,335, their loss 12,350 by the official returns. The Spanish Army lost but very few.

25 July 1869. My day break I went to Talavera to attend the wounded, the whole town being full of them. Our hospital established in the Convent of St. Inonense. Capt. Evans died on the 30th of his wounds, a gun shot fracture of the cervical vertebra. The duties of the army medical men were now very severe.

August, 1899. This morning the army marched toward Grape shortly after which we heard very unpleasant reports that Soult, who had been driven from Oporto, had collected his troops and joined Morteos, with his troops, and had advanced as far as Placentia (in our rear) with near 30,000 men. About noon Col. McKinnon, 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 188 men of my own Regiment, with the following wounded officers of my Regiment, Lt. Col. Popham, Capt. L. L. Grant, Skeene, Allen, Jessamin. The whole of the British hospital may be calculated at 1,800. We had a certain quantity of money, and some provisions, but as the French did not come on us as rapidly as Col. McKinnon led us to suppose, we suffered short in the latter.

On August 18, 1909, 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 want of provisions, but they did not arrive. I went with my two orderlies into the town and picked up some sheets that were very useful also abundance of soap, and a great deal of corn on which I fed my horse and mule. All day

6 August 1809. 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 General Beaumont. They plundered everywhere but respected the British Hospitals.

7 August 1809. At 8 a.m. the advance of the Corps of Marshal Victor arrived. They pillaged the whole town and many British Officers. I secured (by placing in the hospital) my horse and mule and also my baggage.

8 August 1809. Received provisions from the French Commissariat. The French army crossed the river, we heard a heavy firing on the right.

9 August 1809. The French Corps returned. Heard they had surprised the Spaniards.

13 August 1809. Some of our wounded were sent to Madrid. We understood the Surgeons would be immediately exchanged and 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. Mortier's 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.

22 August 1809. I was taken ill with fever, from which I did not recover till 19th 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. The French Corps of Victor, Mortier, Ney, and Sebastiani passed at different periods, and I often admired their excellently appointed state.

26 October 1809. Directed to be ready to move to Madrid, with Capt. Collins. Lts Skeene and Grant. Major Popham had preceded us. We received a passport from General Drumbowski who commanded.

28 October 1809. Three months after the action we left Talavera and marched to St. Ollala 5.L. 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.

29 October 1809. We marched to Naval-carnero, S.L. a very severe march.

30 October 1809. We marched past Nustolos, a large town, to Madrid 5.L. We entered at the south gate of the Prado, and were marched to the Retiro Square. Here I sold my mule for 20 dollars. Skeene and Grant went to the hospital of St Francis. Our passports 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 William Sheridan (Guards) Staff Surgeons Higgins and McDougale, Capt Coleman, 22 31st, A & G Beamish 31st, Assistant

Surgeons Rule, Remiot, Curby, Capt Collis, 24th, and myself. November 1809. Notwithstanding a written application from Sir William Sheridan we could not obtain permission to walk in the Retiro gardens.

7 November 1809. Geo & A Beamish, Herriot, Curby, Rule and myself having procured a rope, descended from the back window, 32 feet in height, and got into the garden. It was our intention if we could get 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 morning, when we were placed in the common dungeon. Geo Beamish and Rule had fortunately got clear and returned to the Retiro. We remained a fortnight in this confinement, and were supplied with black bread and water only, but having money and a canteen cooking machine, we procured many comforts and passed our miserable confinement in tolerable good humour.

Note on facing face made at a later date.

Report on the demolition of the Inquisition in Madrid to Marshal Soult, in 1809, by Col. Lemaire of the 9th Polish Lancers, Dublin University Magazine, October 1851, page 441.

The Colonel describes their forcible entry into the Palace "where wealth and splendour was to be seen everywhere". The floors and walls were highly polished and the marble mosaic inlaid with exquisite taste. They sought the instruments of torture and found them not nor did they find anywhere 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 calumniated people, when Col. Delille himself of pouring upon the marble flags that paved the room, water. Alas for the reign of the Inquisitors. In the jointings 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 revealed. "From this passage 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 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 seventy, but all as naked as the day they were born. About 100 persons were rescued from their living tombs and restored to their families. Many found a son, or a daughter, or a brother or a sister. Some found no one."

15 November 1809. The French began to fortify the gate of the Retiro, everything announced some event of importance. On the 21st the Spanish prisoners made at Acaña arrived, 12,000 in number and above 300 officers, not one wounded. This terrible defeat of the Spanish army ruined all our hopes.

25 November 1880. We crossed the Guardarrama mountains. It has an ascent of two leagues, on its top is a large stone pedestal and 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 distinct and near you, the Escorial Palace that was to be seen clearly on ones first ascending was hid by an angle of the mountain. The view on the side of Old Castille is also grand although not equal. The descent from this point is about the same. On the north side, at the foot of the mountain the road divides, (at the Venta St Raphael) the left passes Villa Castin to Arevalo, the right, which we followed to Segovia. We halted at Otirol, not far from the Palace of Rio-fuio. 5 L. We were confined ensemble, as last night, by this day's march I was nearly exhausted.

25 November 1861. We marched to Segovia 2 1/2 L. On the 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, an event almost incredible is no less true, and was witnessed by 12 British officers. Every Spaniard that was unable to march from weakness or disease was immediately shot, and this plan was followed during the whole of our route to Bayona. If I had been in command of the British banner nearly two hundred were butchered in our convoy!! The ground was now entirely covered with snow. We were confined in the castle with the Spanish officers. The people were extremely kind and did everything in their power to assist us. Many Spanish officers escaped.

29 November 1861. We continued our march, the Colonel of the convoy, Krutizer, of the 2nd Regiment, of Nassau, now arrived and he directed we should receive, every night, billets, this rendered us comparatively comfortable. He had formerly been in the British service. Halted this night at St. Maria de Nieva S.L. A small town, here we found the French had overthrown the wall for their safety at night; this system was found was followed in every village we passed, wherever a detachment was stationed.

we passed, wherever a detachment was stationed.
30 November 1809. To Cocca B.L. A small town, formerly
walled. It has the remains of a very fine old castle where
the men were confined, by accident it caught fire as we
left it. Cocca has a glass manufactory.

1 December 1839. Tp Olmedo. 3.11. We passed a large forest on the route. The road very sandy. This town was formerly strong, situated on a high point in an immense plain; it has still the remains of a wall of great thickness and nearly a quarter of a league in circumference.

2 December 1809. To Valdestillas, 4 L. 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.

arrived at Valladolid A.L. 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 Esqueveja and Pisuerga, walled units near the town, and empty already. The houses are of one story, the houses are fine churches, a fine plaza with piazzas, and also an English and Scotch college.

4 December 1809. We halted. I dined with Herriot, at the Scotch college with the Dr. Cameron, who behaved with the greatest kindness to us. He was Vice Rector of the College.

5 December 1809. Marched to Doineas G.L. crossed the
Pisuerga over a handsome stone bridge, this is a small town.
6 December 1809. To Torquemada, a village nearly destroyed

5 December 1809 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 Doñeas, on the Pisauerga, over which is a fine bridge of eight arches.

7 December 1809. To Villa Rodrigo, 4.L. a small village.

8 December 1809. To Celada del Camino. 4.L.

9. December 1809. To Burgos. 4. L.

Note on facing page made at a later date.

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 ever saw or knew him, for a person of exalted piety and of a most exact holy life. This man, Bruno had intimately known for many years, and bore testimony as

Bill, and purchased a few necessaries of which we were in want. The country is very fertile, and the soil is very rich. The climate is very healthy, and the air is very pure. The people are very kind and hospitable, and the food is very good. The houses are very comfortable, and the furniture is very nice. The roads are very good, and the travel is very easy. The scenery is very beautiful, and the views are very fine. The weather is very pleasant, and the temperature is very moderate. The people are very well educated, and the schools are very good. The hospitals are very well equipped, and the doctors are very skillful. The police are very honest and efficient, and the courts are very fair. The government is very wise and just, and the laws are very good. The people are very happy and content, and the country is very peaceful. The future is very bright, and the prospects are very good. The country is very rich and fertile, and the soil is very rich. The climate is very healthy, and the air is very pure. The people are very kind and hospitable, and the food is very good. The houses are very comfortable, and the furniture is very nice. The roads are very good, and the travel is very easy. The scenery is very beautiful, and the views are very fine. The weather is very pleasant, and the temperature is very moderate. The people are very well educated, and the schools are very good. The hospitals are very well equipped, and the doctors are very skillful. The police are very honest and efficient, and the courts are very fair. The government is very wise and just, and the laws are very good. The people are very happy and content, and the country is very peaceful. The future is very bright, and the prospects are very good.

we proceeded on our route to Verdun, and slept at Minnechould. 14 January 1810. 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 Les Trois Mains. I afterwards took lodgings with Curby, 29th Regiment, near the Post 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 24th of the month, we were mustered by the Commissary, in the riding house. These 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, and card room, where there was often very great play, but no game of chance with dice was allowed. In short the whole concern was well conducted. An excellent set of comedians made many of our evenings pass rapidly. The number of English Officer prisoners was very great, nearly 600. Since the departure of General Wirion the situation was much improved, he had rendered it, by his extortion and cruelty, nearly insupportable, being called to an account by the Minister at War, he shot himself. His successor was also degraded.

Note made on the facing page, at a later date.

General Wirion, Governor of Verdun, carried on such a system of nefarious and degrading extortion that Sir Thomas ? Loucaze, R.N. represented to General Clerk, Minister at War. Wirion was ordered to Paris, 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 September 1809. Colonel Courcelles succeeded. His impositions, after some time, were very great. He was removed from the command of the depot and finally discharged the service, Sept. 1811. Baron de Beauchere followed, a mild gentleman, who conducted everything to the satisfaction of all parties, but he died in March 1813. The whole of the English, in full uniform and in deep mourning, attended his funeral.

The exchange on England was generally much below par, 25 for the £, but money was always to be got for good bills, and the English seemed always well supplied, and they had, by their extravagance doubled the price 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 pass 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 McKenna having arrived at Morlaix, for that purpose, but this, as all other negotiations with the French Government, fell to the ground. The Surgeons, let with the wounded, at Talavera, had sent one memorial to the Minister at War, without effect, before my arrival. We now determined to forward a second. I drew up the memorial which was short and to this effect:— "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 field of battle of the 7th of August, 1808, at Talavera, became prisoners of war, whilst performing their duty towards the wounded. They received the commendations of Marshals Mortier, Victor, and Sebastiani. They humbly request to be allowed to return to their country, throwing themselves on the known clemency of the Emperor! This last sentence created opposition but it was, in my opinion, that to gain our point it was fair to use any flattering expression. This memorial fortunately reached the Emperor, shortly after his marriage with the Archduchess of Austria, and on the 13 May we were agreeably surprised, with an order furnishing us with passports to Morlaix.

17 May 1910. 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 Minihould, halted at a small village Tillon. 18 leagues.

18 May 1810. We passed Chalons sur Marne, Epirnay and slept at Cave. 14 L.

1810. My friends to Chateau Thierry, here we dined at the Table d'Hotel. This is a good town, has the remains of a fine castle, a handsome bridge over the Marne, a plot 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 catches the eye, and enlivens the prospect) we arrived at Meaux, a large town. We then passed Clayel and entered Paris by the Barrier St. Martin. As our route was not marked by Paris, we applied at the Minister of War's 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 24 hours. During our stay which was till the 26th. we were employed visiting the numerous places of notice, curiosities, etc, and believe we made so good use of our time, that very little escaped us. We saw the famous Louvre and magnificent Palace, which was now deserted and unfinished. Here the Manufacture of Arms. On our way we visited the porcelain manufactory at Saveres, 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

some time before we arrived at the place of our destination. The weather was very bad, and the sea was very rough. We were obliged to stop several times to take shelter. The first time we stopped was at a small village where we had some food and drink. The second time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The third time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The fourth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The fifth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The sixth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The seventh time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The eighth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The ninth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The tenth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The eleventh time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The twelfth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The thirteenth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The fourteenth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The fifteenth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The sixteenth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The seventeenth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The eighteenth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The nineteenth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The twentieth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The twenty-first time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The twenty-second time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The twenty-third time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The twenty-fourth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The twenty-fifth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The twenty-sixth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The twenty-seventh time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The twenty-eighth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The twenty-ninth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The thirtieth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The thirty-first time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The thirty-second time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The thirty-third time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The thirty-fourth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The thirty-fifth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The thirty-sixth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The thirty-seventh time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The thirty-eighth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The thirty-ninth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The fortieth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The forty-first time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The forty-second time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The forty-third time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The forty-fourth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The forty-fifth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The forty-sixth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The forty-seventh time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The forty-eighth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The forty-ninth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The fiftieth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The fifty-first time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The fifty-second time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The fifty-third time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The fifty-fourth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The fifty-fifth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The fifty-sixth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The fifty-seventh time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The fifty-eighth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The fifty-ninth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The sixtieth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The sixty-first time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The sixty-second time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The sixty-third time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The sixty-fourth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The sixty-fifth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The sixty-sixth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The sixty-seventh time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The sixty-eighth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The sixty-ninth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The seventieth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The seventy-first time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The seventy-second time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The seventy-third time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The seventy-fourth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The seventy-fifth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The seventy-sixth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The seventy-seventh time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The seventy-eighth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The seventy-ninth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The eightieth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The eighty-first time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The eighty-second time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The eighty-third time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The eighty-fourth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The eighty-fifth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The eighty-sixth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The eighty-seventh time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The eighty-eighth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The eighty-ninth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The ninetieth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The ninety-first time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The ninety-second time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The ninety-third time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The ninety-fourth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The ninety-fifth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The ninety-sixth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The ninety-seventh time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The ninety-eighth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink. The ninety-ninth time we stopped was at a small village where we had some more food and drink. The hundredth time we stopped was at a larger village where we had some more food and drink.

the illuminations were remaining, one of which connected the towers of Notre Dame, a second edition of rejoicings being intended to be given, on the return of the Emperor and Empress from Antwerp. As but few English had been so lucky as to see Paris, during the last ten years, I considered myself extremely fortunate, and even at this moment of determined hostility, an Englishman obtained great respect in Paris, as also in every part of France. I drew abill on Greenwood & Cox which Perrigaux cashed immediately. I here met Major Popham, who had liberty to remain in Paris for some time. Had a coat made by Stucky, which was very gay for the French, and the tailor boasted that the fashion was but just from London.

28 May 1810. We left Paris at 4 p.m. for Morlaix, 95 fcs 2 cent from the Rue Notre Dame de Meiton. Passed Versailles. On the 29th we arrived at Alencon having passed Versailles and Mayenne.

31 May 1810. Arrived at Rennes. Also the 1st June 1810. 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 for ten years. I had the pleasure of these ladies' company to Exeter. We this day came in sight of the Shannon Channel, the country we were passing looked miserable and wretched, the language Patois, we slept at Guingames.

3 June 1810. At 4 p.m. arrived at Morlaix. Mr. McKenzie, was at the 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. No Castel 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'Really. 16th L.D. Dump, 53rd. Cawen 23.L.D. Cearley, 29th Foot. Walker 52nd. Glascoe 83rd.

5 June 1810. We sailed on board the Eliza Schooner for Dartmouth, no accommodations, having only the ballast to lay on. I was fortunate enough to get part of the floor of the stowage for my berth. We had a long passage and were much in want of provisions, as many did not lay in sea stock. We fortunately caught many mackerel on the voyage. The wind being very foul we could not reach Dartmouth, and, therefore put into Plymouth, where we landed on Friday evening. The place was covered with troops, the regular garrison and militia local militia having as a field day.

9 June 1810. Admiral Young was very much enraged that we should have brought the French vessel into the water. Put up at the Pope's Head, I was not a little gratified at the surprise evinced by the young french lady at the neatness of the Inn.

10 June 1810. Went to Docks, reported myself to General England, (usually called Great Britain from his size). Showed my companions all the sights and prepared for our departure the next morning.

11 June 1810. We arrived at 6 p.m. Put up at the Duke's Head.

11 June 1810. Left Plymouth for Exeter where 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, where I arrived at 11 p.m. the 11th (? 12th). I had not received a word of news from my friends since leaving Guernsey, a space of eighteen months, the anxiety I therefore felt on approaching my mother's 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 my brother-in-law, 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 few English having been there for the last nine or ten years, as also the manner in which the English spent their time at Verdun.

12 June 1810. The day after my arrival I drove Mrs Boord, my sister, to see my mother at Euridge, at Mrs Brokenbrows, my new brother-in-law, a farmer. In the parlour of the farm my miniature was hung up. I was assured the sight of it caused the original to become the frequent subject of conversation. Late in the evening we returned to Bath.

13 June 1810. Left Bath for London. In the coach was a most determined Burdettite. On my arrival in town I established myself at my brother-in-law's, Gill, in Newman Street, Oxford Road. Reported my arrival to the Adjutant General Medical Board. We memorialized the Lords of the Treasury for a remuneration by loss of exchange and baggage, which memorial was favourably answered. The Secretary of War being directed to look into our claims and compensate us. I remained one month in London, saw my Colonel Drummond, met my old school fellows Stanier and 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.

4 July 1810. Left town for Bath, a singular adventure in the stage coach.

8 July 1810. Returned to London having received an order to rejoin my Regiment 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 myself went to Orset, 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 imprudence of the boat men changing their situation at the moment she parted from the slip.

10 August 1810. Sailed from Billingsgate in a Hoy for Margate, at 8 a.m. where we arrived at 6 p.m. Put up at the Duke's Head.

difficult travelling. We were now on a good high road made by the Marquis de Pombal. Further were lying in all 20 September 1810. To Carvallos, 5.L. on this fine road, a single Inn, a violent storm during the night. 29 September 1810. Continued the high road to Leira for some miles, then turned off on the right to Battaglia, famous for its beautiful church, drawings of which are published by a Mrs. 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, tea, coffee, meat, fruit, preserves etc. Col. White, 29th, O'Malley, and self. We proceeded to Leira, 2.L. From Battaglia, this is a large ill built city, has a Bishop's 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. Jarayn, R.W.F. Heard reports this evening of an action fought at Busaco. 30 September 1810. To Pombal, 5.L. On the road met many wounded going to Leira, had diverse reports of the action. In Pombal I dressed many wounded, met an old school fellow, Preston, wounded. All accounts agreed in stating the Portuguese behaved well. Pombal is an old town, has the remains of an old castle on the hill, which commands it. 1 October 1810. 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 Regiment would be in Pombal this day. I therefore returned to Pombal, on my return I met Lieut Redmond of my Regiment on his route to Lisbon in charge of General taken prisoner at Busaco. The ammunition cars, sick and General the Picton's division arrived. 2 October 1810. Dr. Frank, P.M.O. arrived, he informed me that the 1st Division, in which was the 34th Regiment, marched by a different road to Leira and directed so to return there, where arrived at 3 p.m. overtook Lieut Malin and the Regimental baggage on the route. The Regiment halted one league short of the city. I went to the quarters I had occupied a few days before, but it exhibited a serious change, the owner of the house, a priest, had fled, the apartments were filled with stragglers, English and Portuguese soldiers, and muletiars, 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 day's march the whole road was covered with the retreating army, baggage, ammunition and stores of all kinds, added to which the inhabitants with this property, assemble to the directions of Lord Wellington, some in cars, others carrying their children and property, Nuns, Priests, aged, sick and infirm, in short the whole population in full flight, terror on every countenance, a sight more disturbing has been but seldom witnessed, this evening met the Paymaster, Buxton, and Chaplain of our division. To procure another, the ground of which was very much and

On the road articles of furniture and clothing that the weary fugitives could carry no further 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 much embarrassed our movements, in a country where the roads are, at all times, bad.

3 October 1810. My Regiment having passed Leira, I left it about noon and joined them in the bivouac, about one league on the Lisbon road. Many stores that could not be issued to the troops were destroyed in the town.

4 October 1810. The army halted to allow the retiring population time to get on so as to clear the road.

5 October 1810. We marched on the Villa Franca road two leagues beyond Cavallos, bivouaced on the right of the road. This morning I was nearly taken prisoner. The Regiment fell in as usual an hour before daybreak, and whilst the men were under arms, I laid down with the bridle of my horse round my arm and fell asleep. The Divisional troops marched off without the least noise, the enemy being on this side of Leira. I slept for sometime when the movement of my horse awoke me, and I found myself alone. I immediately mounted and proceeded as fast 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 hour's sleep would have made an awkward change in my situation.

6 October 1810. We marched through Rio Major and halted in front of Alcobentri.

7 October 1810. We moved from our ground at 5 a.m. taking the road to the right, across the country to Aldea Galliga. 4.1. This movement of our division (the 1st) surprised us as we expected to form the right of the right of the lines, at Villa Franca.

8 October 1810. We continued our route at daybreak, through Sobral to Cabeda 2.L. The weather the last two days being very wet we were put under cover here. The country began to assume a more hilly appearance.

9 October 1810. We moved about 1/2 a mile to a wine house.

10 October 1810. We advanced to a village one mile in front of Sobral. The 51st Regiment left the Brigade and the 79th joined it. It now consisted of the 1st, 24th - the 2nd, 42nd and 79th.

11 October 1810. This night we were all on the alert. About 10 a.m. we moved to a few houses half way to Sobral. 24th Regiment and 79th formed the rearguard of the army, in this direction. At 3.30. 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 very ill from eating ~~is-heat~~ wheat, my ass also died on the road, but my servant had address enough to procure another. The ground over which we marched, from the

different travellers, we were now on a good high road made by the Marquis de Foz. It is a fine road, and the weather was fine, and remained so till we nearly reached the lines when it became very wet and windy and much embarrassed our movements, in a country where the roads are, at all times, bad.

3 October 1810. My Regiment having passed Leira, I left it about noon and joined them in the bivouac, about one league on the Lisbon road. Many stores that could not be issued to the troops were destroyed in the town.

4 October 1810. The army halted to allow the retiring population time to get on so as to clear the road.

5 October 1810. We marched on the Villa Franca road two leagues beyond Cavallos, bivouaced on the right of the road. This morning I was nearly taken prisoner. The Regiment fell in as usual an hour before daybreak, and whilst the men were under arms, I laid down with the bridle of my horse round my arm and fell asleep. The Divisional troops marched off without the least noise, the enemy being on this side of Leira. I slept for sometime when the movement of my horse awoke me, and I found myself alone. I immediately mounted and proceeded as fast 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 hour's sleep would have made an awkward change in my situation.

6 October 1810. We marched through Rio Major and halted in front of Alcobentri.

7 October 1810. We moved from our ground at 5 a.m. taking the road to the right, across the country to Aldea Galliga. 4.1. This movement of our division (the 1st) surprised us as we expected to form the right of the right of the lines, at Villa Franca.

8 October 1810. We continued our route at daybreak, through Sobral to Cabeda 2.L. The weather the last two days being very wet we were put under cover here. The country began to assume a more hilly appearance.

9 October 1810. We moved about 1/2 a mile to a wine house.

10 October 1810. We advanced to a village one mile in front of Sobral. The 51st Regiment left the Brigade and the 79th joined it. It now consisted of the 1st, 24th - the 2nd, 42nd and 79th.

11 October 1810. This night we were all on the alert. About 10 a.m. we moved to a few houses half way to Sobral. 24th Regiment and 79th formed the rearguard of the army, in this direction. At 3.30. 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 very ill from eating ~~is-heat~~ wheat, my ass also died on the road, but my servant had address enough to procure another. The ground over which we marched, from the

On the road outside of Lisbon and Alameda, the
heavy rains, was a perfect bog, knee deep. This night we
remained under arms - continued rain.
12 October 1810. Marched to a small village on our right,
at noon moved to a convent 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 retired to the convent with orders to be in constant
readiness to turn out. Lay, undisturbed, the whole night.
13 October 1810. 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.
14 October 1810. At 1 p.m. ordered to fall in. The men had
been the whole morning 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 and
5th Battalion 60th were chiefly engaged, the enemy retired.
We now proceeded to amputate the legs of the Corporal, the
operation had not been long performed when an order was
issued to remove all the sick and wounded to the rear. I was
directed to superintend this removal. At 6 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 roads (paved) I seldom passed. At about 4 a.m.
of the 15th I reached Bucellas and delivered over my charge,
having first redressed the corporal's stumps, the rain and
motion having left them bare. The night had been most inclement,
rain, wind, thunder and lightning, the sufferings of this man
and the other wounded from the roughness of the road, was very
great, their cries during the whole march most horrible, and
frequently they requested to be shot. Notwithstanding, he and
his companions, as soon as it was daylight, were placed in
spring waggons to proceed to Lisbon. This corporal recovered
and follows his trade as a weaver, near Leicester. I now
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, standing on a hill of considerable
elevation formed the centre and overlooking Sobral, formed
the centre, and from which was a prospect of the Tagus on the
right and the sea on the left, forming the flanks of this fine
line of defence, and commanding a view of the enemies movements.

heavy rains, was a perfect bog, knee deep. This night we
remained under arms - continued rain.
12 October 1810. Marched to a small village on our right,
at noon moved to a convent 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 retired to the convent with orders to be in constant
readiness to turn out. Lay, undisturbed, the whole night.
13 October 1810. 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.
14 October 1810. At 1 p.m. ordered to fall in. The men had
been the whole morning 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 and
5th Battalion 60th were chiefly engaged, the enemy retired.
We now proceeded to amputate the legs of the Corporal, the
operation had not been long performed when an order was
issued to remove all the sick and wounded to the rear. I was
directed to superintend this removal. At 6 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 roads (paved) I seldom passed. At about 4 a.m.
of the 15th I reached Bucellas and delivered over my charge,
having first redressed the corporal's stumps, the rain and
motion having left them bare. The night had been most inclement,
rain, wind, thunder and lightning, the sufferings of this man
and the other wounded from the roughness of the road, was very
great, their cries during the whole march most horrible, and
frequently they requested to be shot. Notwithstanding, he and
his companions, as soon as it was daylight, were placed in
spring waggons to proceed to Lisbon. This corporal recovered
and follows his trade as a weaver, near Leicester. I now
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, standing on a hill of considerable
elevation formed the centre and overlooking Sobral, formed
the centre, and from which was a prospect of the Tagus on the
right and the sea on the left, forming the flanks of this fine
line of defence, and commanding a view of the enemies movements.

Note on facing page made at a later date.
15 October 1810. The Lines extended from the heights of Alhambra, on the summit
of which were several redoubts, some gun boats, on the Tagus,
flanked this important point. On the left of Alhambra was the
pass of Maltao, here were formidable redoubts. This spot, I
believe, Col. Napier, thinks to have been the best available
available at the time. Some bold ground between the pass and the
main redoubts at Arreda, scarped and fortified made up the right
of the French Army, but exhibited a most wretched appearance.

of the position. The high road passed to Lisbon from Sobral passing these redoubts. On the left of the redoubts the high ground of Zibreira, but much lower than the redoubt itself, and stretching to Pantaneira. Lofty hills on the left of the position reached to Torres Vedras. Hill held the right. Crawford and the Light Divisions met at the pass and the heights of Arnedo. Park's brigade at the redoubt. The 1st, Sir B. Spencer at Zibreira and Val de Vez. 3rd, Picton's division from Pantaneira. 4th, Cole. General's Campbell's Corps the extreme left, 29 miles in extent. 70,000 of which 35,000 were British, but only 28,000 supposed to be in the line.

I rejoined my Regiment at a Quinta, about 1½ miles, on the left under the hill on which the redoubts stood. 15 October 1810. At 4 a.m. under arms, baggage packed and ready to move. During the whole of the period we were in the line 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 de Vez), here we remained whilst the army were in the lines. Although our cantonments were bad, we happened to be stationed on the high road, so we had daily the opportunity of seeing the Commander in Chief riding up to the redoubt, from whence the best view of the enemy was to be obtained. Every means was used to strengthen our ground, the roads in front of the position were broken up, and the foot paths rendered impassable. Breast works were thrown up for the artillery, the faces of the hills scarped, and the light infantry sentries were secured either by breast works or wine casks filled with stones, to allow them to hold their ground as long as possible, with little loss to themselves and much to the enemy, and give time to the line to form, if the attack was sudden. Our sentries and French sentries were, in some places, but a few hundred paces from each other, in some even nearer. The movements of their parties were easily and constantly seen. We were regularly supplied with our rations and able to obtain anything from Lisbon. On the 15th November (1810) 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 daybreak it was found they had retreated.

16 November 1810. At 4.30 a.m. we marched from Val de Vez, joined the rest of the division, and proceeded through Sobral, the Praça or square of which was on fire, being left burning by the French. We passed the spot of a large French bivouac, where we were saluted by thousands of flies, for even at this late period of the year the filth and dirt of a French camp would generate these insects. We halted at Alenquer, 4 L. We remained in this town on the 17th. It had been the headquarters of the French Army, but exhibited a most wretched appearance,

from delapidations; 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 easily be guessed at. We were quartered in a convent where still a few nuns remained. The Cavalry and Artillery passed through. The enemy were pursued by the Light Division.

On the 18th (November 1810) we marched through Villa Nova (here we entered the high road from Lisbon to Santarem); through Azambuja to Cortaxo, Al. L. Here we found many dead in the houses' wells and some men in the wine casks, perhaps these were thrown in by their comrades to spoil the water and wine.

19 November 1810, 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 Scotch Regiment in the Brigade, 42nd & 79th, were playing the bag-pipes, as customary before an action, and much to the amusement of our men who now first heard them. The Rio Major, on the opposite bank of which the enemy were posted, here divides into many streams, running through 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 were very strong, being the commencement of the hill on which Santarem stands, overlooking all the surrounding country. We passed Vaile and marched to the hill that commanded our side of the causeway. Skirmishing on our right. All in anxious expectation of receiving orders to storm it. Our Brigade remained on this hill all night. A most terrible storm came on from the south west with heavy rain; indeed a more bitter night, troops never layed out. The ground was so slippery from the rain the ~~men~~ men could scarcely keep their feet. During the night we were moved to the top of the hill, the guns were drawn into position by the men lighted by torches.

20 November 1810, Rained the whole day on the hill, we saw the Light Division advance the skirmish with the enemy. In the evening our Brigade was relieved and we marched to Cortaxo. After such a bad night and such a wretched bivouac, we were agreeably surprised to find our messmates Wyde, had provided a good fire and something to eat in our quarters. Capt. Bailey, Andrews, with Wyde and myself formed our mess during our stay at Cortaxo, that was occupied by the Headquarters, the Brigade of Guards and our Brigade.

24 November 1810, Sent in charge of sick to Villa Nova, returned the same evening.

25 November 1810 Surgeon Wyde went sick to Lisbon. I had, therefore, medical charge of the Regiment.

1 December 1810 Taken with intermittent fever, this complaint did not quit me till I advanced from Cortaxo. I suffered greatly from it, as pride kept me up, being in charge of the Regiment I did not like to quit it. Whilst at Cortaxo our

Drum Major and some of the Guards used to hold prayer meetings and bible readings in an old wine house that they had cleared for the purpose. This was not pleasing to the authorities of our Division and the Quarter Master General ordered the wine house to be occupied by troops. The parties thought themselves aggrieved and wrote to Lord Wellington and the following letter was the consequence.

Cortaco, Feb 6, 1811.
 "The meeting of soldiers in their cantonments to sing psalms or hear a sermon preached by one of their comrades was, in the abstract, perfectly innocent, and it is a bad better way of spending their time than many others, to which they are addicted, but it may become otherwise, and Corryet, until 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 effective as that of a respectable clergyman."

24 January 1811. The Marquis Romana died, a great loss to the cause. We amused ourselves hunting dogs on the plains. Our quarters were well supplied with everything 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.

22 February 1811. Wyde rejoined.
 3 March 1811. Went to Villa Nova with the 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. The information was transmitted by Lord Wellington to the Duke D'Abrantes.

5 March 1811. Many reports of the French being about to retreat. Our reinforcements from England arrived. This night a large fire observed in Santarem.

6 March 1811. This morning 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. We advanced, passed Santarem and halted 2 leagues on towards Golegun. In Santarem we found some guns the enemy had abandoned. The convent of St. Clara had been burnt, this was the light we observed the previous night. The town itself not so much injured as you might have imagined. This night I missed my ague, although I lay out under a tree on a rainy night.

7 March 1811. Passed Golegun that appeared pretty well sacked. Many of the houses destroyed, many French dead and sick we found here. The enemy's rearguard had quitted it this morning. We halted some time for orders and then proceeded to Atalia, 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. Atalia was in a most wretched filthy state, and greatly destroyed. Here we bivouaced.

8 March 1811. Passed through Thomar, this city was full of their arms, that lay scattered over the plain.

from major and some of the guards used to hold proper meetings and this meeting in an old house that they had altered for the purpose. This was not pleasing to the satisfaction of our Division and the Quarter Master General ordered the wine house to be searched by troops. The parties thought themselves aggrieved and wrote to Lord Wellington and the following letter was the consequence.

Dear Sir, Feb 21st 1811.
The meeting of soldiers in their cantonments to sing songs or hear a sermon preached by one of their comrades is in the highest, perfectly innocent, and it is a better way of spending their time than many others, so which they are entitled, but it was become otherwise, and yet still the same was insisted, the commandant of the Division would have no complaint at it, would be interfered. Even if the information must be given by dissection, otherwise he will be with some good, and if any, in his own, he will be attended to and a respectable discipline.

10 January 1811. The Division's business was a great loss to the cause. We cannot converse in our own language, our quarters were well supplied with everything from Lisbon, but very dear, a dollar for a bottle of port, and the French were in great distress at the moment, so that they were expected to break up for a long time.

12 February 1811. While the Division was at Villa Rica, some of the French had a great deal of trouble, and some of the French had a great deal of trouble, and some of the French had a great deal of trouble.

13 March 1811. Many reports of the French being about to retreat. Our reinforcements from England arrived. This night a large fire occurred in the Division.

14 March 1811. This morning the enemy had retreated, and had killed the light of a man with a sword, and was killed on the ground as a soldier of the Division. The enemy had retreated, and had killed the light of a man with a sword, and was killed on the ground as a soldier of the Division.

15 March 1811. The French had retreated, and had killed the light of a man with a sword, and was killed on the ground as a soldier of the Division. The French had retreated, and had killed the light of a man with a sword, and was killed on the ground as a soldier of the Division.

16 March 1811. The French had retreated, and had killed the light of a man with a sword, and was killed on the ground as a soldier of the Division. The French had retreated, and had killed the light of a man with a sword, and was killed on the ground as a soldier of the Division.

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 benefited much by this Gallic acquaintance. The town, however, was entire. This evening the 14th Light Dragoons, attached to our Division took fourteen prisoners. The main body of our army took the road to Leiria. Our Brigade and the 14th Light Dragoons the mountain road to Espinal on the right of the main body. Very heavy rain this day.

9 March 1811. Marched and halted in a small valley, the enemy had just left.

10 March 1811. Marched at 6 a.m. At noon found Rugnier's Corps had halted at Espinal. The Brigade drawn out. In the evening we retired to (a) wood near Figueras das Senpas, one mile to the rear. Since leaving Thomar we passed the following villages Venda de Serra, L. Venda de Montes, L. Venda de Figueras L. Venda des Moimhas to Espinal L. Every village, not only in the mountains, but in the roads, that the enemy had passed was plundered, and many of the latter entirely destroyed. Nearly all the furniture taken from the houses, with the doors and shutters, for firing. Many of the peasants we found murdered and mutilated, others dead, apparently from starvation. The misery of these inhabitants was passed belief.

11 March 1811. We advanced to our position and remained all day under arms. In the evening, retired as before. Heavy rain.

12 March 1811. As yesterday, I went to Comiera, a small village not so much plundered, found a small painting. We heard the Headquarters were at Fombal. 3 p.m. from Thomar we had a

13 March 1811. Halted. Marched to Fombal and Estrella. We could

14 March 1811. Soon after daybreak a heavy firing of musketry and artillery commenced on our left towards Redenhaci. The morning was very foggy. At 9.30 a.m. we advanced, at 10.30 the firing ceased. Heard the French drums beat. General Nightingale ordered our Brigade back at 2 p.m. The enemy retreated at 2 p.m.

So suddenly that they left their dinners, knives, forks etc. We advanced through Espinal, here was a good deal of corn, left by the French. The enemies position at Redenhaci had been carried in the morning by General Campbell's division, this caused the sudden retreat of Rugnier's Corps, in our front. We bivouacked on the other side of Espinal.

15 March 1811. Unfortunately the morning was so foggy we could not advance before 8 o'clock. We passed Miranda del Corvo, halted a league beyond, where we fell in with numbers of asses that the French had hamstringed or stabbed, and found a great deal of baggage. The Light Division now passed us and the 3rd Division, with artillery, 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 Bos d'Aronce, situated on the river Ceira, over which is a bridge. On the advance of the Light Division they made but little resistance, many threw away their arms, that lay scattered over their encampment. Sick and

right of the high road, up in the mountains. Here my mare foaled. Bought chickens. At Castellón. Heard that I was.

29 March 1811. Marched through Villa Cortes. I.L. Cortico. I.L. Celerico. I.L. Here the Division joined and halted for four hours. The Regiment marched to Valdestillas I.L. 1810. This place was but little injured.

30 March 1811. Halted. Heard that I was.

31 March 1811. Marched through Lajica I.L. Crossed the Montes de Lajica by Ponte Lado, through Barasol I.L. Barasol de Lajica, Chao I.L., where the rest of the Brigade halted, to Haza had cows. I.L. 1810. Heard that I was.

1 April 1811. March at 4 p.m. to Abranca 1 mile. I.L. 1810. 2 April 1811. To Fozada, left the Alameda road on the officers' left and turned to the right, passed Castenhuia and our position halted at Porta Vilhina. The Brigade halted at Busella. 1810. Battle. Porta Vilhina is on the coast, it has a good ford. Here, by accident, the Regiment burnt three houses. We marched of this day 7 leagues.

3 April 1811. By mistake the Regiment did not march till 4 p.m. to Seduis, where it followed the Brigade. We arrived at Sabugal at 4 a.m. on the 4th April. Here we found the 1st Light Division, who had halted after their affair of the preceding day. We had a wretched, wet and foggy march. At 8 a.m. we marched to Quinta St. Bartholomew, one mile to the rear, where we joined the Brigade. We fought it again.

5 April 1811. Crossed the ford of Labugal, passed the field of the late action. Numbers of naked, unburied bodies. I, this day, lost my watch and seals. We halted at Villa Roa, 4.L.

6 April 1811. To Nalle. 3.L.

7 April 1811. To Roblaza.

8 April 1811. Halted.

9 April 1811. Marched to Aldea de ponte, 1/2 L. 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 supplies.

27 April 1811. News received that the enemy having collected were marching down under Marmont to raise the investment of Almeida. Ordered to be in readiness to move at a moments notice.

28 April 1811. The Brigade marched at 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 Castenhuia 4.L.

29 April 1811. Continued my route to Sobral de Sursul 3 1/2 L., situated at the top of a very steep mountain. In marching to Castenhuia I crossed the Coa at Ponte de Saguras, where there is a good bridge but bad road. It is 1 1/2 leagues from Aldea de Ponte and a little more than 2 from Castenhuia.

30 April 1811. Left Sobral de Suria, passed the Mondego at Ponte de Lado and arrived at Celerico 2.L. at 1 p.m. Met Barton.

1 May 1811. Col. Kelly and Lieut. Irepan, just arrived from England, were here. I left Lieut. Stack much better and on the 4th started to rejoin my Regiment. Slept at Sobral de Suria.

5 May 1811. Arrived at Castenhuia. Heard the fighting at

12 May 1959. VOLUME II. Served with two divisions to reconnaissance but retired immediately.

11 May 1811. Last night the enemy made their escape from Alameda, blew up a large portion of their works and spiked the cannon; they crossed the Aguade at Barba de Puerto to San Felices, but lost severely during the night in killed and prisoners; this affair caused much talk in the army, many blamed General Campbell commanding the 6th Division, who had charge of the investment. The 2nd or Queens Regiment and the 4th Kings were also talked of, the Colonel of the latter Regiment (Evans) followed the French to Barba de Puerto, but exceeded his orders in pursuing them beyond that point, a whole corps of the French army being at St. Felices, to cover the retreat of the Garrison; a very severe letter was sent by Lord Wellington to the Colonel, that had such an effect on him that he shot himself. The two first persons I dressed on the following morn were a female sutler and a French Surgeon.

The Regiment marched to Millarda de Sorda 1 League, I remained at Villa Formosa doing duty at the General Hospital.

12 May 1811. Massana advanced with two divisions to reconnoitre but retired immediately.

13 May 1811. Lt. Col Cameron commanding 79th Regiment died, he was shot through the cervical vertebra, at the battle of Fuentes d' Nonci; the wound was similar to Capt. Evans at Talavera, both died many days - lived many days.

16 May 1811. Visited Alameda, the enemy left many field pieces, cars etc. The effects of the blowing up of the Magazine, before the French took the place, very visible, by the destruction of the best part of the town.

19 May 1811. Went to Head Quarters for money (Aldea de Ponte) 3 Leagues. Crossed the field of battle of Fuentes d' Nonci, the vultures were very numerous and very busy about the dead bodies of horses and men.

22 May 1811. Left Villa Formosa in charge of wounded, crossed the Coa at Castillo Branco, its banks on both sides here, very steep, halted at Fuxas 2 leagues.

23 May 1811. To Almeria through Fuxadas, 4 Leagues

24 May 1811. Through Barazal to Calerico. 3 Leagues.

25 May 1811. Bought an ass for 6 dollars.

27 May 1811. Ordered to proceed to Coimbra in sole charge of 160 wounded and sick, halted at Sampaio. 3 L. 28 May 1811. Maceira 3 L. 29 May 1811. To Calizes 4 L. 30 May 1811. To Parinha de Podse. 31 May 1811. To Riva 1 L. here we embarked on the Mondego in flat bottomed boats for Coimbra, arrived at 5 p.m. . Joined Staff at the Collegia Nova. Coimbra is a fine City, has some good Churches, Colleges, an Observatory, Museum and Library, a fine bridge over the Mondego, tow arches of which

had been destroyed by Colonel Trant, on the retreat of the French from Abrantes, this obliged them to take the left bank of the Mondego on the retreat to Almeida. Here I met again Staff Surgeon McDowall, with whom I had been prisoner at Talavera. The Commandant at Coimbra was very angry that I had taken the account of the kits of the men who died on my journey down, and said he should report me, I begged he would state that there being no Military Officer was the cause, that my duties with so many wounded was all I could attend to.

7 June 1811. Started to rejoin my Regiment, left for St. Andre, passing Cavallos. 8 June 1811. To Morte A.L. forded the Alva at Puente Ponte de Marcella, this place the French destroyed and the Bridge on their retreat. 9 June 1811. To Villa Panco. A.L. 10 June 1811. To St. Iago near Macaira A.L. 11 June 1811. To St. Paio passed Coa. 12 June 1811. To Gelerico, there I learned that the 1st Division had gone south to the Tagus, to the Alentigo (a). Met Lieut Redmond of my Regiment. Massena having given up the command of the French Army, Marmont succeeded him.

(a) After the battle of Fuentes d'Onor and the escape of the garrison of Almeida, Massena was succeeded by Marmont who cantoned his army about Salamanca. The works of Almeida were ordered to be repaired. The news of the advance of Soult, towards, towards Beresford who was besieging Badajoz induced Lord Wellington to start immediately to the south, he reached Elvas on the 19th May, when he received information of the battle of Albuhera, and that the investment of Badajoz has been renewed, and that Soult had retreated towards Seville. The siege of Fort St. Christoval commenced on the 6th the Breaches were assaulted but the ladders being short it failed. On the 9th it was again assaulted, but again failed. The Engineer was killed and the men left without a leader. Marmont was moving south to join Soult, who had been reinforced by Drouet, from Toledo, with 8000 men. Lord Wellington advanced to Albuhera but afterwards recrossed the Guadiana and took up the line of the River Gata, covered on the left by Campa Mayor, and on the right by Elvas, the French combined army was estimated at 70,000 of which 10,000 were cavalry. Lord Wellington's at 56,000 with 4,000 cavalry.

13 June 1811. Ordered to take charge of another convey of wounded and sick to Coimbra, when it was paraded I objected to take charge without a Military Officer, agreeable to General Orders and after some delay Lieut Deane, 38th was ordered to go with me. Slept at Sempayo. 14th June 1811. Macaira. 15 June 1811. Galozes. 16 June 1811. Farinha de Podre. 17 June 1811. To Coimbra via Riva and the Mondego. A severe storm of wind and rain as I was about to embark, and to send my servant, horses and ass by land as before my man was taken with ague; at this moment an urchin of a Portuguese boy offered his services as a "Creado", and I at once took him and gave him charge of all I possessed with directions to meet me in the Plaza Mayor on

Brigade; here we had a long halt. October 8, 1811. Visited
Francosa with Muxton, a large town in a hilly country, from
its walls you can see Guarda, Pinhal and Almeida.
16 October 1811. Visited Guarda, an ancient and fine city,
surrounded by a Moorish wall, it is supposed to stand on
higher ground than any city in Europe, the view from it is
magnificent, the road up the mountain very steep, but good
in a zigzag manner.
2 November 1811. Received the route to Guarda, shortly after
marching we were counter marched. News in that Count Dorman
had relieved Ciudad Rodrigo by forced marches. Heard of
General's affair of Arroyo de Molinos. 24 November 1811. The
Regiment received a route not well understood, did not
march until 4 p.m. I was ordered to remain with the sick in
the cantonment. 25 November 1811. Removed the sick to
Barasal, Capt Lepper, 24th, with me, and we messes together.
14 December 1811. Dressing passed through on his way to
Lisbon from the Regiment, he brought me 20 Dollars.
15 December 1811. Capt. Tudor arrived. 16 December 1811. Tudor
and Pell went to the rear, sent my sick to Celorico by
Divisional orders. 18 December 1811. Marched with convalescents
to Soure-Jerez 3 L. 19 December 1811. To Pinhal 1 L. a good
town with Plaza and many excellent houses, the Bishop's
Palace a handsome modern building, the country round mount-
ainous and barren. The Pinhal river falls into the Deuro.
20 December 1811. Through Priro to Valverde, 3 L. a poor
village. 21 December 1811. Crossed the Coa at Ponte de
Almada, which was repaired, here it was that the action
with the French and Light Division under Crawford took place,
on Rossana's advance; went into Almada saw the repairs of
the works in great forwardness, passed Val de Mula, Fort
Concepcion, which Lord Wellington destroyed before his
retreat into Portugal; through Aldes de Bispo to Barba de
Puerco 4. L. here I rejoined the Regiment. The weather cold
with snow. The road on each side of the Bridge is very steep,
and difficult- here were the remains of many a Frenchman,
killed the night of the sortie from Almada.
25 December 1811. We had a Christmas dinner, all the officers
dined together. 31 December 1811. Ordered to Nermiosa to
attend the sick of the 26th and 79th Regiments, arrived at
6 p.m., countermanded, dined and returned to Barba de Puerco.
1. Jan. 1812. I dined with Lepper. 2 Jan. 1812. Went to San
Felices. 4 Jan. 1812. Sudden route to Valde Mula, bed quarters.
5 Jan. 1812. Went to Almada, bought a cloak, returned by
Val de Mula, Almada, to Barquilla. 8 Jan. 1812. Marched to
Galligos, here we first found out that Ciudad Rodrigo, was
to be besieged; every preparation had been kept very secret,
and the enemy was quite ignorant of Lord's intention. This
night the Light Division carried a redoubt and the 3rd, 4th
L.D. broke ground before the Fortress. Heavy firing from the
Garrison all night. 9 Jan. 1812. Before 6 a.m. marched towards
the Fortress, crossed the Aguada by a well constructed wooden
bridge. Our Brigade placed on the Salamanca road, we lay out
at Covasilla, a small village on the right of the high road

all night, without any covering, cold severe, equal to any I had felt in England. The siege was carried on by the 1st, 3rd, 4th Light Divisions. I was directed to take charge of the Hospitals at Gallegas Head Quarters; during the way up I frequently rode to the height that commanded a view of the whole; on the 12th the Battery train passed. On the 13th the fortified convent was surprised and taken. 14th the convent of St. Francisco was taken. On the 19th two breaches being practicable the City was carried by assault; in the storming General Crawford was mortally wounded, and General Mackinnon blown up; about 1500 men killed and wounded.

20 Jan 1812. Ordered with the sick to the General Hospital Castinhera, halted this night at Villa Formosa. My servant did not join me until the morn having lost his way.

21 Jan 1812. Crossed the Coa at Castle Bond, to Calle Minden 2 1/2 L. the pass was so difficult that it took me the whole day to bring the Spanish waggons over. Got good quarters.

22 Jan. 1812. To Castinhera 2 L. Here I gave up my charge and produced an order not to be detained from Inspector Bolton, to the great annoyance of the F.M.C. Sergill, who wanted me to proceed to Celerico. I dined with Lt Manners, 95th Regiment. 23 Jan. 1812. To Castill Minatin on my return.

24 Jan. 1812. Crossed the Coa, at a Ford under the town of Frenada, this is a good passage in fine weather, and no fresh in the river; joined my Regiment at Villa Formosa, the town was occupied by the 424th Regiment, Marshal Beresford and his Staff. 25 Jan 1812. The Regiment had orders to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice, in a day or two this order was countermanded. Marmont had called a large force to succour Ciudad Rodrigo, but it fell so soon that he was disappointed. 8 Feb. 1812. Went to Almeida 2 L.

9 Feb. 1812. The Regiment ordered to march by rout to Sardoal near Abrantes, supposed for our clothing. 10 Feb. 1812. The Regiment started for Aldea de Ponte, just as they were marching off Capt. Staubenzie burst a blood vessel and I remained behind with him. I went to Frenada. 12 Feb. 1812. No return of the bleeding Capt Staubenzie started for Pinhal, crossed the Coa at the Bridge of Almeida, halted at P Priera. 13 Feb 1812. To Pinhal 1 L. Here I met my brother assistant Burroughs who was doing hospital duty there, put up at his quarters, they were very good. This same even as we were preparing for dinner, the bleeding returned and in a few minutes the Capt ain died. 14 Feb 1812. We buried Staubenzie in the convent yard, 17 Feb. 1812. I left Pinhal with Staubenzie's baggage to overtake my Regiment. Halted that night at Barrasal 4 L. 18 Feb 1812. Arrived at Celerico and dined with Lewis, Apothicary to the Forces, with whom I served at Madeira. 19 Feb. 1812. To Navisa. 3 L. on the left of the high road as I understood Sampaio was occupied by the 11th Regiment. 20 Feb 1812. To Pinhancor 2 1/2 L. 21 Feb to Sampaio de Crenancones. 3 L. this village is on the right of the road, one mile from Clinosa de Hospital. 22 Feb 1812. Through Callizis where I drew rations, Venda de Porco to Cavagoxela, a small village on the right of the high road

little visited by the troops and everything in good order.
23 Feb. 1812. Through Moita, St. Marlonha, and Sobura to
Mucilas 3.L. Passed this day the 11th Regiment on their
route to Colabra. 24 Feb 1812. To Fos d'Aronce 3.L.
Crossed the Alva at Puento de Mucilas and before entering
Fos d'Aronce crossed the Ciera the bridge of which was also
repaired. This was the spot where the French suffered so
much on their retreat, the previous spring. An Eagle was
found in the bed of the river. From Moita to Fos d'Aronce
there is another road by Val de Espinto but less frequented
by troops. 25 Feb. 1812. Passed the field of action of the
previous year through Corvo to Espinhal 4.L. The last day
or two was bad weather. 26 Feb. 1812. I halted. 27 Feb 1812.
Through Venda de Figuras to Avalar 2.L. half a mile left of
the high road. 28 Feb. 1812. Through Galecos to Corille 3.L.
this is on Sievra road to Thomar. 29 Feb 1812. Through Venda
de Seria to Thomar 2.L. onto Esceta, this village has a
large Monastery, is situated on the Abrantes road just after
the division of the Colegan road to Thomar. 1 March 1812 Crossed
the Zerserd at Puntrete and leaving the hill of Abrantes on
the right passed up the valley of Sardoal to that town 4.L.
situated in a very mountainous country only one road passable
for cars to it, that leads to Abrantes. The French occupied
it but a few hours so it suffered but little. 2 March 1812 To
Abrantes breakfasted with Capt. Meacham, the Commandant and
rejoined my Regiment at Pego having crossed the Tagus. My
Surgeon Wyld removed to the 4th Dragoon Guards. Our living
here much improved; the French not having occupied this part
of the country. 17 March 1812. The Regiment moved to Gaviao
it was now known that Badajos was to be again besieged. Very
heavy rain. 18 March 1812. To Toloza 4.L. 1.L. short of Gaffete.
19 March 1812. Through Flor de Rosa, Crato, to Alter de Chao.
20 March 1812. By Cabacos de Vida to Veiroa 4.L. We found on
our arrival that the Brigade had moved, the whole of the towns
from Gaffete were very good, extremely clean, differing much
from the Province of Beira. We remained for orders.
22 March 1812. Received the route for St. Martha. 23 March 1812
Marched to Elvas 3.L. to Barbacina 24 March 1812. To Elvas
2.L. the bridge of the Guardiana being carried away by the late
heavy rains it was impossible to cross to St Martha. The Regiment
received a route to Campo Mayor to cross the Guardiana at
Merida. I was directed to remain and do duty at the St Clara
Hospital. 25 March 1812. The Regiment marched for Campo Mayor,
the Batteries opened again, Badajos, Fort Pflourina taken.
Heard of Capt. Wyld 87th being killed, a particular friend.
5 April 1812. At 3.p.m. received orders to proceed to the front
of Badajos, the assault being expected that night, with the
Staff Surgeon Burnall. 6 April 1812. Reported myself to
Dr. McGreger and received orders I crossed the Guardiana by the
Pontoon bridge, that had been replaced and arrived at the
bivouac late at night with Staff Surgeon Burnall.
6 April 1812. Reported myself to Dr. McGrigor and received orders
to attach myself to Staff Surgeon Burnall. Went into the
Batteries saw some good practice in firing the heavy guns.

little visited by the troops and everything in good order.
23 Feb. 1812. Through Moita, St. Marlonha, and Sobura to
Mucilas 3.L. Passed this day the 11th Regiment on their
route to Colabra. 24 Feb 1812. To Fos d'Aronce 3.L.
Crossed the Alva at Puento de Mucilas and before entering
Fos d'Aronce crossed the Ciera the bridge of which was also
repaired. This was the spot where the French suffered so
much on their retreat, the previous spring. An Eagle was
found in the bed of the river. From Moita to Fos d'Aronce
there is another road by Val de Espinto but less frequented
by troops. 25 Feb. 1812. Passed the field of action of the
previous year through Corvo to Espinhal 4.L. The last day
or two was bad weather. 26 Feb. 1812. I halted. 27 Feb 1812.
Through Venda de Figuras to Avalar 2.L. half a mile left of
the high road. 28 Feb. 1812. Through Galecos to Corille 3.L.
this is on Sievra road to Thomar. 29 Feb 1812. Through Venda
de Seria to Thomar 2.L. onto Esceta, this village has a
large Monastery, is situated on the Abrantes road just after
the division of the Colegan road to Thomar. 1 March 1812 Crossed
the Zerserd at Puntrete and leaving the hill of Abrantes on
the right passed up the valley of Sardoal to that town 4.L.
situated in a very mountainous country only one road passable
for cars to it, that leads to Abrantes. The French occupied
it but a few hours so it suffered but little. 2 March 1812 To
Abrantes breakfasted with Capt. Meacham, the Commandant and
rejoined my Regiment at Pego having crossed the Tagus. My
Surgeon Wyld removed to the 4th Dragoon Guards. Our living
here much improved; the French not having occupied this part
of the country. 17 March 1812. The Regiment moved to Gaviao
it was now known that Badajos was to be again besieged. Very
heavy rain. 18 March 1812. To Toloza 4.L. 1.L. short of Gaffete.
19 March 1812. Through Flor de Rosa, Crato, to Alter de Chao.
20 March 1812. By Cabacos de Vida to Veiroa 4.L. We found on
our arrival that the Brigade had moved, the whole of the towns
from Gaffete were very good, extremely clean, differing much
from the Province of Beira. We remained for orders.
22 March 1812. Received the route for St. Martha. 23 March 1812
Marched to Elvas 3.L. to Barbacina 24 March 1812. To Elvas
2.L. the bridge of the Guardiana being carried away by the late
heavy rains it was impossible to cross to St Martha. The Regiment
received a route to Campo Mayor to cross the Guardiana at
Merida. I was directed to remain and do duty at the St Clara
Hospital. 25 March 1812. The Regiment marched for Campo Mayor,
the Batteries opened again, Badajos, Fort Pflourina taken.
Heard of Capt. Wyld 87th being killed, a particular friend.
5 April 1812. At 3.p.m. received orders to proceed to the front
of Badajos, the assault being expected that night, with the
Staff Surgeon Burnall. 6 April 1812. Reported myself to
Dr. McGreger and received orders I crossed the Guardiana by the
Pontoon bridge, that had been replaced and arrived at the
bivouac late at night with Staff Surgeon Burnall.
6 April 1812. Reported myself to Dr. McGrigor and received orders
to attach myself to Staff Surgeon Burnall. Went into the
Batteries saw some good practice in firing the heavy guns.

whom had been pricked. 22 April 1812. To Portelligue. 3.L.
 23 April 1812. To Alpalhao 3.L. 24 April 1812 To Noiza 2.L.
 25 April 1812. To Cuvun. 3.L. a poor village a league
 beyond Villa Vilha, where I crossed the Tagus. This day
 joined Barker. 48th, we overtook a Muletter who was asleep
 and allowing his mule to eat the comissariat corn, I took
 the sack, Barker keeping behind to put the muletter on the
 wrong scent which he did. 26 April 1812. Through Sarnadas
 to Benquerencia 3.L. 27 April 1812. To Castillo Branco 2.L.
 Hearing here that the army were on the return, on account
 of the retreat of Marmont who had advanced near Castle
 Branco on hearing of the siege of Badajoz, now fell back
 on the Salamanca raising the investment of Guidad Rodrigo.
 I determined to go no further, so Barker and self took
 up our quarters at a neat Quinta (De Fossca) half a mile in
 from the City. Here we and our animals were in clover.
 29 April 1812. The Regiment marched through to a village
 one mile on the Villa Vilha road. 30 April 1812. Rejoined
 my Regiment at Celobais en cima. 2.L. 1 May 1812 Crossed the
 Tagus at Villa Vilha to Niza 5.L. 2 May 1812 To
 Alpalhao 2.L. Received orders to march to Abrantes for
 our clothing. 3 May 1812. Gaviac 5.L. 13 May 1812. To Saint
 Miguel 1.L. beyond Abrantes south of the Tagus.
 14 May 1812. Crossed the Tagus at Abrantes to Punhite
 where we received our clothing. 19 May 1812. Off again to
 Abrantes. 20 May 1812. Crossed the Tagus to Gaviac.
 21 May 1812. Geffete found the Brigade had marched.
 22 May 1812. To Alserhao, understood the Brigade had
 halted at Castillo de Vida. This movement of the Brigade
 towards the Spanish frontier, south of the Tagus, appeared
 directed in support of Hill's move, and successful attack,
 on the Bridge of Almaraz, the communication between Soult
 and Marmont, as all the permanent bridges were destroyed,
 here they had a bridge of boats, guarded on each side, by
 strong forts. On the 18th Hill had gallantly taken the one
 on the south, "Fort Napoleon" by escalade; Fort Ragusa, on
 the north was abandoned. The Bridge, stores, cannon etc, that
 could not be removed were destroyed, and Hill again fell back.
 26 May 1812. Marched to Castillo de Vida, quartered in a
 small village half a league beyond it (Escioza) 2.L.
 Castillo de Vida is an ancient good town, surrounded with a
 wall and ditch, some guns mounted, but it could not be
 defended against regular attacks. 27 May 1812. Went to
 Navao, this is naturally the strongest place I ever saw,
 the ascent to it is very great even by the road, more than
 three sides of it are direct precipices, it is fortified and
 garrisoned. 29 May 1812. We returned to Alserhao.
 31 May 1812. Niza. 1 June 1812. Crossed the Tagus at Villa
 Vilhas to Abolais en Baxco. 5.L. The communication between
 Soult and Marmont being cut off by the destruction of the
 Bridge of Almaraz, Lord W. was now advancing towards Marmont
 who occupied the country round Salamanca. 2 June 1812. To
 Castel Branco. 3 June 1812. Through Ladoiza to Solleira 4.L.
 4 June 1812. Through Attalaya to Campenhira 4.L.

5 June 1812. To Valverde 2.L. 6 June 1812. Through Castel-heiros, Aguas Billas, to Lumbal de Espinalis 3 long leagues. 7 June 1812. Crossed the Coa at Renda where the whole division bivouaced. 8 June 1812. Through Rovina, Bismula to Seavaleado 2 1/2 L. 9 June 1812. Halt. 10 June 1812. Through Aldea de Ribiro, here we crossed the Mayor, a branch of the Coa, by Almadilla to Puebla Azava, in this day's march we crossed the line dividing Spain and Portugal. 2 1/2 L. 11 June 1812. Through Elbedon where the action in September last was fought, bivouaced on the Aguada, two miles in front of Pastous, and half a league on the right of Guila Rodrigo. 13 June 1812. Forged the Aguada and bivouaced 1/2 L. beyond Tenebrou 2.L. / near 14 June 1812. By Mores Verdes and bivouaced 1 L. beyond Tammes 4.L. 15 June 1812. To near Villa Alva. 2.L. 16 June 1812. Bivouaced within 1/2 L. of Salamanca from Villa Alva 1 1/2 L. 17 June 1812. Marched at 5 a.m. at 6 a.m. came in sight of Salamanca, a fine appearance was produced by the enemy setting fire to a number of houses, that would cover our approaches to the fortified convents. We forded the river Tormes at St. Martha one mile higher up its stream, than the city. The enemy retired leaving about 8 or 900 men in the forts, that were armed with thirty pieces of artillery, constructed on the ruins of different convents, and of great strength, and only to be reduced by regular attacks. The French had been three years engaged in their construction. They contained a large Depot of clothing and Military stores, for Marmont's Corps of the army. Ground was broken this night, against the Ports by M. General Clinton and the 6th division. I went to the City, was greatly pleased with the beauty of its buildings which are of stone, the Churches are beautiful specimens of architecture. The grand square is the handsomest I ever saw, every Spanish town has its Plaza Mayor, of greater or less extent, there is usually, as here, a covered Piazza, under which are the principal shops and cafes; the front of this Piazza has numerous arches supporting three stories each having a balcony, and surmounted by a balcony balustrade, that hides the roofs, a rare occurrence in Spain, where generally the rough roof is seen; on each column supporting the arches are medallions of different Spanish Kings. The bridge is a fine Roman structure. I went to the Cathedral to have a view of the forts, a shot or two was fired at us from the fort and knocked off some stones. 20 June 1812. We heard Marmont was advancing to raise the siege, that had now commenced, but was delayed by the shortness of ammunition. We marched to the front and took up a position one league from the city. Some commanding. Every one expected an engagement from our position (the heights of San Christoval) we had a perfect view of the French army. I could see every Regiment as they paraded or sent out fatigue parties. Marmont wished the English to descend into the plains, but Lord W. was not to be induced to quit his position. 21 June 1812. Remaining in the same position all day, great heat, no water. Many Spaniards came out from the city with Donkey carts bringing water, some pools of stagnant rain water were used for the cattle and cooking.

2 June 1812. The French having established a post on a height on our right, they were attacked by General Graham and the 7th Division and driven off. 23 June 1812. In the morning we found the enemy had retreated from our fronts and we returned to our bivouacs near the Torres. 24 June 1812. Having passed some troops over the Torres at Huerta, we forded at St. Martha, marched and counter marched all day, but the enemy seeing so strong a force, recrossed at Huerta, and we also again forded the Torres to our old bivouac. This night the Torres were assaulted but after a severe attack the storming party were repulsed. General Boves was killed; it was said he did not follow the Engineer's directions, he was a brave man, he was wounded first and being dressed returned to his command, and was killed. 26 June 1812. In the evening the Convent in the Fort was set on fire by red hot shot. 27 June 1812. The convent again on fire, when it was assaulted about noon, and surrounded about 600 prisoners marched out and about 150 men in the hospitals. Our loss nearly 300 men killed and wounded. The forts were destroyed and on the 29th we marched and bivouaced near Orbida 4 L. on the Toro road. 30 June 1812. To Carnozal 2 L. 1 July 1812. Posse Alaijos and bivouaced one league beyond it 3 L. This day I found my pony that I had lost, stolen at Badajoz, in the 4th Division, in the possession of the Surgeon Major of the 40th Regiment, after some little opposition he was obliged to restore it. 2 July 1812. Through Villa Verde, bivouaced near Madena de Campo, the French were driven across the Douro; their position was too strong to be attacked, and the Armies remained in front of each other for some time. On the 4th we moved to the Valladolid side of the city of Madena de Campo, it is a large wellbuilt town with Piazzas, it has the remains of an old castle, as also that of a fine Barrack, that the French had destroyed; the inhabitants gave balls and visited the bivouac frequently. 12 July 1812. Marched by a sudden route at 4 a.m. to Villa Verde; the heat was not excessive, the troops could not remain in the open bivouac during the day and there was but little wood about, so during the day, they were placed in the villages as many as the houses could hold on the shade of the walls protect from the sun. 14 July 1812. To Campillo 1 L. in the evening marched a mile to bivouac. 15 July 1812. At 5 a.m. returned to Campillo, as before for the day, in the evening on returning to our bivouac ground, we received orders to march to Hava del Rei. It was quite dark when we arrived on the ground near this town. 16 July 1812. We marched into the town, it was quite full having Head Quarters and the 5th Division as well as ourselves. It is an excellent town, has handsome wide streets, and seems to possess wealthy inhabitants. In the evening we marched as usual to our bivouac, and then received orders to march to Carnozal. At 9 p.m. we commenced our march and did not arrive at our old bivouac near Carnozal till 10 a.m. on the 17th having marched all night 5 L. on our march we passed Alaijos. The cause of this sudden and long march we understood

22 June 1812. The French having established a post on a height on our right, they were attacked by General Graham and the 7th Division and driven off. 23 June 1812. In the morning we found the enemy had retreated from our fronts and we returned to our bivouacs near the Torres. 24 June 1812. Having passed some troops over the Torres at Huerta, we forded at St. Martha, marched and counter marched all day, but the enemy seeing so strong a force, recrossed at Huerta, and we also again forded the Torres to our old bivouac. This night the Torres were assaulted but after a severe attack the storming party were repulsed. General Boves was killed; it was said he did not follow the Engineer's directions, he was a brave man, he was wounded first and being dressed returned to his command, and was killed. 26 June 1812. In the evening the Convent in the Fort was set on fire by red hot shot. 27 June 1812. The convent again on fire, when it was assaulted about noon, and surrounded about 600 prisoners marched out and about 150 men in the hospitals. Our loss nearly 300 men killed and wounded. The forts were destroyed and on the 29th we marched and bivouaced near Orbida 4 L. on the Toro road. 30 June 1812. To Carnozal 2 L. 1 July 1812. Posse Alaijos and bivouaced one league beyond it 3 L. This day I found my pony that I had lost, stolen at Badajoz, in the 4th Division, in the possession of the Surgeon Major of the 40th Regiment, after some little opposition he was obliged to restore it. 2 July 1812. Through Villa Verde, bivouaced near Madena de Campo, the French were driven across the Douro; their position was too strong to be attacked, and the Armies remained in front of each other for some time. On the 4th we moved to the Valladolid side of the city of Madena de Campo, it is a large wellbuilt town with Piazzas, it has the remains of an old castle, as also that of a fine Barrack, that the French had destroyed; the inhabitants gave balls and visited the bivouac frequently. 12 July 1812. Marched by a sudden route at 4 a.m. to Villa Verde; the heat was not excessive, the troops could not remain in the open bivouac during the day and there was but little wood about, so during the day, they were placed in the villages as many as the houses could hold on the shade of the walls protect from the sun. 14 July 1812. To Campillo 1 L. in the evening marched a mile to bivouac. 15 July 1812. At 5 a.m. returned to Campillo, as before for the day, in the evening on returning to our bivouac ground, we received orders to march to Hava del Rei. It was quite dark when we arrived on the ground near this town. 16 July 1812. We marched into the town, it was quite full having Head Quarters and the 5th Division as well as ourselves. It is an excellent town, has handsome wide streets, and seems to possess wealthy inhabitants. In the evening we marched as usual to our bivouac, and then received orders to march to Carnozal. At 9 p.m. we commenced our march and did not arrive at our old bivouac near Carnozal till 10 a.m. on the 17th having marched all night 5 L. on our march we passed Alaijos. The cause of this sudden and long march we understood

22 June 1812. The French having established a post on a hill, they were attacked by General Bessières and the 1st Division and driven off. On 23 June 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 24 June 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 25 June 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 26 June 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 27 June 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 28 June 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 29 June 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 30 June 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 1 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 2 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 3 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 4 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 5 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 6 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 7 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 8 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 9 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 10 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 11 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 12 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 13 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 14 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 15 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 16 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 17 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 18 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 19 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 20 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 21 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 22 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 23 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 24 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 25 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 26 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 27 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 28 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 29 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 30 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 31 July 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 1 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 2 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 3 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 4 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 5 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 6 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 7 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 8 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 9 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 10 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 11 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 12 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 13 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 14 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 15 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 16 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 17 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 18 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 19 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 20 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 21 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 22 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 23 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 24 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 25 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 26 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 27 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 28 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 29 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 30 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 31 August 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 1 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 2 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 3 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 4 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 5 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 6 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 7 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 8 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 9 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 10 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 11 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 12 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 13 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 14 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 15 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 16 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 17 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 18 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 19 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 20 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 21 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 22 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 23 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 24 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 25 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 26 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 27 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 28 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 29 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 30 September 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 1 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 2 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 3 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 4 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 5 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 6 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 7 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 8 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 9 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 10 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 11 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 12 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 13 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 14 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 15 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 16 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 17 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 18 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 19 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 20 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 21 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 22 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 23 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 24 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 25 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 26 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 27 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 28 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 29 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 30 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 31 October 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 1 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 2 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 3 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 4 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 5 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 6 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 7 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 8 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 9 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 10 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 11 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 12 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 13 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 14 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 15 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 16 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 17 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 18 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 19 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 20 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 21 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 22 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 23 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 24 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 25 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 26 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 27 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 28 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 29 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 30 November 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 1 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 2 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 3 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 4 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 5 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 6 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 7 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 8 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 9 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 10 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 11 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 12 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 13 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 14 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 15 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 16 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 17 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 18 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 19 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 20 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 21 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 22 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 23 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 24 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 25 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 26 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 27 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 28 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 29 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 30 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated. On 31 December 1812, the French moved on to the village of Salamanca and were defeated.

to be Marmont having crossed the Douro, threatening Salamanca. 18 July 1812. A heavy firing in front, the enemy beat back Cole's Division; 27th and 40th charged, this occurred early in the forenoon. At noon we marched one league to the rear, and at 4 p.m. received orders to return by a circuitous route to Canizal, in the even renewed firing. 19 July 1812. In the evening we marched to a plain, on our right, about a league and a half, Marmont having failed in turning our left, now attempted our right. The river Guarena covered our position; he found it too strong. The whole army was united and everyone expected a general action in the morn. 20 July 1812. A fine morning, the division formed in line, and advanced, soon after we perceived the French army, marching on a ridge of hills, on our right, and orders were given to retreat. Nothing could be finer we were moving in parallel lines, in sight of each other, we could distinctly see the different French Regiments on the opposite heights, now and then an opportunity afforded a cannon shot was delivered on either side; but the whole day's march passed without a collision, although every moment expected. It was a regular steeples chase, or cross country march it proved very tiresome and labourious. Early in the morning an allowance of rum had been issued to the men, and there being no water near, they drank it raw, the consequence was most were half drunk, this, added to the great heat, was very oppressive for some time. We marched in columns of Brigades, we passed Hornillos and halted near Val Verde 4 L. to the rear. 21 July 1812. We were on the move by 3 a.m. passed Morisco, one of the villages the French occupied whilst we held the position of San Christoval during the siege of the Forts. Halted near our old ground on the Tormes; at 6 p.m. we again moved, forded the Tormes at St. Martha, the French having crossed at Huerta. It was the general opinion we were now in full retreat to Ciudad Rodrigo; as we understood the stores, hospital and Civil Departments of the Army had been ordered out of Salamanca to the rear. We were rather surprised after passing the ford of St. Martha at receiving orders to bring up our right shoulders and after marching a short distance in this direction, we took up ground for bivouacs. Shortly after halting a most tremendous storm of thunder, rain and lightning took place, with strong squalls, the thunder was so close and lightning so vivid that many of the Cavalry and Artillery horses of both armies broke loose and ran among the Infantry. For some seconds after the flashes of lightning I could scarcely see. I believe I was nearly the only one that had my baggage so well up, that I was able to throw some sheeting across a line like a Gypsy's tent, and so obtained some shelter. The storm ceased and never did a more glorious storm usher in a more glorious day than the 22 July. Before daylight both armies were in position, the whole morning was spent in movements, Marmont, in the evening, made a move to cut us off from a village situated about 4 L. to the rear.

the Ciudad Rodrigo road, in doing so, he separated his army by too great an interval and at 4 p.m. the British Army attacked him, and before sun-set every French man was in full retreat. Packhenham with the 3rd division attacked their left, our division, the 1st, was on the extreme left of our army, and were not engaged, therefore myself and brother assistant Surgeons had a very fine view of the action. From our commanding situation we saw distinctly the attack of Pack and his repulse, and the beautiful advance of our lines of attack with their artillery at intervals; but we nearly paid dear for our curiosity, being covered by the dirt thrown up by some round shot fired at us. Our division continued the pursuit till 10 p.m.; we halted near Callosa on Baxos 2.L. 28 July 1812. At daylight we continued the pursuit, the French army fled the whole night, many threw away their muskets, and had not the Spanish Commandant abandoned the Castle of Alba de Tormes, the escape of their artillery and material would have been very doubtful. Our division forced the Tormes at Huerta, and shortly after the Dragoons (Heavy German) charged the French rearguard, up a very difficult piece of ground, and broke them, making three battalions prisoners, our men took charge of them, all with their packs, having thrown away their arms. We halted near Coca 3.L. In this battle the French were supposed to lose from 15 to 20,000 men, Marmont and his second in command badly wounded. Clausil conducted the retreat and having been joined by some Cavalry and Artillery from the north withdrew over the Douro. 24 July 1812. We marched to Penuranda 2.L. a large well built town the people testified the greatest joy at our arrival; they described the terror of the French army as immense, and their disorder or disorganization complete. The country being open they were able to retire rapidly. On this day's march Lord Wellington publicly addressed General Campbell. Baron Law and General Westley on the straggling of the men of our division. 25 July 1812. We halted for the purpose of collecting the stragglers as expressed in general orders. 26 July 1812. Through Flous de Avilla to Cabeza del Pozo 4.L. we passed many dead French on the road. 27 July 1812. To Anzola 4.L. a large town on the Adaja that bifurcated and surrounds it. 28 July 1812. To Fuente de Raunel 3.L. 29 July 1812. Crossed the Fressa by the bridge of the Medianna to Majadas, bivouaced on the River Giga 4.L. on this day's march visited Olazdo and my old landlord, a priest on whom I was quartered when I marched through that town, a prisoner. 30 July 1812. Forged the Cija, passed Guenilliv and bivouaced near the Douro. The rearguard of the French had passed this morning. Our Cavalry entered Bailloleida, distant from where we halted 11 L. The French left some artillery here and about 700 sick in hospital. Clausil continued his retreat towards Burgos. Lord Wellington had thus completely separated the French armies of the north and center, and his next movement was on Madrid, having General Paget on the Douro to observe the motions of the army of the north. 31 July 1812. Halted. 1 August 1812. Marched on the Segovia road passed Alden Mayor to Azabal de Portillo, a village situated under an immense rock on which Potillo

the village of Talavera, where we were encamped, and the French army, under the command of Marshal Marmont, was moving towards us. On the 2nd of August, we marched towards the village of Talavera, and on the 3rd, we were engaged in a battle with the French army. The battle was a hard-fought one, and it was not until the 4th of August that we were able to drive the French army from the field. On the 5th of August, we moved on to the village of Talavera, and on the 6th, we were engaged in another battle with the French army. This battle was also a hard-fought one, and it was not until the 7th of August that we were able to drive the French army from the field. On the 8th of August, we moved on to the village of Talavera, and on the 9th, we were engaged in a third battle with the French army. This battle was also a hard-fought one, and it was not until the 10th of August that we were able to drive the French army from the field. On the 11th of August, we moved on to the village of Talavera, and on the 12th, we were engaged in a fourth battle with the French army. This battle was also a hard-fought one, and it was not until the 13th of August that we were able to drive the French army from the field. On the 14th of August, we moved on to the village of Talavera, and on the 15th, we were engaged in a fifth battle with the French army. This battle was also a hard-fought one, and it was not until the 16th of August that we were able to drive the French army from the field. On the 17th of August, we moved on to the village of Talavera, and on the 18th, we were engaged in a sixth battle with the French army. This battle was also a hard-fought one, and it was not until the 19th of August that we were able to drive the French army from the field. On the 20th of August, we moved on to the village of Talavera, and on the 21st, we were engaged in a seventh battle with the French army. This battle was also a hard-fought one, and it was not until the 22nd of August that we were able to drive the French army from the field. On the 23rd of August, we moved on to the village of Talavera, and on the 24th, we were engaged in an eighth battle with the French army. This battle was also a hard-fought one, and it was not until the 25th of August that we were able to drive the French army from the field. On the 26th of August, we moved on to the village of Talavera, and on the 27th, we were engaged in a ninth battle with the French army. This battle was also a hard-fought one, and it was not until the 28th of August that we were able to drive the French army from the field. On the 29th of August, we moved on to the village of Talavera, and on the 30th, we were engaged in a tenth battle with the French army. This battle was also a hard-fought one, and it was not until the 31st of August that we were able to drive the French army from the field.

stands. 2 August 1812. Marched in the evening and encamped near Cogecous 1.L. our bivouac did not take place on the Ciga till 11 o'clock p.m. 6 August 1812. To Temonde on the Piron, went to Iscar 1.L. 7 August 1812 To Mudrian 3.L. bivouaced on the Piron 1.L. beyond the village. 7 August 1812 Through Carbinero 1.L. Vengas 1.L. to Los Huertos 3.L. bivouaced in the woods of the Palace of Rio Falo 3.L. Rode to Segovia, a fine city, a fine Cathedral, very ancient aqueduct passing through the city, the Castle, a singular, I should think, Moorish building, they show the room supposed to be occupied by Gil Blas. King Joseph had left Segovia eight days before for Madrid; they left 8 pieces of artillery, spiked and some cars they could not remove. 10 August 1812. Through Ladoza and Ortiza this is the village I halted in, on the second days march from Madria, some of the inhabitants remembered the wretchedness of our situation, that night; bivouaced near Otero 2.L. 11 August 1812. Entered the high road from Segovia to Madrid passed Pundae de St. Raphael, crossed the Guardarama, and enjoyed the magnificent view from summit and descent, of Old Castillo and New Castillo, with Madrid in the distance and the Escorial under us. Halted near the village of Guardarama 4.L. 12 August 1812. The Division halted, I went to the Escorial, a most grand and extensive building, consisting of a Palace, Monastery, and Church, the latter contains a beautiful Mausoleum, the burial place of the Kings of Spain, lined entirely with polished marbles. The paintings are very fine, those in the grand staircase represent the battle of St. Quintin, gained by the Spanish and English over the French in 1558 (Philip and Mary's time). The whole mass of the building is in the shape of a gridiron and this instrument is profusely scattered over the whole of its ornamental parts, this is the emblem of the martyrdom of Saint Quintin, on whose festival the battle was fought. The Church gates are real bronze. This magnificent building, that the Spaniard calls, the eight wonder of the world, is situated close under the Guardarama Mountains, in a most bleak and dreary spot, its elevation must be very high as from the rooms you see Madrid, and that city is a high elevation, under you. There are two villages that take their names from the Palace, the Upper and Lower, the former is one of the best and neatest villages I saw in Spain, built of stone. 13 August 1812. We marched through Galapagos 3.L. through as barren a country as I ever passed. 14 August 1812. Through Rozas, near which Durban's Portuguese Cavalry behaved so ill a few days previous, by which the Light Artillery lost three guns. To Madrid. The Division bivouaced in the gardens under the Palace, called "El Campo". These gardens are well laid out, having fine water, small banquetting houses, well furnished with beautiful paintings etc. Went into the City, the French garrison, 299-2000 picked men retreated from the Retiro to Fort La China, but preparation being made to cannonade them with hot shot, they surrendered prisoners of war. I saw them march out and among them the savage old Colonel and Adjutant that had treated us so harshly when prisoners in the Retiro after Talavera.

I visited and showed my friends the place of our confinement, dined at an Astralage, went to the theatre, admittance to the boxes 1 shilling. The inhabitants expressed the most unbounded joy at our arrival, the City was decorated with paintings, Tapestry and silk hung from the windows; and at night well illuminated, the women appeared rejoiced everywhere saluting the officers; vivas resounded on all sides, the demonstrations of joy continued three days, and our fatigues were repaid by the happiness our success had rendered to the inhabitants of the capital. I visited the Museum of Natural History, it contains besides general curiosities a most extensive collection from Spanish America and China, a fine collection of Spanish marbles, a gallery of statues and paintings, a fine model of the amphitheatre of Saguntum. The city itself is undoubtedly very fine indeed, well built, the streets wide, the houses grand and lofty, the Public buildings noble. The Palace is very grand, supposed to be superior to anything of its kind, as to its very commanding situation, overlooking the River Manzanares; this river is nearly a dry bed in the summer, and its fine bridges look very singular, but in winter and after heavy rains it carries a heavy torrent, it is tributary to the Tagus. Madrid is well watered, and has, what few continental towns can boast of "Sewers". The Calle d'Acala is a noble street, on a descent, has several magnificent Palaces and convents on both sides, its lower termination is the Prado ornamented by fountains etc running at right angles. The Retiro Palace on the opposite side. The Play House small and neat, a fine Botanical Garden near the Retiro on the Prado. 18 August 1812. At 3 a.m. we marched and bivouaced on the old ground on the Guardarama river. 31. 19 August 1812. We marched to the Palace of the Escorial, the whole of the Division was quartered in the Palace, three General Officers and at least 8000 men. I had a room to myself although a Sub. Here General Wheatly died who commanded our Brigade, of typhus. We halted 11 days. We had a fine opportunity of seeing this superb Palace. The Monastery is rich and possesses many relics, amongst them is a feather of the wing of the Angel Gabriel. The following is a description of the Mausoleum extracted from a traveller. "The Mausoleum of the Spanish Royal family in the Escorial is most magnificent, on opening the doors of this abode of death, the eye is really dazzled with the reflection of the flambeaus from the polished marble steps, and walls of highly polished jasper, that lead to a rich bronze portal, that opens to a circular chamber about 35 feet in diameter. The sarcophagi, rich in every ornament are ranged in compartments one above the other. Nothing can surpass the splendors of the magnificent saloon of death. The remains of the Queens and Infantas are placed in a separate apartment near."

30 August 1812. We left the Escorial to Guardarama 1 1/2 L. We crossed the Guardarama Mountains, we left the Segovia road on the right at Fundae de St Raphael, and marched on

the direct Valloedelid road, passed Navas, Jercante de Castin, to Villa Castin 5.L. 1 Sep. 1812. Through Labajos, Rio Beltoys bridge, San Chidrian, to Danero 4.L.

2 Sep. 1812. By Espinosa to Anvoia 3.L. bivouaced on the Adaja 1.L. from Anvoia on the 3rd. 4 Sep. 1812. Bivouaced near Olmardo on the Adaja 4.L.

5 Sep. 1812. Through Monellias, bivouaced on the Fresma.

6 Sep. 1812. Crossed the Ceja by the bridge of Majados, marched in the direction of Guecillio, forded the Douro, under our old bivouac; the enemy were in force, one league from the river, the days march four leagues. Clausel had reorganised the debris of Marmont's army, he had received considerable reinforcements, and had now advanced on Valloedelid and drove General Paget who had been left in command there over the Douro. At 5 p.m. we were ordered into a wood on our left, for the night. We were in expectation of a general attack in the morning.

7 Sep. 1812. In the night the enemy quitted their position, and retired across the Pisuerga at Valloedelid, destroying the bridge. Bivouaced in a garden near the city. Visited Dr. Cameron of the Scotch College, who was so kind to us when prisoners on the march through Valloedelid.

10 Sep. 1812. Forde the river half a league from our bivouac, passed Cabazon and Segales, halted at Corcos 2 L.

11 Sep. 1812. Passed Doenas, bivouaced on the banks of the Canal opposite the Convent of Lidro 3.L.

12 Sep. 1812. Followed the course of the Canal to Villa Munill 1.L., here we crossed the canal, it appeared finished no farther than this; here we also crossed the Arion by a fine bridge and the high road to Palencia, we were within sight of this city, that appeared large. We bivouaced at Magas on the Pisuerga 2.L. very bad weather.

13 Sep. 1812. To Torquemada and bivouaced 2 L. This is a fine vine country and the grapes being ripe our men eat quantities; the villages poor. 14 Sep. 1812. Crossed the Pisuerga at Cordavilla Veal and bivouaced on the Arlencon near quinta de Puente, a wretched day 2.L. Here is a fine bridge over the Arlencon. 15 Sep. 1812. Entered again the high road that we left at Doenas, marched to Villa Ordrego 2.L. near this, the French under Clausel had halted and taken up a position, very strong. Here a Spanish army under Castanos at last joined us, their delay in coming up had caused our late slow movements. Dispositions were made to attack the enemy the following noon. 17 Sep. 1812. Our Brigade had the post of honour, and marched soon after midnight, passing Villa Neuva to its position, as soon as daylight appeared it was found the enemy had again retreated, we were in pursuit immediately, we passed Celada, one league beyond which the enemy had taken up another position, but were soon obliged to leave it. Don Julian's Corps of Cavalry skirmished well in the sight of the whole army. We bivouaced this night in the enemys' position. 18 Sep. 1812. Advanced towards Burgos, halted a league from it. Found the enemy had retreated leaving a garrison of 3000 men in the castle. It was rumoured that

the Engineers thought it not possible to carry the Castle by assault. Lord Wellington and Staff all day reconnoitring. 19 Sep. 1812. The 1st and Pack's Division crossed the Aslencon, this evening the Light Companies of the Brigade (at 8 p.m.) with the 42nd stormed the redoubt of St. Michael, that commanded the approaches to the Castle and carried it. The works of the siege of the Castle of Burgos commenced. 2 October 1812. I had continued in Medical charge of the Regiment since Wyldes' appointment to the 4th Dragoon Guards, the new Surgeon arrived this day, my old friend and fellow prisoner Heriot. I was now ordered to take charge of the hospital at Villa Toso, for receiving the wounded during the siege, and I continued so during the whole time; a very severe duty, having no assistance. One or two young Spanish surgeons were sent to assist at the latter portion. 4 October 1812. My Regiment (24th) stormed the outward works of the Castle, and carried them at 5 p.m. in face of the whole army, they were much commended for their gallantry. For this affair Capt. Heddewick became Major, and Fraser and Holmes obtained the Companies. During the siege Lt. Walton of my Regiment was killed and Capt. Coote wounded. The operations of the siege were continued to the 21st October. On this morn the Headquarters were ordered in advance, one league. The French army of Portugal reorganised and largely reinforced by the armies of the north and the reserve ordered to be called by Napoleon when he heard of the disaster of Salamanca, was advancing. Soult had raised the siege of Cadiz and was marching on Madrid to join King Joseph, with the army of the centre. Napoleon was very angry with Marmont for fighting the battle of Salamanca, before the arrival of Chauvel's cavalry, that he knew was at no great distance; he was also angry that the army of the centre did not take the field a month before, and that Joseph, when he quitted Madrid did not destroy the large stores, and carry off the two Eagles and its fine garrison. Not only was this great loss sustained by the French from the loss of that battle, but Guadalaxara, Toro, Tordesillas, Zamora and Astorga fell, added to the raising of the siege of Cadiz, and the liberation of the whole of the south of Spain.

21 October 1812. Lord Wellington having reconnoitred, the retreat of the army was determined on. At 4 p.m. I was ordered to send off every man that could be moved and clear the village of Toro of wounded Officers. Shortly after Deputy Surgeon Hodges arrived and informed me that I was to remain in charge of such wounded at Toro, as could not be moved; on my objecting to the duty, having been before left with the wounded at Talavera, Dr. McGregor went to His Lordship, who agreed with me, but stated if I remained I should have my promotion, to which I agreed. Whilst on this duty at Villa Toro, I slept in the Sacristy of the Chapel, where the hospital was established. My agree returned. My charge consisted of 18 British wounded and 7 French but the French the following left me some more. 23 October 1812. At 6 a.m. the two Divisions of the French that halted at Villa Toro, marched in pursuit of

well; he assured me the next morning they should be brought into Burgos. I called on Capt. Menzies, 42nd Regiment, left wounded with a compound fracture of the leg. I let him have some money. 27 October 1812. At half past 3 p.m. some cars arrived but not in sufficient number to carry off all the men, they had a strong escort of Cavalry and Infantry with them, they promised to return again that evening. The Intendant of the French Hospital wished to borrow my horse, but that I objected to, he appeared greatly annoyed at my refusal. He now wanted me to proceed forthwith to Burgos, but as the whole of my charge were not removed I would not.

28 October 1812. In the morning I again went to Burgos to report I had still four men to remove, the Commandant said the cars should be off immediately for them; he desired me to call in the evening to sign my parole as a prisoner of war, this was a death blow to me. I went immediately to Capt. Menzies to ask his advice as to escaping, he advised me not to as my health was so delicate he thought I could not go through the fatigue, some Officers of the German Legion were of a different opinion. Seeing the cars ready to start, I had no time to lose. I bought a bottle of brandy and two pounds of meat and rode to the gate, the Sergeant of the Guard wished to detain me but I showed my passport of the 24th that he did not examine minutely, and talking of Verdun where his Regiment had been quartered he allowed me to pass. On my return to Villa Toro I got my horse and mule ready with my Portuguese boy mounted on the latter, and seeing the cars approaching, I took a dose of brandy and started at a gallop. A German soldier wanted to go with me and I sent him on, but soon overtook him. My goats also followed me for some time, but falling in with French Officers I was obliged to leave them and make the best of my way. I left the high road, forded a small river and after a good ride over flat but partly ploughed land I came to a village at the foot of the mountains (Ubierna). The inhabitants told me I was 3 leagues from Burgos; they told me they were sure the French would not follow me up the mountains. I ascended the mountain a straight road, at the top I halted and with my glass I distinctly saw some French Cavalry in the village I had just left, about an English mile behind me. I immediately struck off the high road and took to the mountains, and judging as well as possible my proper direction I continued to proceed till dark, when I fell in with a peasant driving some oxen home, to the village of Massa. He having assured me there were no French in the village I obliged him to show me the way to the Priest's house, who gave me a good supper and forage for my beasts, and having rested till 2 a.m. 29 October 1812 when the moon rose I proceeded on my journey, according to the Priest's directions for Aquillo de Campo, my intention being to reach the coast at San-Andero Santander as I knew Sir Home Popham and some English ships were there. The Priest's servant put me in the right direction. I had left the high road two leagues on my left. About daybreak I discovered the high road, but not choosing to travel on it I continued to keep the heights, having

continually a view of everything that passed, at noon I entered the road seeing a single horseman, from whom I learned that Spanish Guerrillas were in Aguilla de Campo. I halted near Basconvilleas and procured some fried mutton and corn for my beasts, not however liking much the manner of my host, although very fatigued I again started and reached Aquillar de Campo at 5 p.m. 16 leagues from Burgos, by the main road, but I added much to the journey by skirting it and making my detour the previous evening. It was as much as I could do to keep my horse on his legs when I arrived. Here I found some Spanish troops. I obtained a good billet. The country from Burgos to Ubierna is mostly flat and abounding in corn, the whole country to Aquillar is barren of wood. Near Aquillar the mountains are lofty, they have much pasture and breed large herds of cattle, it is a good city near the Pisuerga river that is here small. 30 October 1812. This day I only cleared 5 leagues to Reynosa, the whole road is paved, the country is mountainous and woody. Having little or no corn, some Indian corn is planted near the villages, the country appeared populous, and by the number of cars I met on this day's journey I should think there is some trade, being destitute of corn and wine they must receive their supplies from other parts. I saw a great deal of cattle. I this day passed the Rio Ebro, a small stream near Higar, 1 L from Reynosa I went to an Estrada at Reynosa, in the evening I took coffee with the Spanish General Renovaes, he gave me information of Scott having joined Joseph, and of their advance on Madrid and that General Hill had retired and that Wellington and Hill would unite. 31 October 1812 I made Barcoena 3 L. Along this road from Aquilla almost every half league there is a village. This night was in miserable Posada, everything filthy and dirty. 1 Nov. 1812. To Torrele Veja. 5 L. through a mountainous and romantic country. 2 Nov 1812. To Saint Andero 4 L. near Torrele Veja the prospect is more open, more corn in growth, and there appeared abundance of cattle, but you pass some high mountains. At Puente de Arce, there is a fine bridge over the Rio Pas. You come in sight of the sea on the top of a hill about 1 1/2 leagues from Saint Andero (Santander), but you hear it long before. As I descended the mountain and approached my journey's end I saw some British Men of War at anchor, and soon after overtook some English sailors, who had strolled beyond the town. They informed me that Sir Home Popham was in the city, I made the best of my way to Sir Home's quarters, and put him in possession of all I knew of raising the siege of Burgos and what I had heard of the evacuation of Madrid. He was quite unacquainted with these facts and thought them so important that he made up his mind to send off a frigate to England with the intelligence; of course he catichized me closely. I then asked him for a passage to England as I thought it would be a long and very unsafe journey to reach the Head Quarters of Lord Wellington. I sold him my horse and mule for £25, he afterwards sent for the saddle (a first rate London one). He was, in my case, a good one at making a bargain. He introduced me to Captain Seymour, of the Fortune Frigate of whom he had obtained my passage. I

continually a view of everything that passed, at noon I entered the road seeing a single horseman, from whom I learned that Spanish Guerrillas were in Aguilla de Campo. I halted near Basconvilleas and procured some fried mutton and corn for my beasts, not however liking much the manner of my host, although very fatigued I again started and reached Aquillar de Campo at 5 p.m. 16 leagues from Burgos, by the main road, but I added much to the journey by skirting it and making my detour the previous evening. It was as much as I could do to keep my horse on his legs when I arrived. Here I found some Spanish troops. I obtained a good billet. The country from Burgos to Ubierna is mostly flat and abounding in corn, the whole country to Aquillar is barren of wood. Near Aquillar the mountains are lofty, they have much pasture and breed large herds of cattle, it is a good city near the Pisuerga river that is here small. 30 October 1812. This day I only cleared 5 leagues to Reynosa, the whole road is paved, the country is mountainous and woody. Having little or no corn, some Indian corn is planted near the villages, the country appeared populous, and by the number of cars I met on this day's journey I should think there is some trade, being destitute of corn and wine they must receive their supplies from other parts. I saw a great deal of cattle. I this day passed the Rio Ebro, a small stream near Higar, 1 L from Reynosa I went to an Estrada at Reynosa, in the evening I took coffee with the Spanish General Renovaes, he gave me information of Scott having joined Joseph, and of their advance on Madrid and that General Hill had retired and that Wellington and Hill would unite. 31 October 1812 I made Barcoena 3 L. Along this road from Aquilla almost every half league there is a village. This night was in miserable Posada, everything filthy and dirty. 1 Nov. 1812. To Torrele Veja. 5 L. through a mountainous and romantic country. 2 Nov 1812. To Saint Andero 4 L. near Torrele Veja the prospect is more open, more corn in growth, and there appeared abundance of cattle, but you pass some high mountains. At Puente de Arce, there is a fine bridge over the Rio Pas. You come in sight of the sea on the top of a hill about 1 1/2 leagues from Saint Andero (Santander), but you hear it long before. As I descended the mountain and approached my journey's end I saw some British Men of War at anchor, and soon after overtook some English sailors, who had strolled beyond the town. They informed me that Sir Home Popham was in the city, I made the best of my way to Sir Home's quarters, and put him in possession of all I knew of raising the siege of Burgos and what I had heard of the evacuation of Madrid. He was quite unacquainted with these facts and thought them so important that he made up his mind to send off a frigate to England with the intelligence; of course he catichized me closely. I then asked him for a passage to England as I thought it would be a long and very unsafe journey to reach the Head Quarters of Lord Wellington. I sold him my horse and mule for £25, he afterwards sent for the saddle (a first rate London one). He was, in my case, a good one at making a bargain. He introduced me to Captain Seymour, of the Fortune Frigate of whom he had obtained my passage. I

I went to the Royal Marines Mess, Santander a very good
seaport town, has a good market. The Posada was very fair.
3 Nov. 1812. Early in the morn I embarked with my Portuguese
boy we sailed at 2 p.m. in chase of a schooner, which, the
next day we lost sight of. We had a fine passage of five
days to Plymouth. During the passage nothing could be
kinder than Capt. Seymour's attentions to me, as also the
Officers of the Fortune, especially the Marine Officers.
They told me at parting they expected to have dropped me
overboard before the end of the voyage. The crew of the
Fortune's men, young hands, and not in good order, but they
were well worked to make them "au fait". Twice at night we
cleared for action, meeting vessels, but they proved to be
British Cruisers.
8 Nov. 1812. At 9 p.m. anchored in Plymouth sound.
9 Nov. 1812. 10 a.m. landed and at 11 a.m. started with my
boy for Exeter, arrived there at 6 p.m. At 10 the same night
taken very ill, with abdominal pains, neverthe less I started
in the Mail for Bath and arrived there at 4 p.m., suffered
severely the whole way. Found my mother was in London, went
to the Baths, sent for Boord, Sloper, and Dr Davis, somewhat
relieved by the Bath. Went to Boord's house, John Sloper sat
up with me, in about two days I was relieved. I reported myself
to the Adjutant General.
13 Nov. 1812. I received the Adjutant General's reply, who
wanted to see me. 14 Nov. 1812. Left Bath for London, but
arrived so late on the 15th, as not to be able to call at the
Adjutant General's office.
16 Nov. 1812. Waited on the Adjutant General and was by him
sent to Lord Bathurst's Secretary of State, to whom I
repeated the information I had furnished to Sir Home Popham.
My report was received in London on the 11th. Lord Wellington's
despatch with news of the raising the siege of Burgos and
Hill's retreat from Madrid did not arrive in London for a
week after, so that the information I brought was important.
Being still very weak and wretchedly thin I obtained one
month's sick leave, till 24th December. I went to Bath and
then returned to London, to Gills house, in Lower Thornhaugh
Street. Four Companies of the 24th Regiment being ordered
home as a Depot, I was directed at the expiration of my leave
of absence to join them, and did so on the 24th at Maldon, in
Essex, under the command of Major Chamberlain. The Barracks
were good but temporary of wood. During my stay at Maldon,
received much attention from a Mr. & Mrs Simpson, Revd Mr.
Matthews etc. I now memorialled the Commander in Chief through
my Commanding Officer for promotion, the Duke of York's reply,
was a copy of the Director General's answer to him (Dr Wier)
who stated that my service was so short and so many senior to
me, that he could not notice my claims except I was in a
foreign station. I sent also a report to Dr McGregor, in
Spain, detailing how I had fulfilled the duty I was placed on
at Villa Toro and claiming the fulfillment of the Commander of
Forces (Lord W's) promise of promotion.
14 March 1813. I was agreeably awake this morn with the

I went to the Royal Marines Mess, Santander a very good
seaport town, has a good market. The Posada was very fair.
3 Nov. 1812. Early in the morn I embarked with my Portuguese
boy we sailed at 2 p.m. in chase of a schooner, which, the
next day we lost sight of. We had a fine passage of five
days to Plymouth. During the passage nothing could be
kinder than Capt. Seymour's attentions to me, as also the
Officers of the Fortune, especially the Marine Officers.
They told me at parting they expected to have dropped me
overboard before the end of the voyage. The crew of the
Fortune's men, young hands, and not in good order, but they
were well worked to make them "au fait". Twice at night we
cleared for action, meeting vessels, but they proved to be
British Cruisers.
8 Nov. 1812. At 9 p.m. anchored in Plymouth sound.
9 Nov. 1812. 10 a.m. landed and at 11 a.m. started with my
boy for Exeter, arrived there at 6 p.m. At 10 the same night
taken very ill, with abdominal pains, neverthe less I started
in the Mail for Bath and arrived there at 4 p.m., suffered
severely the whole way. Found my mother was in London, went
to the Baths, sent for Boord, Sloper, and Dr Davis, somewhat
relieved by the Bath. Went to Boord's house, John Sloper sat
up with me, in about two days I was relieved. I reported myself
to the Adjutant General.
13 Nov. 1812. I received the Adjutant General's reply, who
wanted to see me. 14 Nov. 1812. Left Bath for London, but
arrived so late on the 15th, as not to be able to call at the
Adjutant General's office.
16 Nov. 1812. Waited on the Adjutant General and was by him
sent to Lord Bathurst's Secretary of State, to whom I
repeated the information I had furnished to Sir Home Popham.
My report was received in London on the 11th. Lord Wellington's
despatch with news of the raising the siege of Burgos and
Hill's retreat from Madrid did not arrive in London for a
week after, so that the information I brought was important.
Being still very weak and wretchedly thin I obtained one
month's sick leave, till 24th December. I went to Bath and
then returned to London, to Gills house, in Lower Thornhaugh
Street. Four Companies of the 24th Regiment being ordered
home as a Depot, I was directed at the expiration of my leave
of absence to join them, and did so on the 24th at Maldon, in
Essex, under the command of Major Chamberlain. The Barracks
were good but temporary of wood. During my stay at Maldon,
received much attention from a Mr. & Mrs Simpson, Revd Mr.
Matthews etc. I now memorialled the Commander in Chief through
my Commanding Officer for promotion, the Duke of York's reply,
was a copy of the Director General's answer to him (Dr Wier)
who stated that my service was so short and so many senior to
me, that he could not notice my claims except I was in a
foreign station. I sent also a report to Dr McGregor, in
Spain, detailing how I had fulfilled the duty I was placed on
at Villa Toro and claiming the fulfillment of the Commander of
Forces (Lord W's) promise of promotion.
14 March 1813. I was agreeably awake this morn with the

intelligences of my being promoted to the Surgeonery of the 30th Regiment. My letter to Dr. McGrigor having succeeded. I was directed to join the Depot at Berwick on Tweed. 13 May 1813. Having spent some time in London and Bath, I joined my new Corps at Berwick on Tweed this day. The Depot was commanded by Major Morris William Bailey. The Barracks at Berwick, very old but substantial, said to be built by Oliver Cromwell. Here is a fine bridge over the Tweed, the town is good, but not very lively. We had but little society. In June we received a letter of readiness for Jersey. 25 June 1813. Marched to Holy Island and embarked, the wind being foul, we were detained three days. Ruins of a Monastery and Castle described by Walter Scott. Flamborough Head in sight, the people poor and dirty, this place is a great cod fishing station for the London market, all the offal thrown about, carried off by the tide, attracting thousands of sea gulls. The place had lately suffered much from typhus- and no wonder- if filth, dirt, poverty, with animal and vegetable decomposition can generate this disease, here all these causes were combined. 28 June 1813. Sailed past the Downs and anchored at Spithead, to wait for a fresh convoy on the 3rd July. We remained at Spithead ten days, on account of a Court Martial, on a Lieutenant of the Navy, who was dismissed the Service, for being drunk and abusive when visiting us in the Guard boat. 13 July 1813. Sailed from Spithead. 15 July 1813. Anchored in Guernsey Roads. 16 July 1813. Landed in Jersey, and marched to Granville Barracks, wooden barracks, built some years before for the Russians. The 6th Regiment quartered near us in Grouville Castle. We were within a few minutes walk of the sea, in a deep sand. General Don commanded, he had made most excellent roads round the island, and numerous Martello Towers to defend any bay where the enemy could land. The Castle on a rock off the town of Saint Parnis, very strong and a new fortification commanding the town was erecting with bomb proofs and the ditch excavated in the solid rock. 23 September 1813. Colonel Hamilton and 6 service companies arrived from Portugal. We now recruited very fast, especially by volunteers from the Militias, and men reported fit for service. At the end of the year we received letters of readiness for Holland. 2 Jan. 1814. We embarked at St. Aubins pier, as also the 31st Regiment, the horses of the lead Battalions' men in a separate transport. 3. Jan. 1814 Sailed under a convoy of a Brig. of War. 4 Jan. 1814. Foul wind, anchored in Guernsey Roads, went on shore, strong gale from the East, could not sail till the 10th. Met some of my old friends, McCullagh, Brock, Miss Saumases and Sir Jonah Barrington, with his beautiful daughters. We sailed on the 10th, passed the Needles, anchored in Yarmouth Roads on the 11th. Heavy gale from the East. 14 Jan. 1814. Anchored short of Cowes. 15 Jan 1814. Anchored in Stokes Bay and went to Portsmouth. 16 Jan 1814 To Spithead. 22 Jan 1814. Sailed and brought up at St. Helena.

27 Jan 1814. Weighed anchor and sailed to the East.
28 Jan 1814. In the morn could now see the Fleet, under easy sail all day, brought up at 4 p.m. off Dover, near the South Foreland. Wind light off shore, the Fleet passed us and brought up in the Downs. What could possess our Master of the Transport not to follow I could never learn.

29 Jan 1814. During the night a heavy gale from the S.W. came on right on shore, feeling the vessel pitching heavily, I looked out of my berth and out of the cabin windows, I saw the S. Foreland light every now and then as we hoisted up by the swell. I well knew our danger, we all got up, the whole day the gale continued, we had two anchors down, the Master drunk and many of the crew. Having some deserters from the Navy among our men they were useful in lashing old jackets around the cables to prevent them chafing. No Pilot boat could leave Dover to our aid. A Regiment from the Garrison was sent on the beach, waiting with assistance, in case we should part from our anchors, that was expected any moment. It was on a Sunday and we heard the prayers of the Church were offered up for a Transport full of troops in distress. Towards sunset the wind came more off the shore and we did not ride so heavily. 30 Jan. 1814. Weather more moderate.

A Pilot came on board us, who prepared to unmoor, in attempting which he sprung the windlass and capstan, one anchor was raised the ring of which was opened, he cut from the other and we made for Ramsgate pier, where we arrived at sunset. Slept at the Castle Inn. 31 Jan. 1814. Embarked on board another transport, the one we arrived in being found too much strained to proceed, sailed from the Pier and anchored in the Downs. The Horse Transport being also damaged was obliged to put in and joined us the day after.

2 Feb. 1814. Sailed from the Downs but the wind veered to the East, brought up again. 5 Feb. 1814. The Fleet sailed again, shortly after it came on to blow with foggy weather, the Commodore made a signal to return that our Pilot did not observe, and we proceeded on vessel in sight.

6 Feb. 1814. In the morn, one ship which we soon lost sight of, weather thick, wind west, blowing hard, so could not attempt to beat off shore. The Pilot confident in his knowledge of course, determined to attempt the passage, at 8 a.m. discovered a sail, we fired a gun, it probed a Dutch Schuyt, with pilots, one of which with difficulty came on board. He was scarcely on the deck, before we struck on a sand bank, after one or two bumps as the tide was making, and all hands walled aft, we cleared it, and soon made the Island of Goree, anchored about four miles from Helveets, could not proceed higher as the river was full of ice.

8 Feb 1814. Less ice, we weighed anchor on nearing Helveets, a large body of floating ice came down, appearing to extend for miles, we were within half of the pier, but could not get in. A river pilot came on board and offered, for 50 guineas, to take us in. Such a body of ice came down that the ship drove from her anchor and the spectators on the pier head who were numerous, with the crew of the Jason Frigate, expected the vessel must have been lost, a second anchor was let go

that held us and after much difficulty with the assistance of the capstans on the pier head we were warped into the basin. 10 Feb 1814. Landed at Hilveot a good town, fortified, the pier is large enough to receive vessels of war to repair, the streets are not so clean as Dutch towns in general. Not being certain of crossing the ferry at Corn Dyke, we halted. 11 Feb. 1814. Marched to Corn Dyke, three leagues, bad marching from a thaw that cut up the roads. 12 Feb. 1814. There being so much floating ice in the river we could not cross at Corn Dyke, we marched to Bolta Stuyts, a small neat village, the people very kind. 15 Feb 1814. Crossed the river to Williamstadt, a small fortified town, with a double wet ditch. We proceeded to Fineart, I was quartered on the Roman Catholic Priest, a kind man; during our stay here we were joined by the rest of the Regiment that put back to the Downs the night we sailed. We heard the horse transport had been wrecked off the Hilder, the horses were thrown overboard and swam on shore. My horse joined me at Rysbergen, much out of condition, the Colonel's horse died. General Graham, Lord Lynedoch being joined by the Army from Stralsund under Generals Gibbs and Gore, proceeded to throw up works at Breschal. 1 March 1814. Through Ettero to Tysbergen. 2 March 1814. Through Groot and Under to Loenhout. 5 March 1814. To Breschal works where the men were employed twenty four hours, cold excessive. 6 March 1814. Returned to Loenhout. 8 March 1814. Again to the works. 9 March 1814. Heard on our return to our quarters that Bergen Of Zoom was taken, but afterward found that our force after having possession were driven out. Ordered to march immediately to Kalmshout, Head Quarters. Had the attack on Bergen Of Zoom, succeeded we were to have attempted Fort Lillo on the Scheld. Ordered to West Vessel one mile from Loenhout. Loenhout has a fine painting by Rubens in the Church. 14 March 1814. To Putte the boundary of Holland passes it. 16 March 1814. To Breschal works. 17 March 1814. Returned to Putte. The winter that had been very long and severe now broke up and this morning spring commenced. Forts Frederick and Henrick about one mile below Fort Lillo, which had been destroyed, were ordered to be put in some state of defence, to prevent communication between Antwerp and BergenOf Zoom by water. The Regiments ordered to work by turns every twenty four hours. 20 March 1814. The Regiment marched to Fort Frederick; this even we observed some vessels dropping down the river, supposed wishing to pass to Bergen Of Zoom. 21 March 1814. About 8 a.m. as we were at breakfast a Line of Battleship, and some Brigs, dropped down within musket shot of the Fort, and commenced a heavy fire of round shot, 32 pounders, many rattled through the house we were in. The guns were fired with a small charge of powder so as to fall in the Fort. Many fell in the inundation, the ice of which did not disappear and we were ordered under the dyke and were pretty safe, every shot either passing over us, or sticking in the dyke, the shells fell in the inundation.

bridges, and dock yard, although small, with deep water. Took a passage to Dortch where I arrived at 2.p.m. a fine town with a good church, continued my passage to Williamstadt where I arrived at 5.p.m. Hearing the Regiment had moved from Breschats I immediately had my horse ready, and started, slept at my old billet at the Priest's, at Feucart, 2 May 1814. Left Feucart by 6.a.m. returned to Breschat by same route. When I arrived at 11.a.m. found my Regiment had gone to Malines, fed my horses and started on my way, overtook the garrison of Bergen Of Zoom, on its march to Antwerp, the garrisons of both these towns being on their way to France. A fine set of men especially the Marine Battalion. With much difficulty I obtained permission to pass through Antwerp. The French garrison were to leave the following day, passing through the town in British uniform caused a good deal of gape, and by the French as well as the inhabitants for I should think I was the first British Officer, in uniform, seen in the city. An English garrison was to occupy Antwerp at 5.p.m. the day after. Proceeded to Malines when I found my Regiment.

4 May 1814. To Vilvorde 2.L. 11 May 1814. Returned to Malines. 12 May 1814. The whole Division, with the Headquarters, ordered to Brussels, where we arrived at 1.p.m. The entrance of the British appeared to give great pleasure to the inhabitants, who had suffered much from the Prussians, who preceded us, and who treated the whole of the Pays Bas as a conquered country. Billeted on a Madam Seffin, Goffin, a rich Banking house. I lived much with the family, the idea of their country being separated from France and attached to Holland did not please the younger members of the family. They styled the King of Holland "Le Roi de Fromage". Brussels is a very fine city especially when considering its extent and court end, its churches are not equal to Antwerp, but the 7 Parto, and country round having some undulation gave it a great advantage. I visited Louvain a singular old city with its quaint Gothic Hall and fine Church. Large Breweries were established there, it is situated in a deep valley, its canal communicates with Malins.

27 June 1814. Marched to Hall, a small town famous for its image of the Miraculous Virgin, exhibited in the Church, who during the siege of the city, caught the cannon balls in her apron, which balls are now in a case with iron grating, under the image "a strong and convincing proof of the fact!!" y

28 June 1814. To Enghelm, it has a fine park, belonging to Prince D'Aramberg. Here I was billeted on a fine old Priest, who kept a good table and enjoyed a glass of wine.

29 June 1814. To Ath, formerly fortified, and now ordered to be put in a state of defence. Part of the garrison of Hamburg overtook us in the Bay's march. They were returning to France. The country was covered with the different French Garrison, Prisoners of War and employees, the feelings of all were strongly opposed to Louis XVIII, and the present order of things in France, and all wished and hoped for the return of

Napoleon. The weather very bad. The Duchess of Oldenburg passed through, the Regiment gave her a guard of honour. 30 June 1814. To Tournay. Here I was quartered at the mansion of the Count du Chastel, an excellent billet. I visited Fontenay where the famous battle was fought in 1744. The Allies, English and Dutch, under the Duke of Cumberland, the French under Marshal Saxe, the former 24,000 the French 120,000. The battle stamped lasting credit on the British Infantry, the Dutch behaved very ill in the battle. The battle was fought in the presence of Louis XIV and the Dauphin, its object was to raise the siege of Tournay, but it did not succeed. Visited Lille a fine large, populous and fortified city. Also Valenciennes a fortified town. Visited the famous bad baths of St. Amand, also Courtray, a good town with large bleaching grounds and linen manufactory. 2 August 1814. We left Tournay, marched to Aveghem. 3 August 1814. To Andermarde, a good town, large Gothic Hall and Public Square. Left Andermarde in the evening for Ghent, a large fine city with wide streets, magnificent Churches, some few houses supposed to be built by the Moors, who were with the Spaniards, still remain. It has a famous piece of Artillery, fine canals, large prison, Bignage, walks and rides. Few towns had suffered more than this in its trade and population by its transfer to France. 5 August 1814. To St Nicholas, a considerable town. 6 August 1814. To the Tete de Flanders, where the whole Regiment embarked baggage and all on the "pont volant" and crossed the Scheldt to Antwerp. Whilst in Antwerp I was most quartered on a Mr. Cogies, from whom and his father-in-law Baron de Leverghem, I received much attention. Colonel Bailey was quartered on the Baron. The garrison was mostly commanded by Sir Collier General Halkitt, afterwards by General Mackenzie. The balls, and concerts with plays, dinner parties and excursions served to make the winter pass rapidly. The men were healthy, having buried only 3 or 4 men since our landing. 9th March 1815. In the midst of our pleasure with the idea of the Regiment being reduced, we were on this day astonished to hear of the escape of Buonaparte from Elba and his landing at Cannes on the 1st March. Consternation was the order of the day, there were some who thought he would be immediately captured having so small a force, but from the observations I had made as to the sentiments of the Marine French force left at Antwerp (in charge of the Ships of War, afloat, those building and the enormous marine stores, all of which were to be divided among the powers) the garrisons of Lille, and Valenciennes and the numerous prisoners and garrisons returning from different countries, I was of a very different opinion, and conceived that he would be successful. I laid two wagers of five pounds each one with Colonel Bailey, and one with Capt. Howard that Napoleon would reach Paris without firing a hostile shot!! and secondly that in six months the Allied Armies would be in Paris. As soon as the news

arrived that Louis the 18th had quitted Paris and Napoleon entered it on the 20th March the road was continually with fugitives the most numerous of which were English, who, fearing Napoleon might follow his former plan of detaining civilians, as after the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, making the best of their way home, most via Holland. Some of these fugitives were so alarmed that they would not remain one hour in Antwerp, thinking the French were advancing fast. I heard one English lady, waiting in her carriage for horses, declare that Napoleon had entered Brussels as she left it. Everything now took the appearance of war, the fortifications were placed in the best state, provisions prepared, stores of every description arrived daily from England. The Congress of Vienna broke up and the Duke of Wellington arrived at Brussels to take the command of the Allied English, Dutch, and Hanoverian Army. Our Brigade, 30th, 33rd, 69th, 73rd, the 5th Brigade of the 3rd Division commanded by General Sir Colin Halket, whilst at Antwerp we gave a grand ball, also entertainments to Sir Colin Halket.

8 April 1815. We marched to Malines. 9 April 1815. To Brussels. The city was crowded with Military, lately arrived from England, Dutch troops, Hanoverian Brunswick and Nassau contingent. This day I found my favourite dog, a black and tan terrier that had been stolen from me, in a Hanoverian Regiment, and had some trouble to regain him. I brought him from Jersey, a most sagacious animal, and a great forager, he would enter a farm, and bring out a fowl, if told to.

26 April 1815. To Hall. 27 April 1815. To Steenkerque and Petit Rouex. At Steenkerque a famous battle was fought in 1692. (Note made on facing page. The battle of Steenkerque was fought in 1692, between the French and the Allies, the former commanded by Luxembourg and the latter by William III. The Allies attacked the French position by surprise, but their combined action was prevented by the difficulty of the ground, and right of the French resting on Steenkerque, was first attacked by the Allies and defeated, was reinforced and able to recover its lost ground, and guns, before the arrival of the troops destined to act on the left of the French near Enghien. The Allies retired to their original position losing 6000 men the French maintained their position but lost 8000. The Royal Regiment was engaged then and lost their Colonel, Douglas, he threw the Colours into the French lines and charged with his Regiment to recover them.)

4 May 1815. Our Corps d'Armes inspected by the Prince of Orange near Lens. The Regiment moved to Montignee de Lens, went to Mons (Note made on facing page. At Mons I witnessed a most ridiculous semi-religious ceremony a fete "St George and the Dragon" in honour of the Saint whose combat with the Dragon, is by tradition, said to have taken place in a wood near this City). now being placed in a state of defence, it is a good town. 10 May 1815. To Soignes on the high road from Brussels to Mons, went, on the 29th to see the grand Cavalry review at Gramon, a very fine sight, nearly the whole

The following notes were made on opposite pages, clearly at a later date.

2nd. Batt. 30th. Missing. Men 27. - - - - -

After the battle of Waterloo, the Prussians swept off many of the guns left by the French on the field and transported them to Genappe. This affair was not generally known in the army, but the facts are as follows. No steps were taken to

get the captured guns in, until the morn after the battle, when Sir Alexander Dickson of the Artillery, casually asked Sir George Wood, who commanded, what he had done about them, on which the latter observed the matter had not occurred to him. A detachment was sent to collect them, but to Sir George's dismay, it was reported that most of them had been carried off. It was necessary to inform the Duke that the guns had been conjured away in some extraordinary manner. His Grace was furious, poor Sir George came in for a trouncing for risking the loss of the solid trophies of the victory and was told "they must be found". In the meantime it was ascertained that the Prussians were in possession of them. A Captain of Artillery was dispatched to Genappe and some of the spoil was restored, a division taking place. United Service Journal. Jan. 1848.

21 June 1815. About 3 p.m. I left Mount St Jean, by the Nivelles road, passed Nivelles and halted at Senefels, where I was gladly received by a farmer, whom the enormous number of Prussians, Belgian and English stragglers had greatly alarmed, by repeatedly firing and demanding rations. He was about to quit his house, when I arrived and promised protection for the night for the night, as I was able to do, having collected a good many of the 30th Regiment and made them keep with me.

22 June 1815. I reached Nivais by 10 a.m. Hearing the Head Quarters were in advance of Bavy I again started and reached Bavy at 8 p.m. Got into a farm house that had been completely pillaged.

23 June 1815. Early in the morn I marched and joined my Regiment in bivouac, about 1 league in front of Bavy.

24 June 1815. The division marched and bivouaced near Cateau.

25 June 1815. Bivouaced near Primont. 26 June 1815. To Caulincour, the seat of the Duke of Vicence, a near Chateau.

27 June 1815. To Crespey. 28 June 1815. To Roze d'Boulogne.

29 June 1815. Through Estray St Denis to Rive Cour.

30 June 1815. Through Pont St Maxence, Soulis to Chapelle. This day's march we fell in with the route the Prussians had advanced by, we found the villages completely plundered, there was nothing to be got but vegetables and pigeons that still remained about the houses. This day Col: Bailey rejoined us having received a severe contusion on the 18th June. Near Soulis a fine Chateau belonging to Jerome Bonaparte, that the Prussians had completely plundered.

1 July 1815. To Aunay, a small neat village, only 4 leagues from Paris. We sent a picket to the bridge, of the whole Regiment. Crauchy's Corps that had retreated from Wavre to Namur were marching on our left for Paris. There were many nine villas, the one I occupied was greatly damaged by the Prussians. All the pier glasses and windows broken, books destroyed, billiard table cut up. There was plenty of fine fruit, we lived on young apricots belled with sugar and pigeons.

2 July 1815. Returned to Annay, being on the alert, we threw the nice bedding out on the lawn and I slept soundly at night. We expected the French positions at La Villette would have been attacked next day. During the day we received the news of the capitulation of Paris, by which the Allies were to take military possession of the city and that the French army were to retire beyond the Loire. The Prussians had occupied Versailles after an action that we distinctly heard, the previous evening. Napoleon had fled from Paris towards the west coast, and the return of Louis XVIII was immediately expected. These were the results of the victory of Waterloo.

5 July 1815. The Regiment marched to Baubigny.
6 July 1815. Through La Villette to La Chapelle, where we bivouaced, this is near Mon Martie and close to the barriers of Paris. Numbers of Prussians came out to look at the English. Went to Mon Martie, the view of Paris from thence is very fine, especially as I saw it near sunset. The barrier was occupied by the National Guard, and no British Officer was permitted to enter Paris.

7 July 1815. Marched by walls to the Bois de Boulogne. Here the British army was encamped or rather bivouaced, our Brigade on the right at the Farm of La Muette, close to Passy. Here we remained till the end of October. I obtained a very good quarter after a few days in Passy, very near the Regiment, as a hospital, keeping my sick men in the range of officers, I was able to accommodate Col. Bailey. Our batmen went out regularly and cut down the standing corn for our horses, causing a great loss to the inhabitants. Afterwards regular forage was issued. The fine wood was nearly destroyed during our bivouac, as the men huddled and all our firing was from the trees we cut down, indeed we left it a plain instead of a wood. Soon after the arrival of the Allied Sovereigns in Paris, the Allied army, under the Duke of Wellington's command, passed in review. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria, with their staffs, and attendants, I was quite close to them. They were formed in close columns of companies and reached from Place Louis XV to the Bridge of Neuilly. They passed the Allied Sovereigns in the Place Louis XV in quick time and occupied from eleven o'clock till 3 p.m. The rear was brought up by six pieces of 24 pounders escorted by the Black Brunswick Hussars. This noble sight had, no doubt, its due influence in keeping the Parisians quiet, and causing that amazing tranquillity which reigned in Paris during its military occupation by the Allied army. The Prussian army were in quarters in the different villages, where they committed great destruction of property. They also occupied different posts in the city and on the bridges, and other commanding spots. Pieces of artillery were posted with slow matches burning but during the whole time we were in Paris I did not see any thing like a disturbance. The occupation of Paris by the Allies, a second time, was, of course, a sad annoyance, and very humiliating. But that was a trifle compared to the removal

of the paintings and statues from the Louvre, that the French had taken from Holland, Italy. For the whole way down the magnificent gallery of the Louvre double English sentries were posted, and numerous carpenters at work preparing packing cases for the paintings. I saw the celebrated Transfiguration taken down, and beheld the veneration exhibited on the countenances of many a French admirer of the arts, who were present to take a last view of that or some other celebrated chef d'œuvre. I also saw the famous Venetian Horses removed from the Triumphal Arch in the Place Carrousel. A singular occurrence took place on that occasion. I was in Paris early that morn, and passing through the Tuilleries, I heard the officer of the Sappers and Miners and his party were made prisoners for attempting to remove the horses. I thought I would wait to see the consequence of this act, shortly a Regiment Prussian Horse and a Brigade of British Infantry entered the Place followed by other troops, Austrians, I believe. The British Officer and his party were released, the centre of the Square was cleared of every Frenchman, the British Infantry forming the circular defence, over their shoulders they beheld the Triangles erected and the horses hoisted and removed from the arch, where they were supposed to have been permanently settled. This was a bitter dose to their vanity. The incomparable statues of the Apollo Belvidere and the Venus de Medice, with others, were removed, as well as the Laocoon, the Lion of St. Mark etc. These statues, for safety, were filled all round with cement and thus recovered as a solid mass. The Duke of Wellington in agreeing to the restoration of these works of art, said it was a necessary great moral lesson, and no doubt it has had and will have great effect on the French and other Nations.

Note made on the opposite page at a later date.
Major Todd, of the Staff Corps, was directed to remove the Venetian Horses from the Triumphal Arch, it was ordered to be done at night not to annoy His Majesty King Louis, whose windows overlooked the Arch, but the National Guard, on duty at the Palace, made them prisoners. The Duke of Richelieu released them the following morning and about ten o'clock the Horses were taken down, the Duke being deterred to spare the feelings of His Majesty no more.
United Service Journal, Jan'y. 1848.

I, of course, visited all the sights to be seen in Paris, theatres etc and the Gaming houses, Frescati, Marquis de Le Roi, No. 154 Palais Royal was well attended by the English Officers, many of whom were then ruined. There were also grand reviews of the Allied Troops, with numerous field days, but few French attended these displays of power. During our stay in the Bois de Boulogne, the army was very healthy,

and the most exact discipline was observed. At length the weather became extremely bad, heavy rains with fog, quite equal to those that occur in London, and we almost washed out of our bivouac. Until this heavy rain we felt no great annoyance in our station, but the distance fatigue parties had to go for water.

30 October 1815. The British Army at last ordered into cantonments the 30th Regiment to Clichy, the Frisians had been here, so we had not much beyond bare walls. My landlord stated his house had been quite stripped in 1814, on the first advance of the Allied Armies. He had scarcely refurnished before our return after Waterloo took place. Every particle of iron and lead was removed from this really fine house. Clichy is on the north of Paris not far from the Seine.

1 Nov. 1815. We marched to Clamart, south of Paris, about 2 leagues. 3 Nov. 1815. We moved to Vanves one league nearer Paris. 11 Nov. 1815. We again moved to Mont Rouge, about 1 mile from the Barrier d'Enfer. This village had suffered badly severely by being occupied by the Prussians ever since the capitulation. Here a great part of the "Line of Works," intended to cover Paris on the south were begun, and had a commanding appearance, it was intended to extend and connect the curve which the Seine makes south of Paris, from Charenton to Issy. From the nature of the ground near Mont Rouge this part of the line would have been very strong. Entering Paris by the Barrier d'Enfer you passed close to the Luxembourg Palace, at its south entrance Marshal Ney was shot. I was there an hour or two after the occurrence, it created much talk, some thought the Duke ought to have saved him, but if his or rather the British influence was to extend this far, where was it to stop? It being decided that the Allied Armies were to quit Paris we got the route to Calais. Those Regiments that were to remain on the continent, and form the army of observation were directed on Belgium.

1 Dec. 1815. Marched through Paris, St Denis to Mont Soult one league beyond Merselles. 5 Dec. 1815. To Coussels near Pretes. 6 Dec. 1815. Through Beaumont Chamble to Creve Court, a small village near La Boissiere. 7 Dec. 1815. Through Beauvais to Trevisseron where we were quartered on the Marquis de Corberon, an excellent billet. Halted one day. 9 Dec. 1815. To Grandvilliers. 10 Dec. 1815. Through Fois to Thionel Abbe. 11 Dec. 1815. To Fontaine on the right of the high road. 12 Dec. 1815. Crossed the Somme at Pont Remi, halted at Epague, one league from Abbeville; weather severe. 13 Dec. 1815. To Abbeville. 14 Dec. 1815. Through Cressy to Legucourt. 15 Dec. 1815. Halted. 16 Dec. 1815. To Ewe Bulree near Montrieuill. 17 Dec. 1815. Through Montrieuill to Tingri from thence a wretched by road to Neuchatel. 18 Dec. 1815. Halted. 19 Dec. 1815. To Outreau near Boulogne, my Portuguese boy told me this morning that the people were so happy we had left as no butter would come whilst we were there, as we were heretics. 20 Dec. 1815. Through Boulogne, on the high road to Calais nearly to Marquis, marched then one league on

and the most exact discipline was observed. At length the weather became extremely bad, heavy rains with fog, quite equal to those that occur in London, and we almost washed out of our bivouac. Until this heavy rain we felt no great annoyance in our station, but the distance fatigue parties had to go for water.

30 October 1815. The British Army at last ordered into cantonments the 30th Regiment to Clichy, the Frisians had been here, so we had not much beyond bare walls. My landlord stated his house had been quite stripped in 1814, on the first advance of the Allied Armies. He had scarcely refurnished before our return after Waterloo took place. Every particle of iron and lead was removed from this really fine house. Clichy is on the north of Paris not far from the Seine.

1 Nov. 1815. We marched to Clamart, south of Paris, about 2 leagues. 3 Nov. 1815. We moved to Vanves one league nearer Paris. 11 Nov. 1815. We again moved to Mont Rouge, about 1 mile from the Barrier d'Enfer. This village had suffered badly severely by being occupied by the Prussians ever since the capitulation. Here a great part of the "Line of Works," intended to cover Paris on the south were begun, and had a commanding appearance, it was intended to extend and connect the curve which the Seine makes south of Paris, from Charenton to Issy. From the nature of the ground near Mont Rouge this part of the line would have been very strong. Entering Paris by the Barrier d'Enfer you passed close to the Luxembourg Palace, at its south entrance Marshal Ney was shot. I was there an hour or two after the occurrence, it created much talk, some thought the Duke ought to have saved him, but if his or rather the British influence was to extend this far, where was it to stop? It being decided that the Allied Armies were to quit Paris we got the route to Calais. Those Regiments that were to remain on the continent, and form the army of observation were directed on Belgium.

1 Dec. 1815. Marched through Paris, St Denis to Mont Soult one league beyond Merselles. 5 Dec. 1815. To Coussels near Pretes. 6 Dec. 1815. Through Beaumont Chamble to Creve Court, a small village near La Boissiere. 7 Dec. 1815. Through Beauvais to Trevisseron where we were quartered on the Marquis de Corberon, an excellent billet. Halted one day. 9 Dec. 1815. To Grandvilliers. 10 Dec. 1815. Through Fois to Thionel Abbe. 11 Dec. 1815. To Fontaine on the right of the high road. 12 Dec. 1815. Crossed the Somme at Pont Remi, halted at Epague, one league from Abbeville; weather severe. 13 Dec. 1815. To Abbeville. 14 Dec. 1815. Through Cressy to Legucourt. 15 Dec. 1815. Halted. 16 Dec. 1815. To Ewe Bulree near Montrieuill. 17 Dec. 1815. Through Montrieuill to Tingri from thence a wretched by road to Neuchatel. 18 Dec. 1815. Halted. 19 Dec. 1815. To Outreau near Boulogne, my Portuguese boy told me this morning that the people were so happy we had left as no butter would come whilst we were there, as we were heretics. 20 Dec. 1815. Through Boulogne, on the high road to Calais nearly to Marquis, marched then one league on

Most of the party took too much whiskey-punch. I slept in a double bedded room with the Major, who, when called the following morning, could not recollect anything about the route. 3 Feb. 1816. The Head Quarters marched off, with one officer only. About ten we were on the alert and in post chaises, started after the Regiment and overtook them before they reached Mallow, a poor country between Cork and Mallow, 16 miles. Mallow is well situated on the Blackwater, it is a neat town, celebrated for its mineral water, containing iron, and is much frequented on that account in the summer. 4 Feb. 1816. Halted. 5 Feb. 1816. To Buttevant barracks, 6 Irish miles. These barracks had been lately built to hold two Regiments, large barracks had been built at Ferry on the Blackwater, lower down than Mallow, on the Cork and Dublin road, these are situated on the Cork & Limerick road, now making, being more direct and avoiding many hills. Mr Anderson is the proprietor of both sites, a very rich man, a great speculator, holding the Mail Coach contract, and great interest he must have put in work to carry out his barracks job. The village of Buttevant is very small, but no doubt will increase, it has some fine ruins near, a small river, the Awley, runs through it; it is three miles from Doneraile, where Lord Devas has a fine seat. There is but little wood round Buttevant, the habitation of the poor, wretched. Spencer, the post, visited near Buttevant. 5th Regiment with us in barracks. 1999 Feb. 1816. The 1st Division marched for Limerick. 21 Feb. 1816. To Charleville, 7 miles. Invited to an evening party. A good town but wretched cottages around it, a country barren of wood. 22 Feb. 1816. To Bruff, through Kilmallock, which has the ruins of a fine church and castle. In the town which exhibits such misery are the remains of large stone houses, that denote its former prosperity. At Kilmallock the first Irish Parliament assembled. Bruff is a small town, the road is excellent. 23 Feb. 1816. To Limerick, 12 miles. Passed Chief Baron O'Grady's house on this day's march, well situated. Country improved, more wood. We occupied the New Town Ferry barracks, not good, the mess room so small that nearly half were obliged to dine in the reception room. Limerick is on the Shannon, over which is an ancient stone bridge, leading from the old town, a very dirty crowded part. Here is an old Castle and Cathedral. The new town has a very fine long wide street with others branching off at right angles, certainly not often exceeded in appearance, it ends in a crescent at its upper part near the barracks and running on a gradual slope terminates at the old town. 1 May 1816. Received a Waterloo medal that the Prince Regent granted to all present in the actions of the 17th & 18th June last year. 18 June 1816. The anniversary of Waterloo, the Regiment received new colours, the men had a dinner in the barrack square, and in the evening we gave a magnificent ball, four hundred persons present. 10 July 1816. I was made a Friendly Brother. 13 July 1816. Visited Adair, interesting from its numerous monastic and church ruins, as also that of

Kelly and Surgeon Redmond were old acquaintances.

4 Sept. 1816. I crossed the Mersey for Chester, visited the Cathedral, not large but built of red perishable sandstone. The Court House, prison, castle and barracks good; the walls are in fine preservation and make an agreeable promenade. The town itself is unique from the arrangement of its shops and foot passages that run the whole street on the first storey. Left Chester at 8 P.M. the same day for Holyhead, passed Holywell, Conway Ferry, Penmaenog mountain, Bangor and Bangor Ferry arrived at Holyhead at 1 P.M. 5 Sept. 1816. Left at 2 P.M. sailed had a quick passage, landed at the Pigeon House at 11 A.M. on the 6th. twenty one hours passage. The entrance by Rings End and Irish Town contrasted sadly with the best end of Dublin's Merrion Square. I put up at the Wicklow Hotel, Stephens Green, this is a very large square, larger than Lincoln's Inn Fields, but its center disreputably filthy. On the 7th I visited the public buildings, bank, college, exchange, customs house and four courts. Dublin is certainly a fine city, its river, the Liffey is narrow, and a mere ditch at low water about 7 Carlich bridge. Backville Street is a very fine street, having a monument to Nelson in its centre, on the top of which is Nelson reclining against a capstan, the base of the pillar is too large for the shaft in proportion, otherwise it is appropriate. Here I met William Ford who promised to pay me a visit and make one of a party to the Lakes of Killarney.

8 Sept. 1816. Started for Limerick, through Naas, -Geesee, Roscrea, Nenagh the country not, in general good. 9 Sept 1816 Rejoined my Regiment in Limerick, the route is in for Tralee.

11 Sept. 1816. Made a regular Friendly Brother, Limerick-Knol, by His Grand Benevolence. 12 Sept. 1816. We marched through Adair to Rathkell, 14 miles. Country fine, numerous remains of small castles. To Newcastle 8 miles, a poor town, property of Lord Conestry. A good Inn. Quartered on a Magistrate.

13 Sept. 1816. He told me that he had occasionally people to distill whiskey for him, who finished in a few hours and then left the neighbourhood. Yet this gentleman was, no doubt, called on to convict or fine for breaches of the law continually.

14 Sept. 1816. To Listowel, the country along the way is very barren, about three miles from Newcastle you pass a ridge of mountains, there is a great deal of bog. The division of Kerry and Limerick is about halfway. The remains of a castle in Listowel is fine. A new Church has been lately built here, a famous "bull" is recorded as to its erection, the vestry voted that the new church should be built of the old materials, but again voted that the old church should not be demolished till the new one was built. The Clock Tower was allowed to remain to save these opposite votes. The Knights of Kerry has a seat near. Lord Ennismore is chief proprietor.

15 Sept. 1816. Halted at Listowel. 16 Sept. 1816. To Tralee, 15 miles. This is the county town of Kerry, it is but small and not clean, being so near the sea, it may improve. Ships

can come very near, within a mile of Tralee Bay. A fine sand at low water to ride on. The Barracks good.

23 Sept. 1816. My cousin William Ford, arrived, after remaining two days with me, during which we visited Ardfer, that has some fine ruins, we started for Killarney, where we remained three days, visiting these justly celebrated lakes. We parted at the Gap of Dunloe, Ford went to Cork, Major Ryan and self returned to Tralee by Miltown and Castlemain, a lofty mountain separates these towns from the summit of which is an extensive view of the Bays of Tralee and Castlemain with the Killarney district and its mountains. Tralee is 18 miles from Killarney. We remained in Tralee during the winter it was very mild. There I was attacked with severe deep seated ophthalmia.

7 Feb. 1817. Being called as an evidence before the House of Lords, on the divorce bill of Colonel Bailey, I started this day and breakfasted at Killarney, through Mill Street and Macroom to Cork; the country near Cork is fine, but between Tralee and Macroom barren, chiefly bog land. I left Cork the same evening and passing Dungarven arrived at Waterford at 10 a.m. on the 8th. At 11 started for Passage from whence the Milford packet started. No packet there as it blew a gale of wind from the west. 9 Feb. 1817. A packet arrived at 11 p.m. Sailed blowing strong from the N.W. 10 Feb. 1817. By 8 a.m. made the Milford Lighthouse, landed at 11 a.m. Baggage examined. Two gentlemen wishing to proceed quickly I joined them in a post-chaise, left Milford at 1 p.m. passed Haverford west and Harborth and dined at St. As Clair, arrived at Carmarthen at 11 p.m. Continued our journey all night (11th) through Pontardulas, Swansea, Neath, Eile, Cowbridge, Cardiff, Newport to Passage on the Severn, where we arrived at 5 p.m. As it was blowing strong and no boat on the Welsh side, a signal by fire was made for one, but was not answered. We believed it a contrivance of the landlord to detain us, but in the morning when we saw the danger and difficulty we were convinced of the propriety of not attempting a night passage in dark blowing weather. The part of South Wales we passed this day has always been celebrated for its beauty, and I must think most justly. It appears well cultivated, the people clean, well clothed and healthy looking; this with the whole face of the country and its cottages gave us much pleasure from its contrast to Ireland. The females wear mens hats and seemed to become them. The fine mountains on our left, and the occasional views of the Bristol Channel on our right gave magnificent prospects during this day's journey. We dined and slept at the Passage Inn, a very good one.

12 Feb 1817. After breakfast we crossed the Severn, the tide was running out very fast, the passage is not a safe one in rough weather. Proceeded to Bristol, 11 miles, and arrived in Bath at 2 p.m. Received a letter from Colonel Bailey saying that I should not be wanted before the 27th.

20 Feb 1817. Left Bath for Oxford, by Tetbury and Cirencester per Oxford Mail. 21 Feb 1817. Visited Joseph Bartrum then at St. Edmund's Hall, where I dined. Saw most of the Colleges, improving the approach to Birmingham by passing through the

Library, Museums etc. The High Street of Oxford is certainly very fine and the whole city worth seeing.

22 Feb. 1817. By Henley on Thames and Reading to London.

27 Feb. 1817. Examined at the Bar of the House of Lords on Bailey's divorce bill. 15 March 1817. Received a letter stating my mother was very ill. I left town by the Mail, stopped at Box and reached Colerne. I returned to town by night coach being obliged to attend the House of Lords on Monday the 17th. I found my mother better in health than I expected. 17 March 1817. Attended the Lords.

1 April 1817. Went to Bathaston to Mr. Board's, here and at Mr. Bally's on Lion Hill I remained some time.

19 April 1817. To Leigh de la mare to see my sister Brokenbro. 21 April 1817. Returned to Bathaston.

25 April 1817. With John Ford to Salt Hill, where William Ford joined us. 27 April 1817. We went to Windsor and Eton and spent a pleasant day viewing the sights.

28 April 1817. To London. Colonel Bailey's divorce bill passed the Lords. The order for the disbanding of the 2nd Battalion, 30th Regiment to which I was Surgeon, dated 1st April, but Officers were to be paid to the 24th June.

11 June 1817. Went to Chatham to see the Depot of the 30th Regiment, here I met Dease of the Staff. 14 June 1817. We returned to London. 25 June 1817. I went to Bath where I remained till I started for Edinburgh.

5 August 1817. To Birmingham through Cheltenham.

6 August 1817. To Manchester. 7 Aug. 1817. To Rochdale to see Alice Board. 8 Aug. 1817. Through Halifax and Leeds to York. 9 Aug. 1817. I remained in York to see the Minster, the city walls etc. 10 Aug 1817. To Newcastle to see Gray and his wife who was my second cousin's Sarah Phara.

12 Aug 1817. Went with them to Sunderland, passed the Iron Bridge. 15 Aug 1817. Through Alnwick and Berwick to Edinburgh where I arrived at 4.30 a.m. on the 14th. Put up at the Black Ball. 23 Aug 1817. Took a lodging at 21 per week. Here I met Dease, Backer (48th), Melin, and Ermer R.A.

6 Sep. 1817. Went with Dease to Glasgow to select out pensioners discharged for ophthalmia, that Sir William Adams might operate on them for artificial pupil at Glasgow. I visited Hunter's Museum, The Lunatic Asylum etc.

9 Sep 1817. Returned to Edinburgh and entered the classes. Duncan on clinical medicine, and his son on the practice of medicine, the former a clever bedside practitioner, the latter wrote well but was not by any means a good practical medical man. I also attended Thorpe on Chemistry, very clever, and the Professor of Midwifery, Dr Hamilton, a very superior lecturer. I became a member of the Edinburgh Royal Medical Society. Dr Thompson on Military Surgery I attended and I paid for the lectures of Dr. Monro, but he was such a bad lecturer that it was a waste of time to attend him. The Infirmary I also attended, containing the cases of the medical clinical lectures by Home and Duncan. Whilst at Edinburgh I made an excursion to Rosslyn castle etc. They were such improving the approach to Edinburgh by blasting through the

Library, Museums etc. The High Street of Oxford is certainly very fine and the whole city worth seeing.

22 Feb. 1817. By Henley on Thames and Reading to London.

27 Feb. 1817. Examined at the Bar of the House of Lords on Bailey's divorce bill. 15 March 1817. Received a letter stating my mother was very ill. I left town by the Mail, stopped at Box and reached Colerne. I returned to town by night coach being obliged to attend the House of Lords on Monday the 17th. I found my mother better in health than I expected. 17 March 1817. Attended the Lords.

1 April 1817. Went to Bathaston to Mr. Board's, here and at Mr. Bally's on Lion Hill I remained some time.

19 April 1817. To Leigh de la mare to see my sister Brokenbro. 21 April 1817. Returned to Bathaston.

25 April 1817. With John Ford to Salt Hill, where William Ford joined us. 27 April 1817. We went to Windsor and Eton and spent a pleasant day viewing the sights.

28 April 1817. To London. Colonel Bailey's divorce bill passed the Lords. The order for the disbanding of the 2nd Battalion, 30th Regiment to which I was Surgeon, dated 1st April, but Officers were to be paid to the 24th June.

11 June 1817. Went to Chatham to see the Depot of the 30th Regiment, here I met Dease of the Staff. 14 June 1817. We returned to London. 25 June 1817. I went to Bath where I remained till I started for Edinburgh.

5 August 1817. To Birmingham through Cheltenham.

6 August 1817. To Manchester. 7 Aug. 1817. To Rochdale to see Alice Board. 8 Aug. 1817. Through Halifax and Leeds to York. 9 Aug. 1817. I remained in York to see the Minster, the city walls etc. 10 Aug 1817. To Newcastle to see Gray and his wife who was my second cousin's Sarah Phara.

12 Aug 1817. Went with them to Sunderland, passed the Iron Bridge. 15 Aug 1817. Through Alnwick and Berwick to Edinburgh where I arrived at 4.30 a.m. on the 14th. Put up at the Black Ball. 23 Aug 1817. Took a lodging at 21 per week. Here I met Dease, Backer (48th), Melin, and Ermer R.A.

6 Sep. 1817. Went with Dease to Glasgow to select out pensioners discharged for ophthalmia, that Sir William Adams might operate on them for artificial pupil at Glasgow. I visited Hunter's Museum, The Lunatic Asylum etc.

9 Sep 1817. Returned to Edinburgh and entered the classes. Duncan on clinical medicine, and his son on the practice of medicine, the former a clever bedside practitioner, the latter wrote well but was not by any means a good practical medical man. I also attended Thorpe on Chemistry, very clever, and the Professor of Midwifery, Dr Hamilton, a very superior lecturer. I became a member of the Edinburgh Royal Medical Society. Dr Thompson on Military Surgery I attended and I paid for the lectures of Dr. Monro, but he was such a bad lecturer that it was a waste of time to attend him. The Infirmary I also attended, containing the cases of the medical clinical lectures by Home and Duncan. Whilst at Edinburgh I made an excursion to Rosslyn castle etc. They were such improving the approach to Edinburgh by blasting through the

side of Calton Hill to make a new road. At the Edinburgh theatre I saw the celebrated Kean perform as Harlequin, for his own benefit in Sylvester Daggwood and he was active enough. The disgusting practice of carrying the accumulated filth and dirt of the twenty four hours and emptying the same into the public streets every night, was the general custom while I was in Edinburgh, a very horrible plan and, as I understood not likely to be remedied, as to form a main sewer, the street would have to be blasted, its being built on rock.

2 May 1818. The Medical season having finished I left Edinburgh and arrived at Newcastle on the 3rd.

5 May 1818. Went with the Greys to Sunderland, met Col. Calverley, Vigoureux of my late Regiment.

6 May 1818. I went to Durham. 7 May 1818. Through Ripon to Leeds. 8 May 1818 To Rochdale, took James Board from school to Manchester. 9 May 1818. To Birmingham.

10 May 1818. To Worcester. 11 May 1818. To Bath, when I left Edinburgh not a leaf was to be seen, but when I passed through Worcestershire, the contrast was most evident, the whole country was covered as a carpet with the apple and pear blossom. I remained in Bath till the 3rd June when I went to London where I arrived on the 4th. Met Col. Bailey, dined with him at Mr. Goods, in Coleman Street, introduced to his new wife, a Miss Hillier of Taunton, here I met his sister Louisa Bailey. 18 June 1818. Left London for Paris by William Ford, via Brighton, sailed the same evening at 8.30.

19 June 1818. At 9.30 a.m. arrived at Dieppe, in the evening sent in a diligence to Rouen. 20 June 1818. Remained at Rouen, visited the churches, St. Owens, most beautiful, superior to the Cathedral, visited the monastery on the hill from whence there is a beautiful view of the city and the River Seine. 21 June 1818. To Paris, put up at the Hotel de Flandre, Rue Richelieu. 22 June 1818. Found out Col. Bailey attended him as to the Bois de Boulogne - Boulogne, on an affair of honour with a Major Blosset. Two shots were fired; Col. Bailey was slightly wounded in the chin, by the second shot, the first passed through the breast of his coat. The parties then separated without further explanation.

23 June 1818. We went in a party to Montmorency, the view of Paris from thence is very fine. 29 June 1818. Went to the Catacombs with Louisa Bailey. 5 July 1818. Dined at the Autell with Mrs. Loveday. 7 July 1818. Went to St. Cloud, with William Ford, who returned to England. I remained in Paris and attended the Hotel Dieu, and the Ecole de Medicine. I was attacked with my old complaint again that I had been free from since I left Cortado. 24 June 21 August 1818. Went on a visit to Col. Bailey at Versailles. 24 Aug. 1818. Returned to Paris. 25 Aug. 1818. Fete of Saint Louis, dined at the Bois de Boulogne. This day the great equestrian statue of Henry 4th was transported through the streets to be erected on the Pont Neuf. 26 Aug. 1818. Returned to Versailles in Latouches cabriolet, with Col. Bailey and his son Charles. 29 Aug. 1818. Walked in the wood of Versailles. 2 Sep. 1818. Drove Louisa Bailey to

Paris. 23 Sep. 1818. Returned to Versailles. 5 Sep. 1818. A picnic in the woods. 7 Sep. 1818. Left Versailles for England. 8 Sep. 1818. Procured my passports. 9 Sep. 1818. Left Paris at 9 a.m. Through Beauvais. 10 Sep. 1818. Through Abbeville, arrived at Calais at 8 p.m. 11 Sep. 1818. Sailed 9 a.m. landed at Dover at 10 p.m. 12 Sep. 1818. Left Dover at 10.30, arrived in London at 11 p.m. 14 Sep. 1818. Left London at 6 p.m. 15 Sep. 1818. Arrived at Pickwick, where Gill now resided. 16 Sep. 1818. To Colerne. Introduced the subject of my marriage to Louisa Bailey to my mother. 30 Sep. 1818. Went to Wincanton in hopes of meeting Mr. Bastard, one of the trustees under the late Capt. James Bailey's will. He was not at his house at Charlton Musgrove. Returned to Bath. 1 Oct. 1818. To Colerne. 2 Oct. 1818. To London, arrived on the 3rd. 7 Oct. 1818. The settlement that Mr. Bastard had prepared being finished I left London for Dover, having Charles Hall in charge. 8 Oct. 1818. Embarked at Dover. A good passage 5 hours to Calais. 9 Oct. 1818. Left Calais. 10 Oct. 1818. Arrived Paris, put up at the Hotel L'Orient. 11 Oct. 1818. To Versailles. 14 Oct. 1818. Mrs Bailey's accouchement. 15 Oct. 1818. At the theatre at Versailles, saw Talma. Mademoiselle Duchesnois acted Madam de Mors. They acted for the benefit of an actor's family, such a sight on so small a stage, and such a combination of talent was not often witnessed. 25 Oct. 1818. The Boltons' ball. 26 Oct. 1818. The Thomases' ball. 31 Oct. 1818. Left Versailles in the morning and was married at the Chapel of His Excellency the Ambassador at Paris, by the Revd Mr. O'Sullivan, to Louisa Bailey, daughter of the late Captain James Bailey, Paymaster 1st Devon Militia and of Northemhay House, Exeter. The parties present were Col. and Mrs Bailey. Capt. Lorraine White. The Misses Thomas, daughters of Col. Thomas. After breakfast at Tortoni's, in a chaise de poste that I hired for the whole journey to Chantilly. The Inn not good. 1 Nov. 1818. After seeing the Royal Stable at Chantilly and the Palace belonging to the Prince de Conde, went to Brateuil; L'Ange Inn, not good. 2 Nov. 1818. To Amiens, good Hotel. Saw the Cathedral. 3 Nov. 1818. Montreuil. Hotel d'Europe excellent. 4 Nov. 1818. Boulogne. Hotel de Ville, so so. 5 Nov. 1818. To Calais. Leond'Argent, very good. Here by great good luck we met Capt. Edward Mitchell Royal Artillery an old friend of Col. Bailey's and mine. He was just returned with his Troop of Horse Artillery from the Army of Occupation, and as he was to sail the following day in vessel hired by Government, he offered me a passage which I gladly accepted, thinking I could thus escape the too close scrutiny of the Customs Officers. 6 Nov. 1818. Embarked at 6 p.m. 7 Nov. 1818. At 2 a.m. landed. Boxes examined on the Quay, very slightly. At 2 p.m. left for Canterbury. Remained at the Rose Inn. The 8th saw the Cathedral. 9 Nov. 1818. To London, through Rochester where they seized my prints but fortunately I had paid the duty. Went to 11 Craven Street lodgings that Barry had provided for me, he was my fellow apprentice at Mr. Sloper, and in private practice in Jermy Street, St. James, but not successful poor fellow. During our stay in London, Queen Charlotte wife of George 3rd

1817. The places of Public Amusements were closed. I commenced my application for a pension for the loss of sight of my left eye from ophthalmia contracted in the service, this occurred whilst stationed at Tralee, in 1816. I visited, by order of the Secretary of War, Sir William Adams, the celebrated oculist, who reported on my case as not likely to have the sight restored. We dined with the Helpses, Mr Good, Mr. David Pollock.

28 Nov 1818. We left London by the morning coach for Bath. Found Mrs Gill in Pierrepont Street, where I fixed my residence. 29 Nov. 1818. Went to Colerne, introduced my wife to my mother. The Colerne bells were set ringing on the occasion. 2 Dec 1818. To Wincanton to visit Mr Bastard at Charlton Musgrove, joined there by Col. Bailey.

5 Dec 1818. Through Ilminster, to Honiton to Colyton. 9 Dec 1818. A ball at Colyton. 11 Dec 1818. Returned to Mr. Bastard. 12 Dec 1818. Dined at Mrs Fluckets.

14 Dec 1818. Returned to Bath. Settled at 9 Pierrepont Street, as Surgeon. The Hall family living in Kensington Buildings; Mrs Hall half-sister of my wife, Col. Bailey's own sister. Mr. Bastard half brother of Col. Bailey. All my family visited us.

15 March 1819. Granted by the Prince Regent, one year's pay and pension of £100 for loss of sight of left eye by ophthalmia in the service. 18 March 1819. Went to Leigh Delamere. 27 March 1819. My wife being subpoenaed to Taunton by the Revd Mr Creswell, we started for Creech St Michael in a hired gig for the excursion; slept at Glastonbury, visited the ruins of the Abbey. 28 March 1819. To Creech St. Michael. 1 April 1819 The trial came on Mr. Creswell successful. The trial was for a duck and brood, it was a dear duck to both parties, but more especially to the defeated party. 2 April 1819. Started for Colyton, through Staple Fitzpaine, Comb, Warford to Chard, the road near Staple Fitzpaine very bad for a gig. We dined at Chard, proceeded through Axminster to Colyton. 4 April 1819. Went the sea side road to ----- 6 April 1819. Returned to Creech by Honiton, Ottery, Blagdon and Taunton.

8 April 1819. Returned to Bath. 22 April 1819. Mrs Mary Hayward, who stated she was the only relative I had on my grandmother Goodall's line, gave me a present of silver ladies.

10 June 1819. Went to Wincanton in a gig with Louisa. 24 June 1819. To Stourhead, the beautiful seat of Sir Revd? Colt Hoare. 24 June 1819. Returned to Bath. 10 July 1819. Thrown out of a gig in Argyle Street by the bad driving of my cousin John Ford. Slightly hurt on the right leg.

16 Aug. 1819. Began to move to Paragon Buildings No. 16 as a more convenient situation. 24 Aug. 1819 Slept in Paragon Buildings. 29 Aug. 1819. Septimus Beard christened.

3 Sep. 1819. My mother came to Bath and dined with us. 25 Sep. 1819. At 6.30 p.m. our son born. 27 Oct 1819. Our little boy christened at St. Michaels, by the name of Guilielmus James. The Revd Mr and Mrs Struthasponsors.

January 1820. The Duke of Kent died after a short illness.

1817. The places of Public Amusements were closed. I commenced my application for a pension for the loss of sight of my left eye from ophthalmia contracted in the service, this occurred whilst stationed at Tralee, in 1816. I visited, by order of the Secretary of War, Sir William Adams, the celebrated oculist, who reported on my case as not likely to have the sight restored. We dined with the Helpses, Mr Good, Mr. David Pollock.

28 Nov 1818. We left London by the morning coach for Bath. Found Mrs Gill in Pierrepont Street, where I fixed my residence. 29 Nov. 1818. Went to Colerne, introduced my wife to my mother. The Colerne bells were set ringing on the occasion. 2 Dec 1818. To Wincanton to visit Mr Bastard at Charlton Musgrove, joined there by Col. Bailey.

5 Dec 1818. Through Ilminster, to Honiton to Colyton. 9 Dec 1818. A ball at Colyton. 11 Dec 1818. Returned to Mr. Bastard. 12 Dec 1818. Dined at Mrs Fluckets.

14 Dec 1818. Returned to Bath. Settled at 9 Pierrepont Street, as Surgeon. The Hall family living in Kensington Buildings; Mrs Hall half-sister of my wife, Col. Bailey's own sister. Mr. Bastard half brother of Col. Bailey. All my family visited us.

15 March 1819. Granted by the Prince Regent, one year's pay and pension of £100 for loss of sight of left eye by ophthalmia in the service. 18 March 1819. Went to Leigh Delamere. 27 March 1819. My wife being subpoenaed to Taunton by the Revd Mr Creswell, we started for Creech St Michael in a hired gig for the excursion; slept at Glastonbury, visited the ruins of the Abbey. 28 March 1819. To Creech St. Michael. 1 April 1819 The trial came on Mr. Creswell successful. The trial was for a duck and brood, it was a dear duck to both parties, but more especially to the defeated party. 2 April 1819. Started for Colyton, through Staple Fitzpaine, Comb, Warford to Chard, the road near Staple Fitzpaine very bad for a gig. We dined at Chard, proceeded through Axminster to Colyton. 4 April 1819. Went the sea side road to ----- 6 April 1819. Returned to Creech by Honiton, Ottery, Blagdon and Taunton.

8 April 1819. Returned to Bath. 22 April 1819. Mrs Mary Hayward, who stated she was the only relative I had on my grandmother Goodall's line, gave me a present of silver ladies.

10 June 1819. Went to Wincanton in a gig with Louisa. 24 June 1819. To Stourhead, the beautiful seat of Sir Revd? Colt Hoare. 24 June 1819. Returned to Bath. 10 July 1819. Thrown out of a gig in Argyle Street by the bad driving of my cousin John Ford. Slightly hurt on the right leg.

16 Aug. 1819. Began to move to Paragon Buildings No. 16 as a more convenient situation. 24 Aug. 1819 Slept in Paragon Buildings. 29 Aug. 1819. Septimus Beard christened.

3 Sep. 1819. My mother came to Bath and dined with us. 25 Sep. 1819. At 6.30 p.m. our son born. 27 Oct 1819. Our little boy christened at St. Michaels, by the name of Guilielmus James. The Revd Mr and Mrs Struthasponsors.

January 1820. The Duke of Kent died after a short illness.

45

He was the fourth son of His Majesty King George the 3rd. A General Officer, very severe and caused a mutiny at Gibraltar, and almost one in Canada.

22 Jan. 1790. George the 3rd died having reigned since 1790, but for many years. His son George 4th, who succeeded him had acted as Regent. His Majesty being of unsound mind.

May. 1790. A vacancy having occurred in the Surgeons of the Bath hospital by the resignation of Surgeon Phillitt, I started for it having four or five competitors, and was elected. 24 July 1790. I went with Louisa as child to Cheltenham, on a visit to Mrs Pycroft. 26 July 1790. To Cheltenham races. 27 July 1790. I returned alone to Bath.

1 July 1790. To Cheltenham. 1 Aug. 1790. To Gloucester. Visited the Cathedral, Pin Manufactory, Court House etc.

3 Aug. 1790. Returned to Bath. 21 Aug 1790. To Clifton with Col. and Mrs Bailey. December 1790. Received orders to join the 35th Regiment from the Irish Medical Board, about to sail for the West Indies. I declined the appointment.

9 Dec. 1790. Received orders from the Medical Board, in London to hold myself in readiness for service.

10 Dec 1790. Went to London. 11 Dec 1790. Saw Sir James Phipps, gave a favorable answer, as to remaining on half pay. Dined with William Ford and returned to Bath.

Fred Phipps my wife's sister, widow of Constantine Phipps, Accountant General of Prince of Wales Island, having returned to England with her son, came on a visit.

8 June 1791. A large party to Corham House, with Mr & Mrs Cary and Mr. Bevan etc. 19 June 1791. To Dyrham Park and Wick, a picnic. 27 June 1791 Picnic to Fayrley Castle.

19 July 1791. The Coronation of George 4th, great excitement as he would not allow his Queen to be crowned with him. This morning I was greatly surprised by the first intimation reaching me that I was gazetted Surgeon of the 1st or Royal Regiment. . . I wrote to the Medical Board to request to be allowed to remain on half pay, but it was refused. Taking into consideration the loss of sight of my left eye and the opinion of Guthrie and Adams that the right might become affected, I submitted and made preparations to quit Bath and break up my establishment. I resigned my situation as Surgeon of the Bath General Hospital and Infirmary, and was gazetted Surgeon of the 1st Regt. 16 August 1791. Went to Bathards with wife and child and the two sons etc.

21 Aug. 1791. Dined at the Plucknetts. 22 Aug 1791. By Ilminster and Chard to Colyton. 24 Aug 1791. To Seaton.

25 Aug 1791. To Bidmouth 29 Aug 1791. Left Colyton, where my wife's mother lived, taking leave of her, Mrs Phipps who was then there, Mr Courant and Mrs Warrington, brother and sister of Mrs Bailey, and residing with her. Passed through Chard and Axminster to Creech, to the Revd Mr Cresswell's on a farewell visit. 29 August 1791 Went with Mr Cresswell to Bridgewater to the Assizes. 1 Sep. 1791. Went shooting with Mr Cresswell, corn not cleared, birds small but plenty.

3 Sep. 1791. Returned to Bath, dined at Wells, visited the Cathedral. 9 Sep. 1791 Went to London, saw the Adjutant General

went to the Medical Board, went to Doctors' Commons, saw
 Mr. the trustee of Mr. Courant and had from him a
 pledge that Mr. G. should not withdraw his money that was
 settled on his sister's children at his decease.
 11 Sep. 1821. To Dalston, to Mr. Sam. Boord to see my
 sister Alice who was there on a visit. 12 Sep 1821 Returned
 to Bath by the day coach, left Gloucester coffee house at
 7.15 a.m. arrived in Bath 6.45 p.m. 13 Sep. 1821. To
 Clifton on a visit to the Revd Mr. Struth. 21 Sep. 1821 To
 Kings Weston, at 6 p.m. returned to Bath. 30 Sep 1821 To
 Leigh de la here with William Ford, wife and child to
 take leave of my sister Brokenbrow. 1 Oct. 1821 To Colerne
 (and 11th) with wife and child to take leave of my mother.
 14 Oct. 1821 Dined with the Halls and took leave. I left my
 house in charge of Mr. Bartrum, if a tenant could not be
 found, to sell the furniture, except what was packed up,
 the pictures were sent to Bathaston to Mr. Boords, some
 books to the Halls.
 15 Oct 1821. Left Bath to join the Royal Regiment, stationed
 at Newry in Ireland, by Cheltenham to Worcester. At Chelten-
 ham met the Revd Mr. Portis and Struth. 16 Oct 1821. From
 Worcester through Bridgnorth to Shrewsbury, the Talbot Inn,
 very dirty. 17 Oct 1821. Through Gwastrey, Llangollen to
 Bangor. The views this day's journey, superb and roads
 magnificent. 18 Oct 1821. Crossed Bangor Ferry, the Menai
 Straits. About one quarter of a mile below this, they were
 busy erecting a stupendous chain bridge, by which the delay,
 difficulty and often danger of this "passage in all weathers"
 may be avoided. Many very serious disasters occurred in this
 passage. On the 25 Dec 1785 Sixty persons perished here by
 the loss of a ferry boat. We arrived at Holyhead at 4 p.m.
 Drank tea with a Capt. Jones's family, friends of my wife.
 19 Oct 1821. Sailed in the Sovereign Steam Packet, the 5th
 first steamer I have been in, the vessel took George IV over
 to visit Dublin. Capt. Skinner who had lost an arm, in
 the Navy, commanded. Wind west a good breeze against us, but
 we made the passage under eight hours. Arrived at Howth Pier
 at 4 p.m. Here is a good Inn built, and the pier a very
 complete structure, but small in size, and it is said, built
 on a wrong principle, so that it will be liable to shock from
 sand. We dined at Howth and proceeded to Rathfarnham Hotel, in
 Dawson Street, Dublin, a very good hotel. 20 Oct 1821. Called
 on Patrick O'Brien and Deane. 21 Oct 1821. Went to Christ
 Church Cathedral, a good service. The building not as fine
 as our English Cathedrals and in bad repair. Here is a
 monument to Strongbow. 22 Oct 1821. Saw Royal Dublin Society.
 Bank. College, the Library of which is very fine. The Bank
 is the old Houses of Parliament, that were of no further use
 after the Union. Saw the Castle State Rooms and the Castle
 Chapel a very florid building by Johnston who is now building
 a new Post Office in Sackville Street. Saw also the Four Courts.
 Dublin boasts of a most magnificent Customs House, I fear
 much too large for its trade. 23 Oct 1821. Left Dublin by

the Belfast Coach at 7 a.m. through Drogheda, Dundalk, to Newry, 50 miles, where the Headquarters of the Royal Regiment was stationed. The country between Dublin and Newry, well cultivated having also more wood than what I had seen in the south, especially near Castle Bellingham, Ravensdale, and Dundalk. Not having joined at the expiration of my leave (the 9th) I was nominally placed in arrest till a letter was sent from Dublin. We remained in the Kings Arms till the 30th when we went into Barracks. Brevet Lt. Col. Nixon commanded the Regiment till Lt. Col. McLeod arrived. Majors Rowan and Wilson with Capt. Fowler and family were very civil. Newry seems an increasing town, having good water conveyance. 12 Nov. 1821. The Regiment received a sudden route to Armagh 15 miles. On arrival there we found the Rifle Brigade that we were to relieve had not received the route. The Barracks here bad, but the town good and clean. The Primate of Ireland has his Palace here. The public buildings are good, the Assize Hall, County Prison and new Episcopaleon Chapel, well place. The Cathedral is very old, rebuilt in the 12th century, but out of repair, it is reported to have been built by St. Patrick. We lodged at No. 1 College Street at a Mrs McDermis. Armagh has a public library, Free School, and Observatory, all endowed by Primate Robertson. We rode about the country, visited May and Charlemont (a fort) where there is a Depot for Artillery, and the ammunition for the north of Ireland is secured. The grounds of Sir Capel Molyneux, the Primate and Mr. Copes are open to strangers, to ride through. Roads are posted with notices "that persons without shoes are not allowed to pass". Major General Egerton commanded, his lady sang very well. The Rev Dr Hillier kept the Grammar School. Dr Atkinson, Col. Kearney etc called on us. 1 Feb 1822. Having on the 25th ult received the route to Naas, marched this day to Castle Blaney, 14 miles. Lord B. has a fine estate here, his park in good order, the Inn very excellent. His Lordship is a great epicure, a General Officer, he was taken prisoner near Malaga, in Spain, when he landed with his Regiment, but did not show much ability he was sent to Verdun. He published "his forced tour" in which he most minutely described his "daily bill of fare". The Edinburgh Review in commenting on the work, observed "This Officer seems to have eaten his way from Malaga to Verdun". 2 Feb 1822. To Carrickmacross, 10 miles, over a very wild country, it blew a perfect hurricane from the S.W. A new line of road is making that is to be continued to Armagh, avoiding the hills. The Marquis of Bath has very large property about Carrickmacross; his agent resides here. The town is miserable, the Inn not watertight, a bad specimen of absent landlordism. 3 Feb 1822. To Navan, a large town situated on the confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater. It has a pretty Church and a tolerable Inn. 4 Feb 1822. Marched from Navan to Kilwick, through Trim. Here we left a detachment. Trim has a goal and Court House, and many fine ruins, a castle called King John's Palace on the Boyne, its walls, keep, and round tower, rocky. Here it was that

the Belfast Coach at 7 a.m. through Drogheda, Dundalk, to Newry, 50 miles, where the Headquarters of the Royal Regiment was stationed. The country between Dublin and Newry, well cultivated having also more wood than what I had seen in the south, especially near Castle Bellingham, Ravensdale, and Dundalk. Not having joined at the expiration of my leave (the 9th) I was nominally placed in arrest till a letter was sent from Dublin. We remained in the Kings Arms till the 30th when we went into Barracks. Brevet Lt. Col. Nixon commanded the Regiment till Lt. Col. McLeod arrived. Majors Rowan and Wilson with Capt. Fowler and family were very civil. Newry seems an increasing town, having good water conveyance. 12 Nov. 1821. The Regiment received a sudden route to Armagh 15 miles. On arrival there we found the Rifle Brigade that we were to relieve had not received the route. The Barracks here bad, but the town good and clean. The Primate of Ireland has his Palace here. The public buildings are good, the Assize Hall, County Prison and new Episcopaleon Chapel, well place. The Cathedral is very old, rebuilt in the 12th century, but out of repair, it is reported to have been built by St. Patrick. We lodged at No. 1 College Street at a Mrs McDermis. Armagh has a public library, Free School, and Observatory, all endowed by Primate Robertson. We rode about the country, visited May and Charlemont (a fort) where there is a Depot for Artillery, and the ammunition for the north of Ireland is secured. The grounds of Sir Capel Molyneux, the Primate and Mr. Copes are open to strangers, to ride through. Roads are posted with notices "that persons without shoes are not allowed to pass". Major General Egerton commanded, his lady sang very well. The Rev Dr Hillier kept the Grammar School. Dr Atkinson, Col. Kearney etc called on us. 1 Feb 1822. Having on the 25th ult received the route to Naas, marched this day to Castle Blaney, 14 miles. Lord B. has a fine estate here, his park in good order, the Inn very excellent. His Lordship is a great epicure, a General Officer, he was taken prisoner near Malaga, in Spain, when he landed with his Regiment, but did not show much ability he was sent to Verdun. He published "his forced tour" in which he most minutely described his "daily bill of fare". The Edinburgh Review in commenting on the work, observed "This Officer seems to have eaten his way from Malaga to Verdun". 2 Feb 1822. To Carrickmacross, 10 miles, over a very wild country, it blew a perfect hurricane from the S.W. A new line of road is making that is to be continued to Armagh, avoiding the hills. The Marquis of Bath has very large property about Carrickmacross; his agent resides here. The town is miserable, the Inn not watertight, a bad specimen of absent landlordism. 3 Feb 1822. To Navan, a large town situated on the confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater. It has a pretty Church and a tolerable Inn. 4 Feb 1822. Marched from Navan to Kilwick, through Trim. Here we left a detachment. Trim has a goal and Court House, and many fine ruins, a castle called King John's Palace on the Boyne, its walls, keep, and round tower, rocky. Here it was that

by a small stream, which is called the "Barrow". It is a bold point of land, immediately opposite to the ruins of Tintern Abbey and Dungannon Fort just under you. This fort is on the left bank of the river, after it receives the Barrow, and completely commands the channel of the river. From this fort, James 2nd embarked after his flight from the Battle of the Boyne. They show you the sally-point from which he quitted the fort; over it now is erected the Garrison priory; has this any connection with the Irish nick-name of James? The market at Waterford was good and well supplied with fish. Vessels of a good size come up to the Quay. The bridge is a wooden structure, and subject to a toll, the Quay fine, the Cathedral a modern structure. Our acquaintances in Waterford were The Bishop (Honble: Bourke), brother of Lord Mayo and family, Capt. Congrave and Mrs C, of Mount Congrave, Dr. O'Brulion, the Waterford Militia, Dr Mackasy and the Rev Mr H. Lady May of May Park and her nieces, Miss Bailie and Miss Groubiar, Mr and Miss Paul.

4 July 1823. Left Waterford for Clonmel, where we arrived by dinner time. The Regiment halted at Carrick on Suir, slept at the Globe Inn. We got quarters in the Artillery barracks. The Ordnance having the construction and repair of this barrack independent of the Barrack Board the rooms were very comfortable. The Regiment remained at Clonmel for ten months. We liked the station well, the town itself not good, the country round beautiful. The town is on the left bank of the Suir, that is navigable for large barges up to the town. A good stone bridge over the river leads into the County of Waterford, Clonmel being in the County of Tipperary. The river runs nearly east and west to Waterford from Cahir, through a rich valley, part of which is called the Golden Vale from the richness of the soil. A fine range of hills run parallel to the river on the Waterford side, in which are slate quarries worked by Lady Osborn. There are many resident gentry living near Clonmel, whose estates are well wooded and add to the beauty of the country. We visited Cahir, Lord Glengall's property, also Pill Town, Lord Besborough's, this village is very neatly kept, all the cottages clean, with neat gardens. During our stay in Clonmel visited Cashel, Capt. Glover being there on detachment. This is the seat of the Archbishop. The town itself is a tolerable one for Ireland, but it possesses some very fine ruins, situated on an isolated hill, the crown of which covers two acres. Here is one of the ancient Round Towers, perfect, the ruins of a Cathedral, Monastery, and Palace, with some walls of a castle, but the most interesting is a Saxon Chapel, with a double stone arched roof, the upper chamber probably used as a dormitory. From the rock is a fine view, and other monastic ruins lay at its foot. We visited Holy Cross a very fine ruin of a Church, about eight miles from Cashel. Our acquaintances in

Ireland with the 59th and 82nd Regiments went on shore. Often rode to Check Point on the right bank of the river Suir, it is a bold point of land, immediately opposite to where the Barrow joins it, the view is very fine having the ruins of Tintern Abbey and Dungannon Fort just under you. This fort is on the left bank of the river, after it receives the Barrow, and completely commands the channel of the river. From this fort, James 2nd embarked after his flight from the Battle of the Boyne. They show you the sally-point from which he quitted the fort; over it now is erected the Garrison priory; has this any connection with the Irish nick-name of James? The market at Waterford was good and well supplied with fish. Vessels of a good size come up to the Quay. The bridge is a wooden structure, and subject to a toll, the Quay fine, the Cathedral a modern structure. Our acquaintances in Waterford were The Bishop (Honble: Bourke), brother of Lord Mayo and family, Capt. Congrave and Mrs C, of Mount Congrave, Dr. O'Brulion, the Waterford Militia, Dr Mackasy and the Rev Mr H. Lady May of May Park and her nieces, Miss Bailie and Miss Groubiar, Mr and Miss Paul.

4 July 1823. Left Waterford for Clonmel, where we arrived by dinner time. The Regiment halted at Carrick on Suir, slept at the Globe Inn. We got quarters in the Artillery barracks. The Ordnance having the construction and repair of this barrack independent of the Barrack Board the rooms were very comfortable. The Regiment remained at Clonmel for ten months. We liked the station well, the town itself not good, the country round beautiful. The town is on the left bank of the Suir, that is navigable for large barges up to the town. A good stone bridge over the river leads into the County of Waterford, Clonmel being in the County of Tipperary. The river runs nearly east and west to Waterford from Cahir, through a rich valley, part of which is called the Golden Vale from the richness of the soil. A fine range of hills run parallel to the river on the Waterford side, in which are slate quarries worked by Lady Osborn. There are many resident gentry living near Clonmel, whose estates are well wooded and add to the beauty of the country. We visited Cahir, Lord Glengall's property, also Pill Town, Lord Besborough's, this village is very neatly kept, all the cottages clean, with neat gardens. During our stay in Clonmel visited Cashel, Capt. Glover being there on detachment. This is the seat of the Archbishop. The town itself is a tolerable one for Ireland, but it possesses some very fine ruins, situated on an isolated hill, the crown of which covers two acres. Here is one of the ancient Round Towers, perfect, the ruins of a Cathedral, Monastery, and Palace, with some walls of a castle, but the most interesting is a Saxon Chapel, with a double stone arched roof, the upper chamber probably used as a dormitory. From the rock is a fine view, and other monastic ruins lay at its foot. We visited Holy Cross a very fine ruin of a Church, about eight miles from Cashel. Our acquaintances in

men I ever saw). His Lordship has a fine house close to the town; a warf has been erected and vessels come in for oats etc. About 3 miles west of Sligo is Crough Patrick, an isolated conical hill 3,200 feet. This mountain is visited by the Roman Catholics as a penance, they walking up its steep ascent barefooted and performing certain evolution on their bare knees, repeating at certain points, certain prayers. The day we ascended some hundreds of devotees were present and many seemed to suffer much. After descending on its opposite side we found numerous tents pitched, drinking, dancing and fiddling was the order of the day. From the hill the natives suppose St. Patrick banished numerous reptiles from Ireland, and conquered this Mother of the Devil! We also visited Newport, the property of Sir Neil O'Donnel, this prettily situated, but the owner is embarrassed. Lady O'Donnel was a relative of Lady A. McLeod. I was called over to Newport House, the son of Sir Neil being very ill, and having bled him and relieved his symptoms, I returned. I was given to understand that there was no money in the house to fee me, there was plenty of meat and claret. The young man, Richard, did well; his elder brother, Hugh, was extremely ignorant. There was abundance of fine salmon near this place. I went to visit Capt. Dudgeon, on detachment at Foxford, situated on the river May, that runs to Killa, a fine salmon river. I went by the pontoon bridge, the views near this of Lake Conn etc are very fine. I returned by the Swineford road, there is a very fine monument, in a chapel, near Swineford. We rode, sometimes, to the Windy Gap, the old road to Killa, over the mountain, leaving Loch Conn on the right, this is the road by which the French, under General Hunsbert advanced in 1798. How so strong a post could be abandoned is, to me, singular. From Windy Gap there is a rapid fall to the north, of open country, the whole road is seen, at the foot an extensive plain, out of which arises the Nephin, a very fine mountain 3,500 feet, of which you have a view from its base to its summit. Lieut Marshal, Inspector Marines was at Newport, with his mother, having a post in the Police. We visited, in and about Castlebar the Revd Mr Hart and family, Revd Mr. Smith, Major Crawford, of the Yeomanry, on whom I operated for fistula. Dr Hamilton, Dr. Kelly, and Dr. How, and the Honble. Frederick Cavendish, a brother of the Rector of Cahir, he had married a Roman Catholic, and was a great democrat. During my stay at Castlebar, I was most of the time doing the duty of Surgeon to the County Infirmary, Dr ?/Mew having resigned, Staff ?/Kare Surgeon Ormsby was elected to succeed him, but not being able to obtain leave, I performed his duties, he afterwards resigned, and Dr. How was appointed. I had a good deal of surgical practice here, with some very good cases. Mr. Finlas was Apothecary to the Infirmary. Politics ran very high at Castlebar. The priests were opposing Lord Sligo, who usually returned the two members, they supported Lord Bingham, Lord Lucan's son, who was for the Roman Catholic emancipation,

and he was returned, a very fine young man, but no orator. Whilst at Castlebar I was attacked by the Roman Catholic priests in the public house, and also by memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, the latter was satisfied with my explanation and I replied to the public attack by a letter signed Q in the corner, this settled the affair. On the 18 October 1824, my daughter Louisa was born. She was christened in the Court House, that was used as a place of worship, the church being under repair, by the Revd Mr. Smith, with her brother Frederick George who had been privately baptised in Waterford.

1825. September. Having received the route to Newry, marched to Swinford, slept at the house of the Police Officer.

8 Sep. 1825. To Ballinacorney, after leaving the road from Castlebar to Sligo, the road to this town is very bad, on the march we passed close to a small lake this is visited on the festival of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, by thousands of the peasantry, who, with priests etc, were engaged in their devotion as we passed. Some were walking, barefooted round the lake, others on their knees, making the circuit of the lake, and offering a votive offering of a bit of butter and hay, throwing, as we were told, this offering into the water to receive the miraculous power supposed to reside there of causing the fertility of their land, with the health and fecundity of their cattle. There were tents pitched, but being early in the day I did not hear any music. This scene was witnessed by the whole Regiment; the roads in every direction converging to the lake were crowded with devotees. The heathens sacrificed to Hermes, as this god was considered to increase the fruitfulness of fields and cattle, this Roman Catholic custom is, no doubt, derived from the custom of the Heathen, as most of their ceremonies may be traced. This gathering of the people was seen by the whole Regiment as they passed very near the lake. All the country seemed covered with pilgrims going to the spot, and also, we understood, to Balla, another station. We dined at Ballinacorney, a wretched Inn, not water proof, and proceeded through French Park to Carrick on Shannon. French Park appeared a neat village, from Castlebar to Carrick is 47 miles.

9 Sep. 1825. Halted at Carrick. The river Shannon is very fine and broad here, and is crossed by a fine bridge. The Goal and the Court House handsome buildings and well situated. Carrick on Shannon has a small barracks, the town itself is clean and rather pretty.

10 Sep. 1825. Through Ballinamore to Killeshandra, twenty five miles. A fine mountainous country with many lakes. The seat of Col. Southwell is at Killeshandra, that is a neat town.

11 Sep. 1825. To Cavan, 9 miles. Went to Church. Here Lady Annabella McLeod met us, she was staying at Lord Farnham's.

12 Sep. 1825. Spent the day at Farnham, visited the grounds and lake at Killykeon, with the Col. and his Lady etc. Cluny McPherson was also of the party.

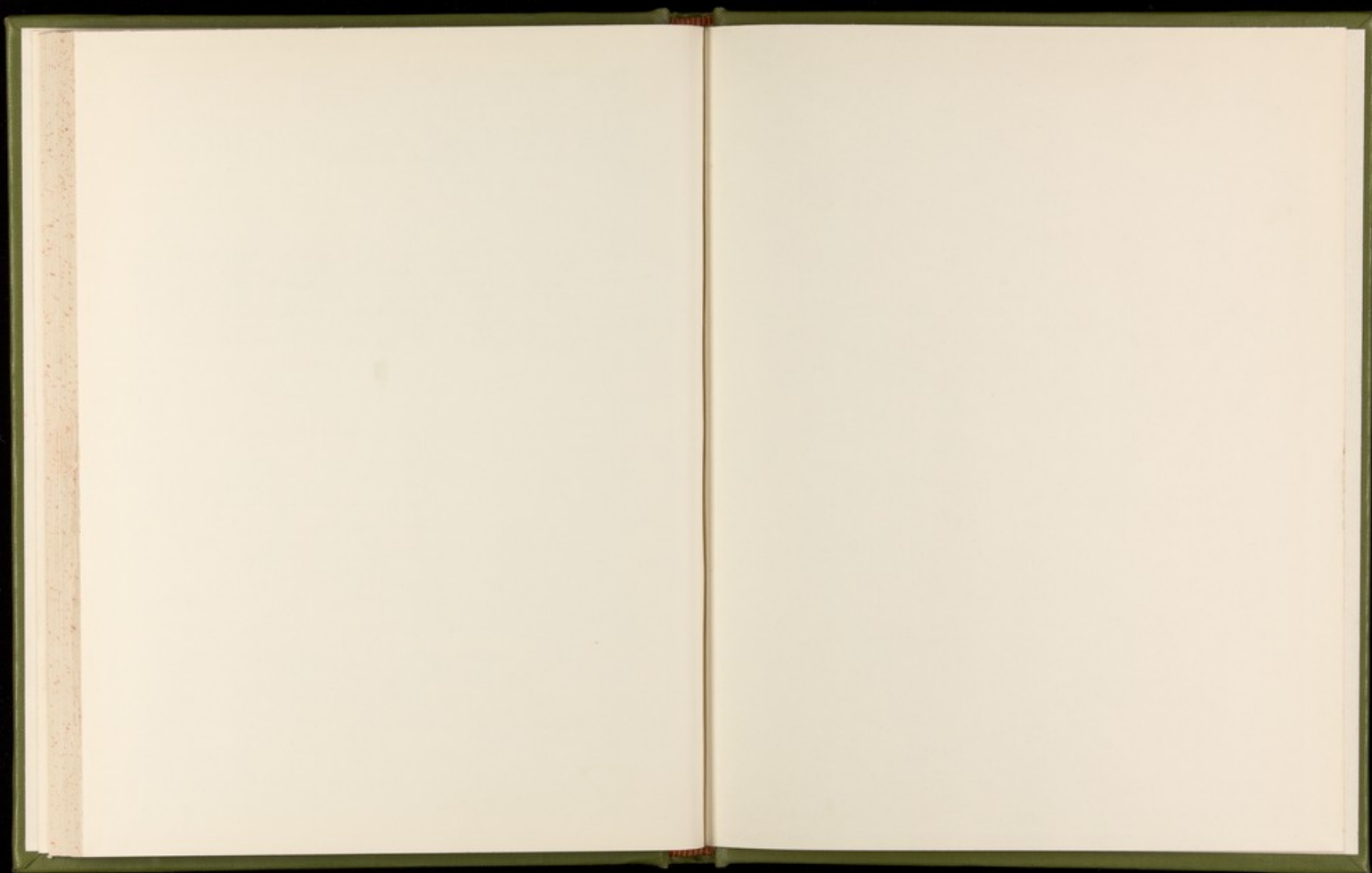
13 Sep. 1825. To Coote Hill, 13 miles. The Court House, Church,

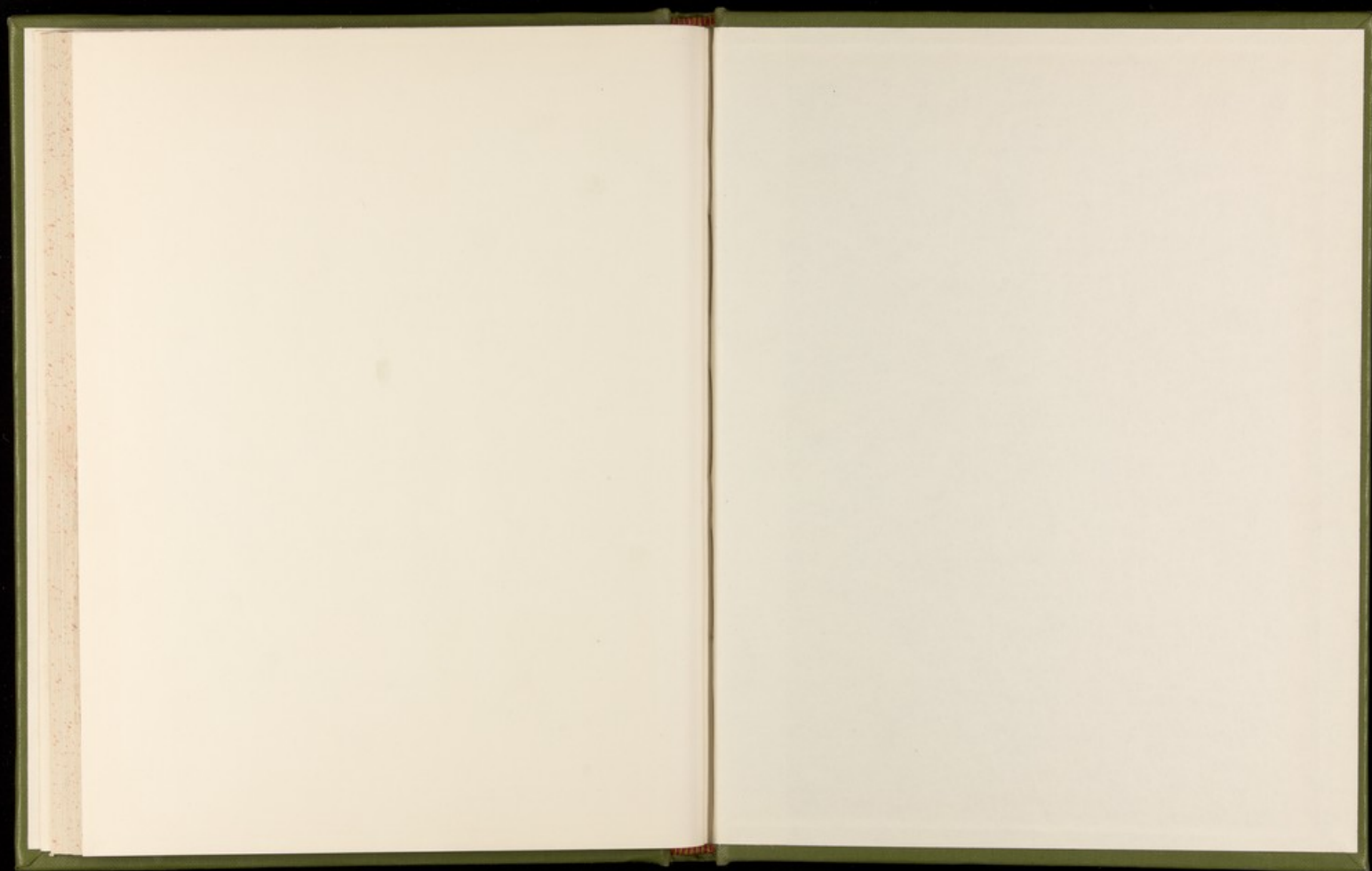
finger post at end were never seen, having the sign of two
 positions, as the first position was for the second
 in Latin. His report on Oct. 10th, 1848, was not favorable
 He was after sickness on his 10th, 1848, and
 was back the same day, as he was ill. He
 12 Dec. 1848. The water having arrived for ferry, we left
 the barracks and went to the building hotel, in Nelson Street.
 In Dublin I sold my baggage.
 13 Dec. 1848. By coach to St. James, where we arrived early,
 and remained there till the 14th, and were kindly treated
 by Dr. O'Connell, who was married to the wife of Mr. O'Connell,
 an old friend of my wife's.
 14 Dec. 1848. Through Nelson's to St. James.
 15 Dec. 1848. To O'Connell's (at the Globe), joined with Mr.
 Andrew James, and went to our old friends.
 16 Dec. 1848. Through O'Connell's to St. James. Went to the Inn
 at St. James, where we remained some time, and transferred in
 a hack to the barracks, where we remained all day, in a hacky cab,
 against the pier.
 17 Dec. 1848. I went to St. James, by Middleston, about the sea
 shore, being appointed captain.
 18 Dec. 1848. Went to St. James. The 1st Division of the Regiment
 marched to Middleston.
 19 Dec. 1848. Went to St. James, from this up boat. A
 strong wind and heavy swell, but up at the barracks hotel,
 the ship not being ready.
 20 Dec. 1848. Remained on board the Spanish Transport and
 sailed at noon.
 21 Dec. 1848. Early weather and blowing strong from the S.W.
 This night we ran down a large schooner, from the harbor,
 laden with fruit. As she was for some time unloading with
 our baggage, the crew escaped on board us. One man had his
 leg crushed, and in a few days I was obliged to amputate it.
 This is a heavy sea and one of the most rolling ships I was
 ever in, was very awkward. I was obliged to be landed in the
 foot of the ladder, however the boat was the self, he was on
 crutches before we arrived at Liverpool.
 22 Dec. 1848. Came in sight of Liverpool.
 23 Dec. 1848. After a tedious walk, but rough passage, we
 embarked in Carlisle Bay.
 24 Dec. 1848. Disembarked. We put up at Lambert Hotel's
 Lodgings.
 25 Dec. 1848. Took my quarters at the Medical Pavilion, bought
 a horse and six two horses more, this morning, it turned
 out well. Remained in my quarters at the Pavilion during our
 stay in Liverpool. The pavilion occupied the barracks at St.
 James, and were very healthy. It only had two deaths in the
 fifteen months; one case of yellow fever, a disease, no cause
 seen of malarial, and some consumption cases that I had
 brought out with me, hoping they would be benefited, but one
 only improved by it. The health of the barracks has been very
 much improved by the fine drill ground in the front having
 been drained, if the same was extended to the flat land in the
 west of the barracks it would, no doubt, be very advantageous.

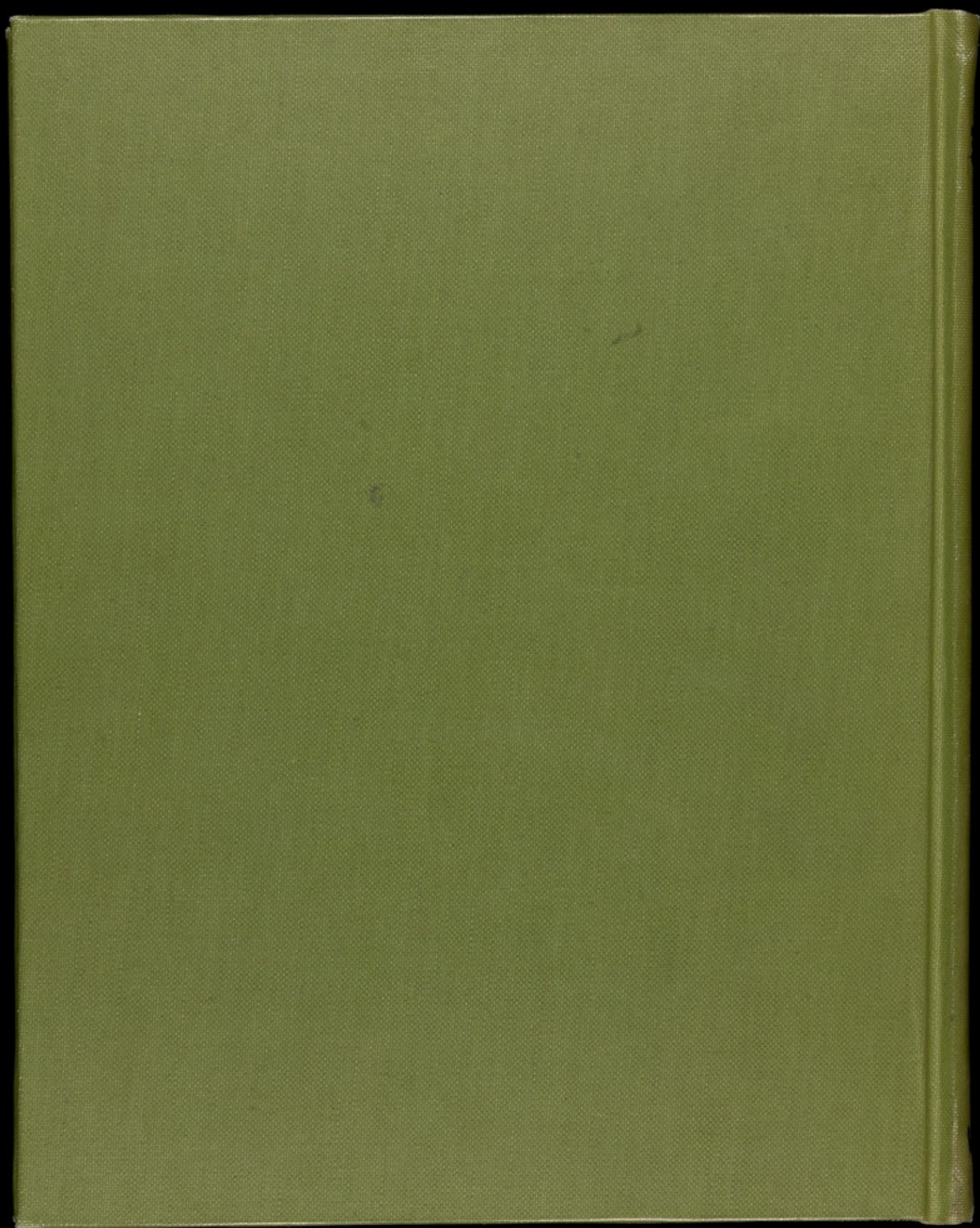
We had one very heavy gale from all points of the compass,
 a half hurricane, some houses were blown down. The family
 enjoyed good health during the period of our stay, with
 the exception of a few days fever brought on by performing
 a long journey very early in the morning and over exertion
 during the day by myself and wife. George suffered much
 from mosquitoes and Louisa from ants.

NOTE. His Journal ends here. It is probable that he was
 rewriting the whole from the diaries he had maintained
 during his lifetime, but later ones do not appear to
 have survived. That he was writing in this book as
 late as 1848 is apparent from the extract from the
 United Service Journal, dated 1848, on page 34 of
 this typescript (facing page 62 in the original).

A.F.H.E.







336

THE JOURNAL OF JAMES COODALL HEINTZMAN. ARMY SURGEON

484