

Enclosed: sketch maps of the Peninsular War

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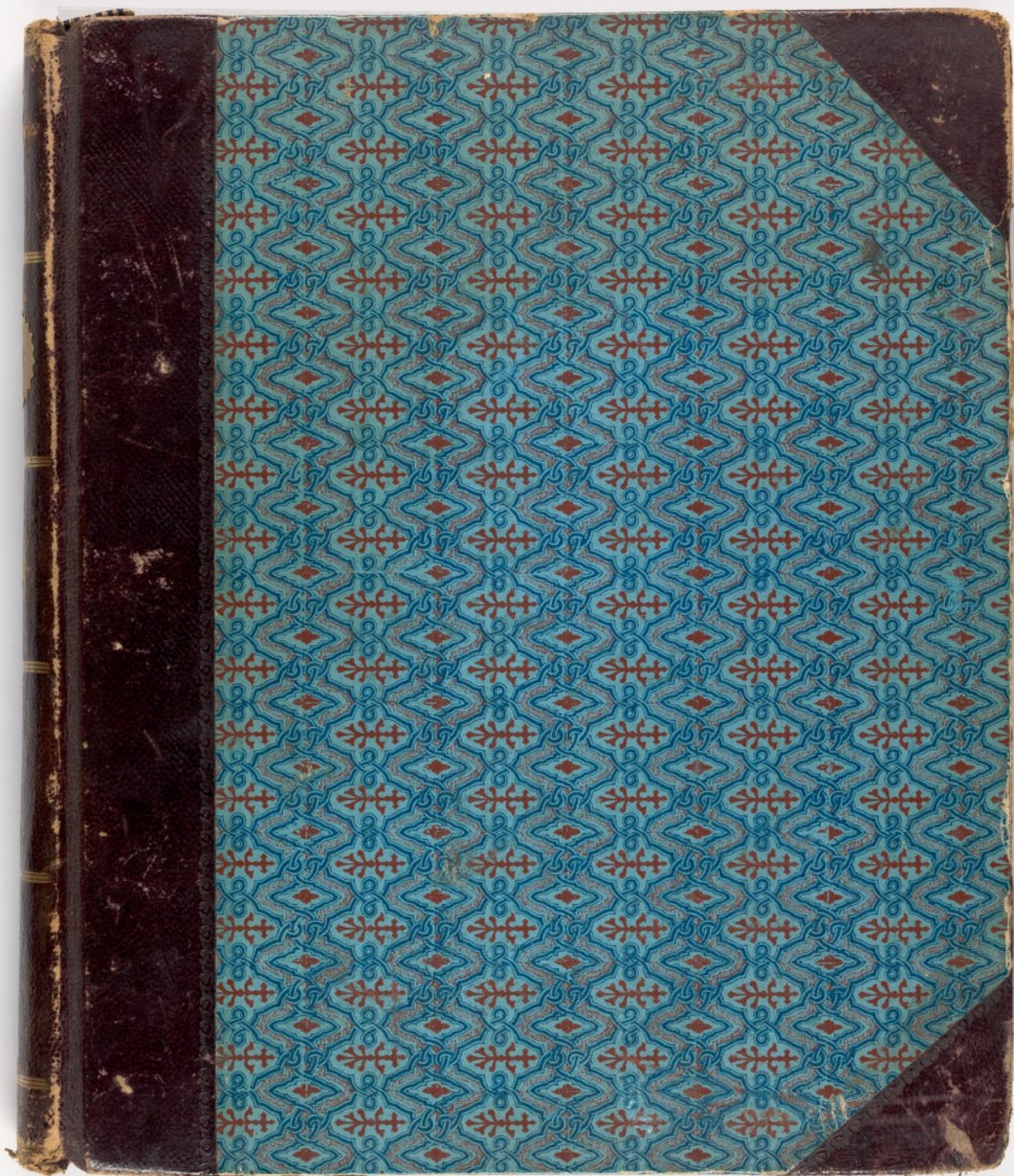
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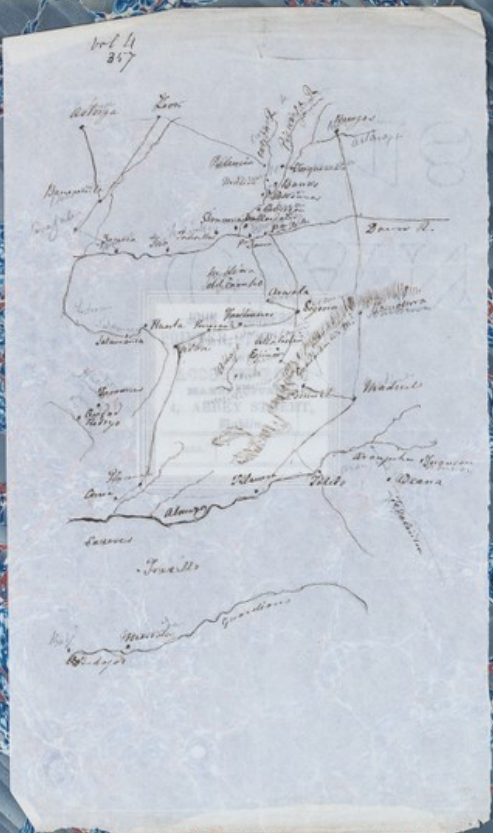
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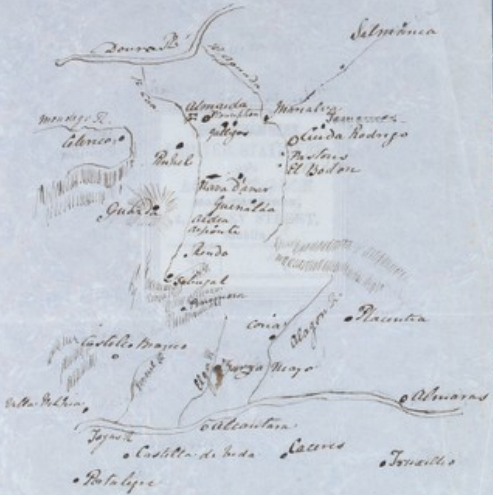


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Map 3
P. 337
Iberia



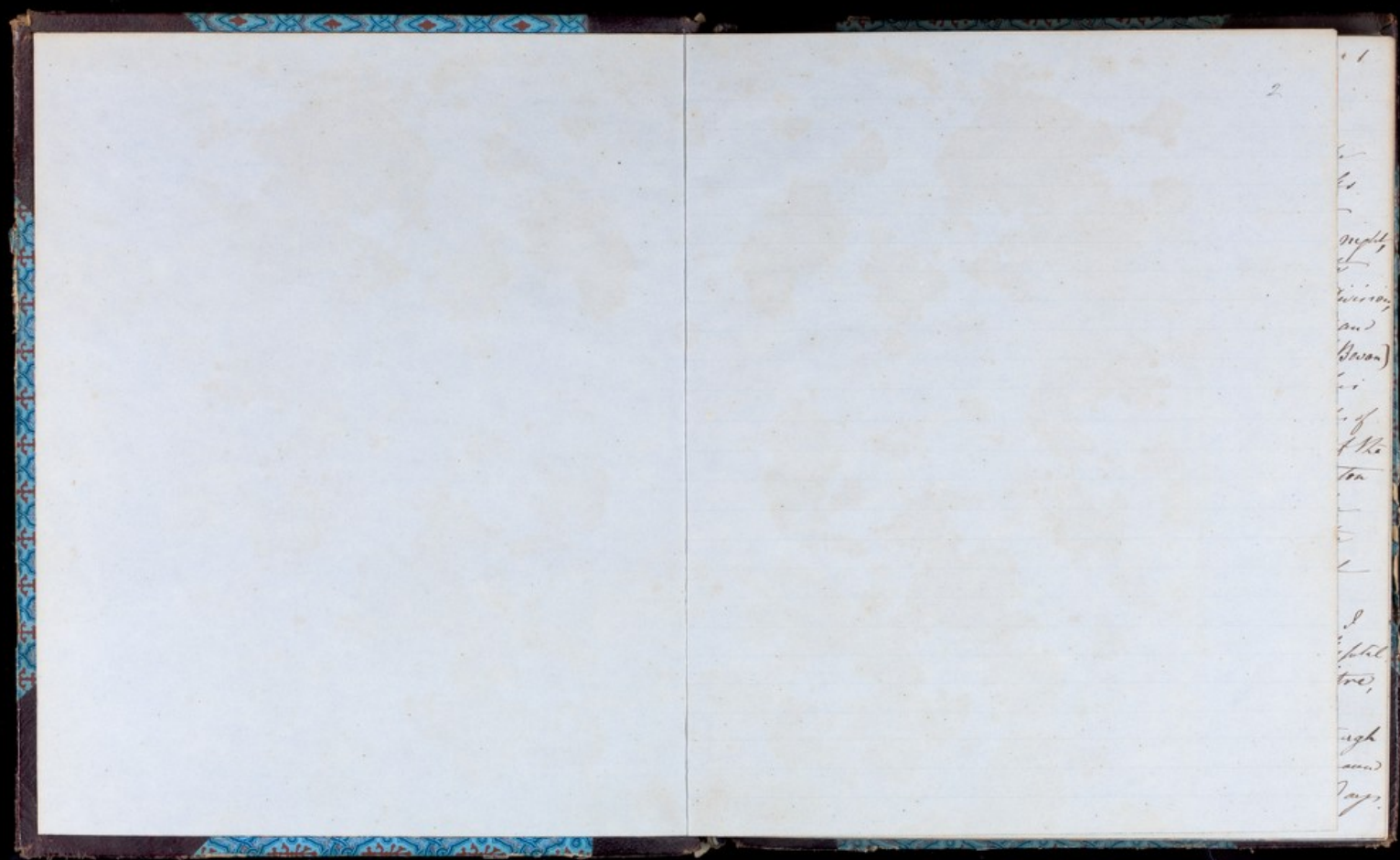
Map 4



JOHN CHAMBERS,
PRINTER, STATIONER,
AND
ACCOUNT-BOOK
MANUFACTURER,
4, ABBEY STREET,
Dublin.

Q. R. S.

Handwritten notes on a piece of paper pasted onto the book's endpaper. The text is faint and mostly illegible, but some words like "Dublin" and "London" are visible.



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RAMC 434/2

1811 Continuation of my Journal

May 11th Last night the Enemy made their escape from Almarada, blew up a large portion of their works and spiked the Cannon; they crossed the Aguada at Barba de Puerco to San Felices, but left secretly during the night, in killed & Prisoners, this affair caused much talk in the Army, many blamed Sir Campbell for commanding the 6th Division, who had charge of the investment. The 2nd, 3rd & 4th Divisions and the 1st King's were also to the 1st Colonel of the 1st Regt (Heron) followed the French to Barba de Puerco, but executed his orders in pursuing them beyond that point, a whole corps of the French army being at San 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 dissected on the following morning were, a female ~~scold~~ scold and a French Surgeon.

The Regiment marched to Miliranda de Sorda Lagoa, I remained at Villa Formosa doing duty at the General Hospital.

12th Napoleon advanced with two divisions to reconnoitre, but retired immediately.

13th Capt. Cameron commanding 70th Regt did, he was shot through the Cervical vertebra, at the Battle of Salamanca; the wound was similar to Capt. Evans's at Talavera, both lived many days.

* after the Battle of Fuentes y Ona and the escape of the Garrison of Almeida. Massena was successfully re-entrained his army about Salamanca, the banks of Almeida were ordered to be repaired. The news of the advance of Sault, towards Almeida was being very bad, induced Sault, to start immediately to the South, he reached Elvas on the 17th May, where he received information of the Battle of Albuera, and that the investment of Badajoz had been renewed; and that Sault had advanced towards Seville. The Siege of Fort St. Christoval commenced, but the trenches were opened but the ladder being short it failed. On the 4th it was again assaulted, but again failed. The Engineer was killed and the men left without a leader. Massena was moving South to join Sault, who had been reinforced by Drouot from Cordoba with 8000 men; Lord Wellington advanced to Albuera but refused to recapture the Guadiana and took up the line of the River Tago, covered on the left by Campo Mayor and on the right by Elvas. The French combined army was estimated at 70000 of which 10000 were cavalry. Lord Wellington at 56,000 with 4,000 Cavalry.

1811 June

3

Wounded was all I could attend to.
June 7th Started to rejoin my Reg^t left for St. Andre passing Cavallos, S. J. Mota, & L. joined the Alca at Puenta de Muralla, this place the French destroyed & the bridge on their retreat - 9th To Villa Pardo & L. 10th to S. Jago near Macorra & L. 11th St. Cruz passed on - 12th To Alaric. I then learned that the 1st Division had gone South of the Tago, to the Alentejo. But Sir Edmund of my Reg^t Massena having given up the command of the French army, Marmont succeeded him 13th June. Ordered to take charge of another convey of wounded & take to sea, when it was proposed to be sent to take charge without a military officer, agreeable to several orders, and after some delay Sir George B. was ordered to go with one ship at Combray - 14th Macorra, 15th Galizes, 16th Ferreira de Padre 17th from Combray via Riva & the Mondego. A severe storm of wind & rain; as I was about to embark, and to send my servant Hous & off. by land as before, my man was taken with ague; at this moment a wreck of a Portuguese Bay offered his services, as a "Creole", and I at once took him and gave him charge of all I possessed, with directions to meet me in the Plaza Mayor on the following day, and that he did. (He remained with me till the Reg^t was disbanded in 1816). Our passage down the Mondego was not agreeable, the storm was terrific with thunder lightning and rain & wind; the river bottom is a shifting sand, and we were often aground; every flash of lightning caused the women at Lisbon to let go, and cry, "Dios mio, calling on Saint Antonio".

104 June

Don Diane died in a few days after, from the effects of the
exposure. he is a relative of Lord Mousherry's a very nice young man.
I set the route for Pontalpe in the blue hills via "Abrantes".
Not having seen my baggage since leaving Lisbon I determined to start
a search & find it, altho' there was some danger, as the roads
were unsafe for single travellers; I sent my servant and
baggage with a pack with whom I left Simoes halted that
night (21st June) at Sines & L. passing Lourenco a nice town but
much destroyed by the French. 22nd rode 8 leagues to Leiria, this
city was greatly damaged by the French. The Bishop's Palace was
burnt, and a large part of the grand square. 23rd to Rio Mayor
& L. 24th to Villa Franca & L. the road from Coimbra to Rio Mayor
is excellent, made by Pombal, but from Rio to Villa Franca
very heavy, a merchant travelling the same road kept me
company part of this day. at Villa Franca I met a coach with
R. P. and drove with him. 25th leaving my horse to be mended
embarked in a passage boat to Lisbon, on having a fine
fresh in the river had a rapid passage. Put up at the ^{King's} ~~Hotel~~ ^{Hotel} ~~Hotel~~
quarters, went on board the transport where my baggage was
stored, and got out various articles. 26th at 3 P.M. embarked
for Villa Franca, the wind foul and strong stream, we only reached
Lisbon 27th on board by 7 A.M. breakfast at Villa Franca, with
particulars. I then immediately for Abrantes, passed my old quarters at
Cortado, halted at Santarem at 3 P.M. In the morning had been well taken
care of. 28th Pombal 7 L. 29th arrived at Abrantes 7 L. at 8 A.M.

1811
June

Found my baggage had been stolen at Thomar, my baggage safe - Rem
I joined Stock, Powell & Anderson of my Regt. Capt. Mearns Lt. Col.
Lantern and out: The Fortifications of Abrantes had been put in some order.

July 2^d Crossed the Tagus for Gaviã a small Town in Portugal

3^d Sojourned at 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21th 22th 23th 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th

6th To the Camp at Alentejo in Spain (Alentejo) where we were
the army occupied the position of the Camp, having done on the night of the 24th we
were expecting a general action, but could not like to take
one, and as he could not find so large a force long, about the
middle of the month he broke up; he retired on Seville, and
then on Salamanca by Almaraz.

July 17th Sawt. Alentejo, a large & strongly fortified City, it has the remains
of a fine Roman aqueduct, large Churches & a fountain.

Fort Lecliff that commands the Town is supposed to be a
complete specimen of Fortification.

July 23rd The army broke up, Lord Wellington moving North,
leaving Hill to command in the Alentejo. we marched to

Alentejo. 24th To Portugal we remained till 31st when
the division was ordered to Alentejo. halted first day at

Alentejo. Aug 1st To Braga 2^d To 2^d crossed the Tagus at
Vila Velha and halted in a wood near it. between Vila Velha

Alentejo there is a very steep pass. 3^d crossing Miranda halted
at the small village of Bom Jesus de 4th To Castello Branco

5th The Escaltes on Lima 6th on Lima beyond Loga 6th halted
went to Escaltes on Lima - 7th ordered to Castello Branco with sick

1811

August

dined with Berker 28th and returned to Escaltes on 30th. 8th The
 St. Miguel, and overtook my Reg^t one league beyond a small
 village called Alder. 9th leaving Penonave on the right
 halted near a small village Romaguera, here the Reg^t halted
 and remained to me till 10th and even much relieved by 11th
 11th The Reg^t moved to Castilheiras 12th we halted here for some
 time from which place I visited Coria, P. Estava, and Hotelha
 28th day. The Division again in motion, it was supposed we were
 going to meet General Rodrigo, marched to Sabugal 28th it has
 the remains of a fine old castle, there are many in this part of
 the country. 29th to Navia 2 L. 31st to Santa Maria Nova 2 L. 31st
 passed Alfaiates and Alder de ponte to Melianda de Sorda 3rd L.
 here the Division halted. General Drummond our late Lt. Colonel died
 in command of a Light Brigade. Sept 23rd Warrent having contact
 with Count Dorsenne at Tamames about 3 leagues from
 Ciudad Rodrigo, had a force of about 6000 men less of what were
 cavalry. The force under Wellington was about 10000 and 1000
 cavalry only. The French army approached Ciudad R. and went
 back; we marched to Nova D'aver, and halted in a wood about
 a mile beyond, our baggage was sent to the rear, over the road.
 Warrent advanced the following days with a large army
 of the City. 25th Capt. Masamis and 800 volunteers joined us. The affair
 of St. Rodon and Guinaldo took place, the day before 26th
 26th expecting a general action, the Light Division having retired, we
 retreated. marched to a wood to the rear of Nova D'aver 12th (at 11 A.M.)

27th left To Bismula, at 1/2 past 9 P.M. a sudden order arrived, we
retreated all night, at day break halted at Quenda 12: from Sabagal
this was to hear how our position if the French would accept,
we were on the left of the army flanked by the sea, Marmont was
anxious to drive us over the sea, but our position was so strong
that he retired - very bad weather 29th at day break marched, and
General Graham who commanded us, gave a general order
complimenting the troops, and reforming them (as the enemy
had retreated); and that we were to go into Cantonments.
crossed the sea at Popula de sea encamped near Gofa 3 L,
here our baggage rejoined us. 30th marched thro' Albal de
Lorra, A Barasal 3 L. the Reg^t moved 12. A Minhocal, Gen^l St. Jorj's
Head Quarters of the Brigade; here we had a long halt. & visited
Francosa with Baston, a large ^{town} in a hilly country, from its walls
you can see Guarda, Pinhal & Almeida. The 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, ^{and}
from its high significant, the road up the mountain very steep
but good, in a zigzag manner
Nov^r 1st received the report to Guarda, shortly after marching we
were countermanded. However, that Count Dorsenne had
relieved General Rodrigo by forced marches - Head of Post
Tills officer of Arroyo de Paredes Nov^r 24th the Reg^t received a
note not well understood, did not march till 11 P.M.; I was
ordered to remain with the sick in the Cantonment.

Nov 25 Remounted the sick to Barasal, Capt Laffer 24th with me
 and we moved together. Dec 14th Duping passed thro' on his way to
 Lichen from the Reg^t & brought me 20 Dollars. 15th Capt Tuder arrived
 16th Tuder & Pitt went to the rear, sent my sick to Lacerias by Divisional orders.
 18th Marched with Cavalry to Lacerias 32. 19th To Pinhal 12. a good
 with Pinea & many excellent houses, the Bishop's Palace a handsome
 modern building, the country raised mountainous & bare in the Pinhal
 River falls into the Douro. 20th Foz de Pinhal & Baluarte 32. a poor village
 21st crossed the sea at Ponte de Almeida, which was repaired here it
 was that the action with the French & Light Division under Crauford
 took place, on Napoleon's advance, went into Almeida saw the remains
 of the works & passed forward up, passed Val de Mula, Foz de Conceição
 which had been destroyed before his retreat into Portugal.
 through Aldea de Bispo to Barba de Rios 32. here I rejoined
 my Reg^t. The weather cold with snow. The road on each side of the
 bridge is very steep, & difficult - here were the remains of many a
 French man killed the night of the 16th from Almeida.
 Dec 25th we had a Christmas Dinner, all the officers dined together
 31st ordered to Resmiosa & attend the sick of the 26th & 27th 1811.
 arrived at 6 P.M. counter-marched, dined & returned to Barba de Rios.
 1812 Jan 1st dined with Laffer. 2nd went to São Felices.
 4th ordered to enter to Val de Mula, had quarters. 5th went to Almeida
 brought a cloak, returned by Val de Mula, Almeida, to Resmiosa.
 8th Marched to Gallegos, here we first found out that Almeida
 holding, was the bridge, every preparation had been kept ready

1812

January

9

sent, and the enemy were quite ignorant of Lord Wellington's intention.
 This night, the light division carried a Redoubt, and the 3rd & 4th Div
 broke ground before the Forts, heavy firing from the Garrison
 all night - 9th Feb. Balle. Marched towards the Forts, crossed
 the Riquena by a well constructed wooden bridge - our bridge
 placed on the Sala Manca Road, we lay out all night without
 any covering, cold severe, equal to any I had felt in England.
 The siege was carried on by 1st 3rd & 4th Divisions. I was directed
 to take charge of the Hospitals at Gallaga, head Quarters; during
 the progress I frequently rode to the height that commanded a
 view of the whole; on the 18th The battery train passed - on the
 15th The fort (see) convent was surprised and taken - 16th The convent
 of S^t Francis was taken - 17th Two breaches being practicable
 the City was carried by assault; in the storming Gen. Crauford was
 mortally wounded, and Gen. Mackinnon blown up; about
 1200 men killed & wounded - 20th ordered off with 5000th the fort of
 Castenhosa, halted this night at Villa Formosa; my servants
 did not join me till the morning having lost their way. 21st Visited
 the sea at Villa Formosa, to Villa Verde 2nd; the pass was so
 difficult that it took me the whole day to bring the Spanish
 weapons over, got good quarters 22nd to Castenhosa 2nd; here
 I gave up my charge, and procured an order not to be
 detained by Inspector Bolton, to the great annoyance of the
 Genl. Ingill, who wished me to proceed to Palermo. I dined
 with Lt. Manners 25th 26th to Villa Verde on my return.

January 26th Crossed the sea, at a Ford under the tower of Fenada, there
 is a post of force in fine weather, and so fresh on the river; joined
 my Reg^t at Villa Formosa, the town was occupied by the 24th Reg^t
 Marshal Bousquet his Reg^t. 25th The Reg^t had orders to hold themselves
 in readiness to move at a moment's notice, in a day or two this
 order was countermanded. Government had called a large force
 to succour Ciudad Rodrigo, but it fell so soon that he was
 dis-appointed. Feb. 8. went to Almeida 2 L. of the Reg^t received
 orders to march by road to Cardenal near Abrantes, supplant for
 our 1st thing. 10th The Reg^t started for Aldea de Ponte, just as
 they were marching off Capt. Strawbridge burst a blood vessel, and
 remained behind with him, I went to Fenada. 12th Notwithstanding
 the bleeding, Capt. Strawbridge started for Pichel, crossed the sea
 at the bridge of Almeida halted at Pizena 4 S. 13th To Pichel
 when I met my brother's assistant Surgeon 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 Captain died.
 14th Saw Genl. Strawbridge in the convent yard - 17th I left
 Pichel with Strawbridge's baggage to overtake my Reg^t - Halted
 that night at Barras 2 L. 18th arrived at Alentejo and
 dined with Genl. Matheron to the Force, with whom I dined
 at Maduro 19th To Travaes 3 L. on the left of the high road
 at Soudershead Sampaio was occupied by the 11th Reg^t
 20th To Pinhancoas 2 L. 21th To San Bago de Germanico 3 L. this village

1812 February

11

is on the right of the road, one mile from Honora de Hospital 22^d
through Gallizes where I drew relations, Venda de Porco to Casagzela
a small vilage on the right of the high road little visited by the
troops and every thing in good order 23^d The Mesta, S^{ta} Martinha
and Sobira to Maculao 3 L: passed this day the 11th July^e on
their route to Coimbra - 24th to Foz d'arroue 3: 8. crossed the
Alva at Foz de Muralla and before entering Foz d'arroue
crossed the river, the bridge of which was also upland, 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 Mesta to Foz d'arroue there is another road by Val de Espinho
but less frequented by troops - 25th passed the field of action of the
previous year this Corps to Espinho 2 4: The last day or two
was bad weather. 26th Shaltid - 27th This Venda de Fiqueras
to Avalar 2 L: 1/2 mile left of the high road. 28th The Calveas to
Coville 3 L: this is on Lira road to Thomar 29th Through
Venda de Lora to Thomar 2 S. on to Beita, this vilage has
a large Monastery is situated on the Abrantes road just
after the division of the Galegan road to Thomar.
March 1st Crossed the Zorgera at Pinheiro and leaving the hill of
Abrantes on the right passed up the valley of Sordal to that town 4: 2.
situated in very mountainous country only one road possible for cars
to it, that leads to Abrantes; the French occupied it but a few
hours so it suffered but little. March 2nd to Abrantes breakfasted
with Capt. Mearns the commandant and rejoined my Reg^t at Beza 2

1812 March.

12

Having crossed the Tagus. My Surgeon Wylde removed to the 6th Dragoon
Guard. Our living here much improved; the French not having
occupied the front of the country. March 17th The Regt moved to Gavião
it was now known that Badajoz was to be again besieged.
18th To Ziboga 4 L. 12th shot of Gaffite. 19th Through
Rio de Dosa, Coate, to Alto de Chão. 20th By Barracos de Vidua to
Veiros 4 L. we found on our arrival that the Brigade had moved; the
whole of their Troop from Gaffite were very good, extremely clean
differing much from the Province of Beira; we remained for orders.
22nd Rec^d the road for S^t Martha. 23rd Marched to ~~Alto de~~ S^t Barbara
24th To Albas 2 L. the bridge of the Guadiana being carried away by
the late heavy rains, it was impossible to cross to S^t Martha.
The Regt^l rec^d a route to Campo Mayor to cross the Guadiana at Madua
I was directed to remain and do duty at the S^t Clara Hospital.
25th The Regt^l marched for Campo Mayor, the Batteries joined again.
Badajoz, Fort Ricovina taken. heard of Capt Wylde 87 being killed
a particular friend. April 5th at 3 P.M. rec^d orders to proceed
to the front of Badajoz, the reports being expected that night
I crossed the Guadiana by the Pontoon Bridge that had been replaced
and arrived at the bivouac late at night with Staff Surgeon
Barnall. 6th Reported myself to Dⁿ Gage and rec^d orders to
attach myself to Staff Surgeon Barnall. went into the Batteries saw
some good practice in firing the heavy guns. Toward's dark
we were ordered to advance with the Light 24th Division, that
were to attack the trenches, and post our selves near the front

Pardaleras. ?

1814, April

13

part reached in Colonel Dru's Map the "Quarry" at 10 P.M. the assault began, these Divisions that marched up with us in such good order were repulsed, the firing was tremendous, many of the musket shot from the walls passed us, and gave ground. Col. Pardaleras came rattling on the ground near, the two Divisions retreated completely broken and the men & officers of every Corp mingled together, as Medical Men we were useful, the badly wounded could not come to us, and the slightly hurt would not remain under fire to be dressed. We heard great shouting and firing from the Castle, that Pilon assaulted by escalade and carried, we also heard Walker's Brigade & Hughes, on our left who had also escaladed on the Choumga side. One of the Regt came down and called on the two scattered divisions to reform and show a front; that the Castle was taken, some degree of formation took place and an advance; the Town was ours. At 5 A.M. it being full day light I entered the ditch and went up the breach a most awful sight: The Chevaux de frise of sword blades let into solid timber, men on the top of the breach while standing, platforms of wood, with large iron spikes, chained by one the front of the breach. In the bottom of the ditch a deep trench was dug full of water and many fell into it, during the dark night. The dead and dying lay in every direction and many I think were buried by the debris of the breaches as they lay at its foot, unable to move. I returned to the camp, to get my baggage, being about to do duty, at the Court of St. Blaise.

1812 April

14

I took up my quarters about the convent, at the house of a Spanish Colonel, many wounded were brought in immediately, but the whole were not for 3 or 4 days - each fatigue party sent in from the front brought a certain number of wounded, but instead of returning for others, they went off plundering. There was no credit, the goods, clothes and persons of the inhabitants were all the ready for with. My horse & valise was stolen in midday, and it was not till two or three gallies were sent in the chief square, that ^{from 500 to 600} some of the funds of the Spanish Colonel, shot at the bank where my quarters were, the plundering was stopped & our legs during the siege and assault was near 5000 killed & wounded. I remained in Badajoz till 18th when I was ordered to rejoin my Regt now on its return to the North. Soth after the fall of Badajoz, delivered a fight and returned to Avila. Soth was obliged to go back again, the state of Almeida & Ciudad Rodrigo not being satisfactory, and Massena had collected a large force. The late success (the capture of the two Fortifications) put the army in great spirits. On the 18th Mr. Duff's Regt, was obliged to make a detour by Campo Mayor, the river being so much swollen, by flatland at Plasencia. To La Alfranca March 19th Olavin 20th To Almoraz 21st here I had my horse & mules shoes removed Soth of whom had been spiked. 22nd To Portugal 23rd Till pathos 24th To Hoz 25th To Gouvea 26th a poor village 1/2 league beyond Villa Velha when I crossed the Tagus. This day joined Barker's Regt we overtook a French tier who was asleep and allowing his horse to eat the corn from at last, I took the sick Barker keeping between to

1819

March April

15

put the Mercedes on the wrong route which he did; Don Thomás Padua
D. Benigno 3d 27 Castillo Bravo 2 E hearing how that the
 army were on the decline, on account of the retreat of Marmon, who
 had advanced near Calle Tranco on hearing of the close of Buñol
Staterment to go no further, so Barker & self took up our quarters
 at a neat Quinta (De Pepoa) half a mile from the city, here we and
 our animals were in clover. 29th The Br marched thro' to a village
 one mile on the Villa Belkiva road. 30th Received Orders at Alcalá colima
 21st May 1st Crossed the Tagus at Villa Belkiva to Alcalá 5 L 2nd To
Alpalhao 2nd Received orders to march to Alcañter for our clothing.
 12th Caava 5 L 13th To San Viguel 12th lay over Alcañter south
 of the Tagus. 14th Crossed the Tagus at Alcañter to Pon hito where we
 received our clothing. 15th Off again to Alcañter, 16th Crossed the
Tagus to Yema. 21st Received word the Brigade had marched
 22nd To Alpalhao, understood the Brigade had halted at
Castilla de Vida. This movement of the Brigade towards the
 Spanish frontier, south of the Tagus, appeared directed in
 support of St. Hill's more, and successful attack, on the
bridge of Alcañter, the communication between Cañter &
Marmon; as all the permanent bridges except Alcañter were
 destroyed; here, they had a bridge of Boats, guided on each side
 by Strong Fort. On the 19th St. Hill had gallantly taken the
 one on the south, "Fort Napoleon" by escalade; Fort Rejusa on
 the north was abandoned. The bridges; thus, Marmon to St. Hill
 could not be removed were destroyed, and St. Hill again fell back.

May 26th Marched to Castle de Vido quartered in a small village half
 a league beyond it (Cuzco) 2^d L. Castle de Vido is an ancient good town
 surrounded with a wall and ditch, so the guns mounted, but could
 not be defended against regular attacks. 27th Went to Morayo the
 is naturally the strongest place I ever saw, the ascent to it is very
 great, men by the road, more than three sides of it are almost precipitous,
 it is fortified and garrisoned. 28th we returned to Alpa Lhas
 30th Tiza. June 1st crossed the Tapes at Villa Velha to Cabolans
 in Roxho 5 L. the communication between South & Nicaragua
 being cut off by the destruction of the Bridge of Maraz, Lord W.
 was now advancing towards Nicaragua where occupied the country
 round Salamanca - 2nd To Castle Branco 3rd The Ladriga to Belkera
 4 L. 4th The Atalaya to San Juan de los Rios 4 L. 5th To Valverde 2 L. 6th
 The Cortes, Aguas Caldas, Dolombal de Espinal de San Juan de los Rios.
 7th crossed the Rio al Canda where the whole division bivouaced.
 June 8th The Puma, Bismula & Savalada 2^d. 9th Salt. 10th The
 Villa de Pabiro, here we crossed the Rio Mayra a branch of
 the Rio, by Atmadilla to Puebla Agoya, in this day march
 we crossed the line dividing Spain & Portugal 2^d. 11th The
 Estacion where the action in September last was fought.
 bivouaced on the Aguada two miles in front of Pastores, and
 half a league on the right of Cinda Rodrigo. 13th Fixed the
 Aguada and bivouaced near Tombron 2 L. 14th By Montes
 Verdes and bivouaced 1/2 L. beyond Ternames 4 L.
 15th To San Villa alba 2 L. 16th bivouaced within 1/2 L. of Salamanca.
 from Villa alba 1 1/2 L.

June 17th 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 suburbs,
 we fortified the River Torres at St. Martha one mile higher up the
 stream than the City. The Enemy retired leaving, about 20,000 Men
 in the Fort, that were armed with Thirty pieces of artillery, mounted
 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 & Military stores, for Marmont's Corps of the
 Army. Ground was broken this night, against the Fort,
 by the 1st Division and the 6th Division.

March 18th The City, was greatly pleased with the beauty of its buildings,
 which are of stone; the Churches are beautiful specimens of modern
 Architecture. The Grand square is the beautiful Plaza Mayor, 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 coffee; the front of this Piazza has
 numerous arches supporting three stories each having a
 balcony, and surmounted by a balcony that hides the roof
 a rare occurrence in Spain, when generally the steep roof is
 seen; on each Colonnade supporting the arches are Guedallions
 of different Spanish Kings. The Bridge is a fine Roman structure.
 Went up the Cathedral to have a view of the Fort, a shot or two
 was fired at us from the fort and knocked off some stone.

20th June. The Lord Marmont was advancing, ~~and~~ ~~was~~ ~~advancing~~ ~~and~~ ~~was~~ ~~advancing~~ raised the siege, that had now commenced, but was delayed by the want of ammunition. we marched to the front and took up a position one League from the City, some cannonading. Every one expected an engagement, from our position (The Heights of San Christoval) we had a perfect view of the French Army, & could see ^{as they} parade, or put out for any parties, Marmont wished the English to descend into the plain, but Lord Co. was not so inclined to quit his position. Remaining in the same position all day, great heat, & with many Spaniards came out from the City with Cows, Cars, Corn, & water, some pots of Stagnant rain water, were used for the cattle & drinking. 21st The French having established a post, on a height on our right, they were attacked by 1000 men & the ^{French} driven off. 22nd In the morning we found the Enemy had retreated from our front, and we returned to our bivouac near the Torres. 23rd Marmont having passed some troops over the Torres at ^{San} ^{Antonio}, we forded at ^{San} ^{Antonio}, marched and counter marched all day, but the Enemy seeing a strong force, retreated at ^{San} ^{Antonio}, and we also again forded the Torres to our old bivouac. This night the Enemy were assaulted but after a severe attack the storming party were repulsed. Ser^t Bowes, was killed; it was said he did not follow the Engineers directions, he was a brave man, he was wounded first, and being refused retreat he lost his command & was killed.

June 26th. In the morning the convent in the Fort was set on fire by red hot shot. 27th The convent was on fire, when it was assaulted about noon, and surrendered about 600 prisoners. Marched out and about 180 men in the Hospital, our left near by 300 men killed & wounded. The Fort was destroyed and on 29th we marched on toवान and near Oldid 42 on the Toro road. 30th To Carnoyal 28.

July 1st Bepin Allajid and bivouaced one league beyond it. 38

this day I found my pony, that I had lost, stolen at Kadajon, in the U. Division, in the possession of the King's Major or of the King's after some little opposition he was obliged to restore it.

2nd through Batta Verde bivouaced near Madana de Lampo, 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 Valladoid side of the city of Madana de Lampo, it is a large well built town with Razzas, it has the remains of an old castle, as also that of a fine Barrack that the French had destroyed; the inhabitants gave bullets & fired the cannon frequently. 11th Marched by a sudden route at 4 A.M. Batta Verde; the heat was now excessive, the troops could not remain in the open bivouac during the day, and there was but little wood about; so during the heat of the day, they were placed in the villages as many as the houses could hold or the shade of the walls protect from the sun.

14th To Campille 12. in the Sun marched 7 miles toवान and

15th at 5 A.M. returned to Campille, as before for the day, in the

What is...

1817
July-

Evening on returning to our former ground, we received orders to march to Castro Nada del Sur: it was quite dark when we arrived on the ground near the Town. 16th we marched into the Town, it was quite fall having had Ecuador and the 3^d Division as well as ourselves. It is an excellent town has front some wide streets and seems to possess wealth in habitants. In the P.M. we marched a small force towards, and there received orders to march to Castro; at 9 P.M. we commenced our march and did not arrive at our old bivouac near Castro till 10 P.M. on the 17th having marched all night. In our march we passed San. The cause of this sudden and long march we understood to be Macintosh having crossed the Quero, threatening San 18th a heavy spring in front, the enemy beat back by Col's Division. 19th 240th charged, this occurred early in the forenoon. Between we marched ten leagues to the rear, and at 4 P.M. received orders to return by a circuitous road to Castro, in the P.M. returned spring.

19th In the evening we marched to a plain on our right, about a league and on half, then we had having failed in turning our right left, now attempted our right, The River Guarona covered our position; he found it too strong. The whole army was united and were expected a general action in the morning.

20th A fire from the Division formed in lines, and advanced, soon after we perceived the French Army, we were lying 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

of each other, we could distinctly see the different French Regt on the opposite
 heights; now and then as opportunity afforded a cannon shot
 was obtained on either side; but the whole days march passed
 without a collision, altho every moment expected. It was a
 regular step march, or camp country march, it passed very tedious
 and laborious. Early in the forenoon an allowance of rum had
 been issued, ^{at the time} and there being no water near, they drank it raw, -
 the consequence was, most two thirds drunk, thus added to the
 great heat, was very oppressive for some time. We marched
 in columns of brigades, we passed Horrales and halted
 near Est-Gerode ~~to~~ the rear. 20th we were on the same by 3d we
 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 S. Martha, the French having camped
 at Floresta. It was the general opinion we were now in
 full retreat to Ciudad Rodrigo; as we understood the
 Staff, 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 S. Martha receiving orders to bring
 up our right shoulders and after marching a short
 distance in this direction, we took up ground for bivouac;
 shortly after hearing 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

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The Cavalry & Artillery Horses of both Armies broke loose and ran among the Infantry; for some seconds after the flash of lightening, 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 over it & raise like a gipsy's tent, and so obtained some shelter; The storm ceased and never did a more glorious morn usher in a more glorious day than the 22nd July.

Before day-light, both armies were in position, the whole morning was spent in movements, that went in the evening made a move to cut us off from 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. Pakenham with the 3rd Division attacked their left, our Division that was on the extreme left of our Army, and were not engaged, therefore myself and Brother Aspinall & Burroughs 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 Calvaras en basho 2 L. 23rd at day light we continued the pursuit, the French army fled the whole night, many threw away their muskets, and had not the Spanish Commandant

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abandoned the castle of Alba de Tormes, the escape of their killing
and treatment would have been very doubtful. Our Division
forde the Tormes at Florista, and shortly after the Dragoon's,
(Heavy German) charged the French Rear-guard, up a very
difficult piece of ground, and broke them, making them
victorious prisoners, our men took charge of them, all with their
pouches being thrown away their arms. We halted near loca. S. S.
In this Battle the French were supposed to lose from 15 to 20,000
Men, Mournout and his second in command badly wounded.
Clavel conducted the retreat and having been joined by
Don Carley & Artillery from the North withdrew over the Douro
20th we marched to Miranda 21, 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 retreat rapidly. On this days March Lord Wellington
publicly addressed General Campbell. Baron Law and Gen
Lestly on the struggles of the men of our Division
25th we halted for the purpose of collecting the stragglers as
expressed in General orders. 26th The Plains de Villa de Cabeza
del Pozo S. L. we passed many dead French on the road
27th to Durola S. L. a large town on the Adaja that bifurcates
and surrounds it. 28th To Beato de Ravel 30th 29th crossed
the Duerna by the Bridge of Mediana to Majadas bivouaced on
the River Cija S. L. on this days march visited Almado and

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my old Landlord, a priest on whom I was quartered when I marched through the Town a prisoner. 30th Forde the Cjs, passed Guccillo and bivouaced near the Douro, the Vanguard of the French had passed this Morn. our Cavalry entered Dalledoledo, from where we halted 1/2 L. The French left some artillery here and about 700 sick in Hospital, Clavel continued his retreat towards Burgos. Lord Wellington had thus completely separated the French Army of the North and Centre, and his next movement was on Madrid, having put Pajol on the Douro to observe the motions of the Army of the North. 31st Halted. August 1st Marched on the Segovia Road passed Alder Mayor to Argabal de Patillo, a village situated under an immense rock on which Patillo stands. 2nd Marched in the Evening and encamped near Cogeces 1 L. our bivouac did not take place on the Cjs till 11 o'clock P.M. - 6th To Torosende on the Pined, went to Vitor 1 1/2 L. 7th To Medria 3 L. bivouaced on the Pinedo y de la Laguna beyond the village. 7th To Corbinos 1 L. Burgos 1 L. to Los Placeres 3 1/2 L. bivouaced on the Presma. 9th Through Melverde 1 L. Madama 1 1/2 bivouaced in the woods of the Palace of Rio Tero 3 L. rode to Segovia, a fine City, a fine Cathedral, very ancient aqueduct passing thro' the City, the Castle 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 Car, they could not remove

August 10th Through Ladoza, and Ortizo this is the village I
 halted in, on the second day's March from Madrid; some of the
 inhabitants will remember the watchfulness of our situation, that
 night; bivouac'd near Ottero 2 L. 11th entered the high road from
 Segovia & Valladolid, pass'd Fundão de S. Raphael, cross'd the
 Guadaramma, and enjoy'd the magnificent view from
 summit and descent, of Old Castille & New Castille, with Madrid
 in the distance and the Escorial under us. halted near the
 village of Guadaramma 4 L. 12th 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 stair-case
 represent the battle of S. Quintin, gain'd by the
 Spanish and English over the French in 1558 (Philip & Mary's time)
 The whole Map of the building, is in the shape of a Garden
 and this instrument is profusely scattered over the whole
 of its ornamental parts; 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
 Spaniards call, the Light-Wonder of the World, is situated
 close under the Guadaramma 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.

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There are two villages that take their name from the Palace, the Upper & Lower, the former is one of the best and nicest villages I saw in Spain, built of stone. 13th we marched thro' Galapagos 3 1/2 L. through as barren a country as I ever passed. 14th through Rozas, near which, Don Juan's Catapult Cavalry, he heard of ill a few days previous, by which the Light Artillery lost three guns, to Madrid. The Division encamped in the Gardens under the Palace called "El Campo." These gardens are well laid out, having fine water, small bouquetterey flowers well furnished, with beautiful paintings &c. Went into the City, the French Garrison 2000 picked men retreated from the Retiro, to Fort La China, but preparation being made, to surround 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 Estalage, went to the Theatre, admittance to the Boxes & Gallies. The inhabitants expressed the most unbounded joy at our arrival, the City was decorated with Paintings, Tapestry and silks hung from the windows; and at night all illuminated, the women appeared rejoiced every where & at times the officers; were surrounded on all sides, the demonstrations of joy continued thru' day and our fatigues were repaired by the happiness our swords had rendered to the inhabitants of the Capital. I visited the Museum of Natural History, it contains besides general curiosities

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a good 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 Seguntum. The City itself is undoubtedly very fine indeed, well built; the streets wide, the houses grand & lofty, the Public Buildings noble; the Palace is very grand supposed to be superior to any thing of its kind, as to its very commanding situation, overlooking the River Manzanares; the River is nearly a dry bed in summer, and its fine bridges both 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, "Saunders". The Calle d'Alcala 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 & running at right angles the Arden Palace on the opposite side. The Royal House is small, near a fine Botanical Garden ^{near} the Palace on the Prado.

Aug. 18th at 3 A.M. we marched and bivouacked on the old ground on the Guadarama River. On 19th we marched to the Palace of the General. The whole of the Division were quartered in the Palace three French Officers and at least eight thousand men, I had a room to my self all the night. Here General Mouton died who commanded our Brigades of Lightness. We held here 11 days. We had a fine opportunity of seeing the superb Palace. The prospect is very rich & picturesque. Heavy clouds, 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 City of family in the Decoral is most magnificent, on viewing the
"doors of this Abode of death, the eye is really dazzled with the reflection
"of the Flambence from the polished marble steps, and walls of
"highly polished paper, that lead to a rich bronze portal, that opens
"to a circular Chamber about 38 feet in diameter. The Sanctuary
"rich in every ornament are ranged in compartments one above
"another, no thing can surpass the splendour of this magnificent Abode
"of Death. The Remains of the Deceased and Deceased are placed in a separate
"separate Apartment near.

August 30th we left the Decoral to guarderama on the 31st we
"crossed the Guarderama Mountain, we left the Laguna Road on the
"right at Tunday de S. Rafael, and marched on the direct Valladolid
"Road, passed Novas, puente de Castro, to Villa Castro S.L.

September 1st Thos Labajos, his Villaya hijos, San Chiriqui to
"Cabanero S. 2nd by Epifanio to Arco, Arco on the Adaja
"the fornicula on the 3rd to Arco near Arco on the Adaja
"S. 5th Thos. Amellias, Arco on the Arco. 6th Crossed the
"Caja by the Bridge of Majados, marched in the direction of
"Gascallo, forded the Douro, under our old biuac; the
"Enemy were in force, one League from the River, the deplorable
"for Leagues. Claudio had organized the debris of Marmont's
"Army, he had received considerable reinforcements, and had now
"advanced on Valladolid and drove General Pagan who had been
"left in possession there over the Douro. At 5th PM we were ordered
"into a wood on our left, for the night; we were in expectation

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of a general action in the morning. Sep^r 7th In the night the Enemy
quitted their position, and retired across the Pisuerga at Valladolid
destroying the Bridges, bivouac'd in a garden near the city. Visited
2^d Canon of the cathedral College, who was so kind to us when Pizarro
on the march through Valladolid. Sep^r 10th Sailed the River half a league
from our bivouac passed Cabazon and Legales, halted at Arcas 2^d
11th passed Doctos, bivouac'd in the banks of the Canal opposite the town
of Lario 3^d 12th followed the course of the Canal to Villa Manilla 2^d
here we crossed the Canal, it appeared finished no farther than this;
here we also crossed the Canon by a fine bridge and the high road
to Palencia, in view within sight of this city, there appeared large
we bivouac'd at Magas on the Pisuerga 2^d: very bad weather.
13th To Logomada and bivouac'd. 2^d: This is a fine vine country and
the grapes being ripe our men eat quantities the villages poor -
14th crossed the Pisuerga at Cordovilla Real and bivouac'd on the
high road, near Quintan de Puente a watched day 2^d: here is a
fine bridge over the high road. 15th Entered again the high road.
Here we left at Decreas, marched to Villa Rodrigo 2^d and
bivouac'd, still bad weather. 16th To Pampiega 2^d: Near this the
French under Canuel 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 & loss movements.
Departure was made to attack the enemy the following morn -
Sep^r 17th our brigade had the post of honor, and marched soon after
midnight, passing Villa Nueva to its position, as soon as daylight

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appeared it was found the Enemy had again retreated, an area in
pursued in mid-afternoon, in perfect clouds, one league beyond which the
Enemy had taken up another position, but were soon obliged to leave it;
Don Antonio's hope of capturing their anchored walls in the sight of the whole
Army, was broken and this night in the Enemy's position -
Sept 18th advanced towards Burgos halted 1/2 league from it. Found the
Enemy had retreated leaving a Garrison of 3000 Men in the Castle.
It was rumored that the Engineers thought it not possible to
conquer the Castle by assault. Lord Wellington and Staff all day reconnoitering
19th. The 1st and 2nd Divisions crossed the Salween, this evening the Light Infantry
of the Brigade (at 8 PM) with the 4th and 5th 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. ^{October} 20th had continued in Medical Charge of the
Regiment. My wife accompanied to the 4th Barracks, the next morning arrived
this day, my old friend fellow prisoner Throst, I was now ordered to take
charge of the Hospital at Villa Viciosa, for receiving the wounded during
the Siege, and I continued so during the whole time, a very hard duty,
having no assistance, one or two young Spanish surgeons were sent to
assist at the latter part of it. My Regiment (2nd) stormed the actual
works of the Castle, and carried them at 5 PM, in face of the whole Army,
they were much commended for their gallantry; for this effort
Capt Reddenwick became Major, & Fraser & Holmes obtained commissions.
During the Siege Lt Walton of my Regt was killed, Lt Capt Coote wounded.
The operations of the Siege were continued to the 21st October
on this morning, Head Quarters were ordered in 2nd once the

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League. The French army of Portugal reorganized, and largely reinforced by the armies of the north and the reserve ordered to be collected by Napoleon. When he heard of the disaster of Salamanca, was advancing. Scott had raised the siege of Cadix and was marching on Madrid to join King Joseph, with the army of the Centre. Napoleon was very angry with the Government for fighting the Battle of Salamanca, before the arrival of Chauville'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 garrisoned Madrid did not destroy the large stores, and carry off the two Eyes and its fine Garrison; not only was this great loss sustained by the French from the loss of the battle, but Guadalupe, Toro, Tordesillas, Zamora and Astorga fell, aided to the raising the siege of Cadix, and the liberation of the whole of the South of Spain.

October 21

Lord Wellington having recovered, the wheel of the army was determined on. At 4 P.M. I was ordered to stand off all my men that could be moved, and clear the village of Toro of wounded officers. Shortly after Sir Thomas Stapper 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 Salamanca, I then proposed to the Lordships, who agreed with me, but stated I should remain I should have my promotion, & which I agreed. Whilst on this duty at Villa Toro, I slept in the Society of the Chapel, when the Hospital was established; my affair returned

eyes left behind

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and I was far from well; one day whilst in the possession of agree-
laying between the blanket the Landlady came into the room and
talked to me. I sent off for my Brother's apartment throughs and gave
him directions about my Mule, keep my horse and one Mule with me
My Portuguese Boy or tenters to remain behind with me.

28th Early in the morning I saw the last Cavalry regiment of our Army retire,
I waited the whole day in great anxiety for the arrival of the advanced
-guard of the French Army; for I was left alone with the wounded
and my Portuguese servants; a couple of Stragglers from the Guards
came in and I made them useful in assisting me, many Spanish
half Military were all day intruding into the Chapel and caused me
some uneasiness, but I kept the door shut as much as possible -
about 4 past five in the evening my Portuguese discovered some
Cavalry approaching the Village, I immediately went on the hill and
wound my hat to attract their attention, and immediately an officer
and party came towards me; I was taken to Genl. Soy, who was very
polite and asked me to dine, at my request he sent me a
left-guard; during the night many of the Officers of the 1st 2nd 3rd French
Division passed their time in my room. We talked much on Politics, they
were very sensible that the Emperor would soon retreat from
Raffia and finish the Spanish War, they had just heard of the
Battle of Borodino and the occupation of Moscow, and were very
sorry at my doubting their final success in Russia, but I had
very late English Papers, that expressed themselves as convinced
that a winter campaign in Russia was in store for the French.

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My charge consisted of 18 British wounded and 7 French, but the French the following left me some more -

23rd at 6 P.M. The two Divisions of the French had retreated at Villa Toro, marched in pursuit of our army, leaving me two gun divisions for the protection of the Hospital; but they very soon succeeded in taking Burgos and left me alone once more, collecting the following Spaniards.

24th Having waited with the greatest impatience, and no communication coming from Burgos, I went to the City of Logrono; waited on the General de Oñate, he said he had received no advice of my being at Villa Toro, and hoped the Comandante would send for the wounded, "that rain" he did not wish me to return to Villa Toro, but I perceived that my baggage was there and that the wounded required my assistance in removal, he at last gave me a passport he told me as the Marquis Wellington had detained the French Surgeons at Pombasa, he supposed I should be sent to France for the decision of the Secretary at War, altho I told him Gen. Oñate had promised me to be permitted to return to the British Head Quarters - I returned to Head Quarters Villa Toro in bad health and spirits.

26th In care for the recovery of the sick wounded, having arrived, and from neither rations or spirits I purchased bread & chocolate for the men. 26th Still no cars. In the evening I again went to Burgos and seeing General de Britton, on the Public Wall; and waited on him, and explained to him, my situation at Villa Toro with so many persons without comforts or even rations, he was greatly displeas'd with the Comandante and assur'd him well; he assur'd me the next Morn, they should be brought into Burgos.

Escape of Burgos

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October

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I called on Capt. Mieris 12th Reg^t, left wounded with a compound fracture of the leg. I let him have 5000 mrs.
27th at 3 P.M. some cars arrived, but not in sufficient number to carry off all the men, the had a strong escort of Cavalry and Infantry with them they promised to return again the following. The Intendant of the French Hospitals 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. 28th In the morn I again went to Burgos to what I had left four men to manure, the Com. mandant said the cars should be off immediately for them; he desired me to call in the evening to sign my parole, as Mieris offered, this was a death blow for me, I went immediately to Capt. Mieris to ask his advice as to escaping, he advised me not so 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 brought 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 him my passport of the 26th that he did not examine minutely, and talking of Bordeaux where his Reg^t had been quartered he allowed me to pass. On my return to Villa Tor, I got my horse & mule each 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 Spanish Soldier would to go with me and I sent him on, but soon overtook him. My goat, also followed me for some time, but falling on with

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French officers were obliged to leave them, and made the best of my way, I left the high road forded a small river, and after a good mile over a flat but partly ploughed land came to a village at the foot of the mountains, (Urbion) the inhabitants told me I was three leagues from Bourges; 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 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 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, the village of Ugeux, he having assured me there were no French in the village, I obliged him to show me the way to the Parish house, who gave me a good supper and gave for my horse, and having rested till 2 A.M. 27th when the storm rose, I proceeded on my journey, according to the Parish direction for Bourges de Camps, my intention being to reach the castle of Chat. Anders, as I knew St. Pierre Pithem and Jean English there; The Peasant directed me in the right direction I had left the high road two leagues on my left, about day break I descended the high road, but not choosing to travel on it, I continued to keep the height, having continually a view of every thing that passed, at noon I entered the road seeing a single horseman, from whom I learned that Spanish Grenadiers were in Bourges de Camps - I halted at Basconville, and

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procured some good Mutton and corn for my beasts, not however liking much the manner of my host, altho' very fatigued I again started and reached Aguillas 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 Medina is mostly flat and abounding in corn, the whole country to Aguillas is barren of wood, near Aguillas the Mountains on both sides, they have much pasture and breed large herds of cattle, it is a good City, near the River which is here small. 30th This day only cleared 5 Leagues to Ayuso, 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 appears populous, and by the number of Cows I met on this day I should think there was some Trade, being destitute of corn & wine they must receive these supplies from other parts, I saw a great deal of Cattle. 31st This day passed the Rio a small stream near Torre de Ayuso from Ayuso. I went to an Estrada at Ayuso, in the evening I took Tea with the Spanish General Barros, he gave me information of Bulls having joined Joseph, and of their advance on Madrid & that Genl. Hill had advanced and that Wellington and Hill would unite at San Sebastian. Barrosa is along the road from Aguillas about every half league there is a village. The night was very miserable, Porada, every thing filthy & dirty. November 1st To Torre de Ayuso & through a mountainous & romantic Country.

November 2^d To Saint Petersburg. Near Tora to begin the prospect
 is more open. More corn is grown, and there appeared abundance of cattle
 but you pass some high mountains, at Pevende distance, there is a fine
 bridge over the Rio Pas. You come in sight of the sea on the top of a hill
 about 1¹/₂ leagues from Saint Peters, 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 10th after we took some English
 sailors, who had straggled 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 know of raising
 the siege of Buzorg and told I had heard of the evacuation of Madras.
 he was quite surprised 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 calculated some closely. I then asked
 him for a passport to England as I thought it would be a long and
 very sensible journey, to attempt to reach the West Indies by sea. He
 sold him my horse & saddle for 25 £ he afterwards sent for the
 saddle a first rate saddle one. He was in my own a good hand at
 making a bargain. He introduced me to Capt. Seymour of the Tartar
 frigate, of whom he had obtained my passport. I dined at the
 Royal Marine Mess. I observed a very fine port town, has a
 fort & a cathedral. The Prada was very fair.
 November 3^d Early in the morn I embarked with my Portuguese Boy
 we sailed at 10 P.M. in chase of a schooner, which the next day we
 fell sight of we had a fine passage of five days to Rio mouth.

Sentails for Plymouth

During the passage nothing could be kinder than Capt. Seymour's attention to me, as also the officers of the Fortune, especially the Master of the vessel, they told me at parting they expected to have dropped me overboard before the end of the voyage - The crew of the Fortune were young hands and not in good order, but they were well worked to make them so - Fair at night, we cleared for action mounting vessels, but they proved to be British Cruisers.

Nov. 8. - at 9 P.M. anchored in Plymouth Sound

9th 11 A.M. landed and at 11 A.M. started with my bag for Exeter, arrived there at 6 P.M. at 10 the same night taken very ill, with abdominal pains, somewhat relieved in the Night for Bath and arrived there at 4 P.M. suffered severely the whole way. Found my Mother was in London and at the Bath, sent for Bond, Hooper, & D. Davis, then what returned by Mr. Bath; went to Bond's House, John Hooper sat up with me, in about two days I was recovered. I repaired myself to the Adjutant General 13. I received the Adjutant General's reply, who would to see me at Bath for London, but arrived so late on the 15th so not able to call at the Adjutant General's office.

16th waited on the Adjutant General and was by him sent to Lord Bathurst Secretary of State, to whom I presented the information I had furnished to Lord Popham, my report was received in London on the 17th. Lord Wellington's dispatch with news of the raising the Siege of Burgos and still ahead from Madrid did not arrive in London for a week after, so that the information I brought was important. Being still very weak and in bed by then

Join 30th Regt at Newark on Tuesday.

I obtained one month's sick leave, till 26 December. I went to Bath and then returned to London to settle down in Lower Northway St. Four Companies of the 26th Regt 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 Malden in Essex under the command of Major Chamblin. The Barracks were good, but temporary of wood. During my stay at Malden, received much attention from a Mr. John Simpson, and Mr. Matthews.

I was memorable to the command in Chief, through my commanding officer for promotion, the Duke of York's reply, was the copy of the Duke's answer to him (D. W. W.) who stated that my service was so short and extraordinary since I was, that he could not return my claims except I was on a foreign Station. I sent also a report to Mr. W. W. in Spain, detailing how I had fulfilled the duty I was placed on at Villa Vera, and claiming the gallantry of the command of Troop (Lt. W. W.) previous of promotion.

1713. I was agreeably awake this morn with the intelligence of my being promoted to the Surgeony of the 30th Regt. My letter to Mr. W. W. having succeeded. I was directed to join the Depot at Newark on Tuesday.

May 13th. Having spent some time in London & Bath I joined my new corps at Newark on Tuesday this day. The Depot was commanded by Major Thomas William Loring. The Barracks at Newark very old but substantial said to be built by James Cromwell. There is a fine bridge over the Tweed, the is good

Jersey

1815
June

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but not very lively. we had but little society. In June we received a letter of readiness for Jersey. 25th June, march to Holy Island and embarked, the wind being foul, we were detained three days. News of a successful battle obtained by Walter Scott. Flowers' 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, dirty poverty, with animal and vegetable decomposition can generate this, how all these causes were combined.

June 28th sailed past the Downs and anchored at Spithead. A week for a quick conveyance on the 5th of July - we remained at Spithead ten days, on account of a loud protest on a Lieut of the Navy, who was discharged the Service, for being drunk and abusing some visiting general in the Guard boat.

July 13th sailed from Spithead. 15th anchored in Guernsey Roads. 16th landed at Jersey, and marched to Grenville Barracks, wooden barracks, built some years before for the Russians. The 6th Reg^t quartered near us in Grenville Castle. we were within a few minutes walk of the sea, in a deep sand. General Omercau was wounded, he had made several excellent roads round the Islands, and numerous Martello Towers to defend any bay where the enemy could land. The battery on a rock off the town of Saint Pierre, very strong, and a new fortification commanding the town was erecting, with bomb proofs, and the ditch excavated on the solid rock.

Embarks for Holland.

1713

September 10th Hamilton and the 6th 1/2nd Company arrived from Portugal. we now recruited very fast, especially by volunteers from the Militia, and were reported fit for service. at the end of the year we received letters of reading for Holland

10th January 2nd we embarked at St. Aubin's pier, as also the 8th Reg^t. the horses of the two Battalions were in a separate transport 3rd sailed under convey of a Brig officer. 4th Sail wind anchored in: Governor's Head's went on shore, strong Gale from the East could not sail till the 10th Sail some of my old friend Mr. Collyer, Broth. Wif. Sumner & and Sir Samuel Courtenay with his beautiful daughter - we sailed on the 10th past the Hebrides anchored in Garmouth. Bots on the 11th heavy gale from the East 12th anchored at St. of Camer. 15th anchored in St. the Bay and went to Port on the 16th to Spithhead - 22nd sailed and brought up at St. Helens. 23rd sailed, wind East returned to St. Helens. 27th brought anchor and sailed to the East - 28th in the forenoon could see none of the Fleet, wind very still all day, brought at 4 P.M. off Dover, near the South of England - about eight of the day, the fleet passed us and brought up. in the forenoon what could see of our Master of the Transport did not follow I could not see him. 29th During the night a heavy gale from the S.W. came on right on shore, forcing the happy sailing boats, I stood out of my berth and out of the cabin windows I saw the S. of the light every now and then as we heaved 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 down 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. The pilot boat could have done more to our aid. A Boy from the Garrison was sent on the beach, waiting with assistance in case we should part from our anchors, that was expected every moment. It was on a Sunday and the prayers of the Church were offered up for a Transport full of troops in distress; towards ten o'clock the wind came more off shore and we did not ride so tranquilly. The weather more moderate, a pilot came on board us who proposed to us more in attempting which he sprung the windlass and (before ten) one anchor was raised the ring of which was opened, he cut from the other and we made for James Gate Pier, where we arrived at ten o'clock. Slept at the Castle Inn.

31st 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 stay in, and joined us the day after.

February 1st sailed from the Downs, but the wind veered to the East, blew up again. 5th The Fleet sailed again, shortly after it came on to blow with foggy weather, the ship made a signal & returned that our Pilot did not observe, and we proceeded on sight in sight. 6th In the morning saw one ship which we soon lost sight of, weather thick, wind east blowing hard, so could not attempt to break off chase, the Pilot confident in his knowledge of course, determined to attempt the passage, at 8 o'clock covered a sail, we fired a gun it proved a Dutch Schooner, with 1000, one of which with difficulty came on board, he was scarce on the deck, before we struck

on a sand bank, after one or two bumps as the tide was rising and all hands called off, we cleared it, and soon made the Island of Gove pitched about four miles from Thule, could not proceed higher as the river was full of ice. At 8 o'clock, we weighed anchor on passing Thule, a large body of floating ice came down, appearing to extend for miles, we were within hail of the Pier, but could not get in, a river pilot came on board and offered for 50 pieces of Plate as, in; such a body of ice came down that the ship drove from her anchor and the Captain on the pier head, who were numerous, with the crew of the *Essex* Frigate, expected the ship must have been lost, a second anchor was let go that held us, and after much difficulty, with the assistance of the Captains for the pier head we were worked into the basin. We landed at Thule a good town fortified, the Pier is large enough to receive vessels of war to repair, the streets are not so clean as decent towns in general; but being certain of crossing the ferry at Cross Dyke, we halted. 11th Marched 8 from Dyke three leagues had marching from a track, that cut off the roads. 12th There being so much floating ice on the River we could not cross at Cross Dyke, we marched to Port a straight, a small neat village, the people very kind. 13th Crossed the River & continued on, a small fortified town, with a double wall ditch, we proceeded to Tencost, the town guarded on the Ocean with a head town, during our stay here we were joined by the 1st of the Regiment, then sent back to the River the night we sailed, we heard the *Essex* Frigate had been wrecked off the Shetler, the names were thrown overboard and soon on shore, my horse joined me at Khyngon, much out of condition, the *Essex*.

Lord Lynedoch
 horse died. General Graham being joined by the Army from that side
 under Genl. G. de Saxe, succeeded to throw up works at Braschat.
 March 1st through Altus to Nyckergeren. 2nd the great conduct to Lieuchent
 3rd to Braschat works where the town were employed twenty four hours.
 4th to Lieuchent. 5th to Nyckergeren. 6th to Lieuchent. 7th to Nyckergeren. 8th to Lieuchent.
 on return to our quarters that Boyer of Goorn was taken, but after ward
 found that our force after having performed our business out, ordered to
 march in publick to Halong, Lieuchent, and Dintzen. Had the attack on
 Boyer of Goorn succeeded we were to have attempted Fort Little on
 the 10th. ordered to fort Wepel on the 11th from Lieuchent; Lieuchent
 had a fine prospect by Rabens in the Church. 14th to Putte, the
 boundary of Holland passes it. 16th to Braschat works.
 17th returned to Putte. The winter that had been very long and severe
 now broke up, and this morn^g spring commenced. Fort Frederick &
 Henrick about one mile below Fort Little, which had been destroyed
 were ordered to be put in some state of defence, & present communication
 between Dintzen and Boyer of Goorn by water, the Regiment, order
 to work by turns every twenty four hours. 20th the Reg^t marched to
 Fort Frederick, there we observed some vessels dropping down
 the river, supposed to be of the Reg^t of Boyer of Goorn: It about 8 o'clk as
 we were at breakfast, a storm of shot & p. and some Boats dropped
 down, within musket shot of the Fort, and commenced a heavy fire
 of round shot. 23rd found we, many shot through the house we were in,
 the guns were fired with a small charge of powder, to see if they would
 fire. many fell in the inundation the ice of which had not disappeared.

1816
March 21st

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we were ordered under the dyke and were pretty safe every shot either
passing over us, or striking in the dyke. The shells ^{explosion} fell in the inundation
we had one Howitzer only in the Fort and it ^{was} ^{commanded by a Lieut. Dyer} ^{was} ^{very} ^{carefully} ^{used}
and having the stern of the Lines of Battle Ships in a further direction every
shot told, a little after noon the Rocket came down and launched
against the Ships, but with no effect more than frightening them, for they
soon after went up towards sunset as usual. We lost in this affair
two men killed and one wounded, the Commanding Officer of the former,
by one shot only, four legs of the three soldiers were shattered, the man
who lost one leg only suffered amputation and recovered, the other died in
a few hours. Carrot was commanded in Antwerp had 7000 men. There were 3000
in Bruges & Ghent, at Lille were 2 Bats, 5000 making a force much superior to
Lt. Genl. Frachon's who had only 10000 before his capture at Bruges & Ghent.
We had news reports of a battle being about to take place from Antwerp
and the Howitzer from Fort St. Pierre was removed, but while we
were thus in expectation of an attack, the French sent every Spanish
corp the Tete de Flandres, towards Ghent and blew up the bridge of the
Scheldt river in order to draw us to a close, that Napoleon was
marching in the south of France against the Prussian & Austrian Armies
doubtless caused this move. Lord Wellington had entered the south of France
invaded Bayonne, gained many glorious successes, and taking the
Bible of water, shall war in retreat towards Toulouse. Napoleon
marching on the line of communication of the allies, gave them the
opportunity of advancing on Paris. On the 28th March the French entered
and he too gained Paris. On the 31st the allies entered Paris and on

2^d That he and his family were desired to have prepared the King's coat of arms for the arrival of His Majesty and to us attending intelligence, an agreement was concluded with the Garrison of Antwerp, but no British Officer was then allowed to enter the City. 16th Marched to Brussels. 26th Arrived by the King's carriage at Dunk. applied for seven days leave to visit Rotterdam. 25th Started with Col. Kerley on my leave at 7th M. passed Helmsloot on the left, then Vlaespoort left Aldenback on the right, crossed the Ferry near Fencast and reach Williamstadt at 11 A.M. above 40 miles in the good hours, here we met Wray Paymaster, and Capt. White, who agreed to join us in our trip. Left my horse at Williamstadt with my second Boy, crossed the ferry at Boitsloot and at 11th M. arrived at Rotterdam. 26th To the Hague, the seat of the government and returned. 27th Visited Delft, saw the beautiful monument erected to the Prince of Orange, perhaps the most magnificent in Europe, afterwards to the Hague, where we remained visited the Palace called the Florie in the wood, left cart 1000. our Ambassador Lord Clarendon, who invited us to dinner the following day the Court and of the Hague is very fine, with noble buildings.

May 1st To Rotterdam, this as a commercial City cannot be too much extolled for its beauty cleanliness and fine Canals running thro' the streets, bordered by rows of fine trees, its innumerable bridges, and dock yard at the small with deep water. Took a passage to Dordrecht we arrived at 2 P.M. a fine Town with a good church, continued my passage to Willemstadt when I arrived at 5 P.M. hearing the King had moved from Brussels I immediately had my horse ready and started, left at my old billet at the House at Fencast. May 2^d Left Fencast by 6 A.M. returned to Brussels by some route,

13th results

18th May

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When I arrived at 11 A.M. found my baggage had gone to Antwerp, fed my horses and started, on my way overtook the Garrison of Bergen Op 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 thro' the Antwerp; The French Garrison was to leave the following day, finding that the Town in British Uniform caused a good deal of gossip, by the French as well as the Dutch inhabitants for I could then see the first British officers in uniform seen in the City. An English Garrison was to occupy Antwerp at 5 P.M. the day after. Proceeded to Malines where I found my Colonel Major To Belvedere 2d. Lt. Beland & Malines. 12th The 1st West Division, with the 2nd Division, 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 Troops who preceded us, and who treated the whole of the Kingdom as a conquered country. Related on a custom of the rich hunting time, I had much with the French, the idea of their country being separated from France and attached to Holland did not please the younger members of the Society, they styled the King of Holland L. de Orange. Brussels is a very fine city especially when considering its extent and crowd, the Churches are not equal to Antwerp, but the Parks, and country surrounding some lands lately given at a great advantage. Visited Louvain a singular old city with its grand Gothic Hall and fine Church. Lord Maastricht was established there, it is situated in a deep valley, its Canal communicates with Malines.

June 27th Marched to Halle, a small town, famous for its images of the ^{Virgin} *Museulens*
 exhibited on 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 prongs, under the image,
 "a strong & convincing proof of the fact." 28th To Enghien, it has a fine Park
 belonging to Prince D'Oranbourg; he, & was killed on June 18th 1792, was
 left a good table and enjoyed a glass of wine. 29th To Otte, for nearly
 fortnight, and now or then it is put in a state of defence. Part of the
 garrison of Namur went out on the day March; they were returning to
 France; the country was covered with the different French Garrison
 Officers of war, and Employees, the feelings of all were strongly opposed to
 Louis XVI, and the present order of things in France, and all wished and
 hoped for the return of Napoleon. The weather very bad. The Duties of
 Ottemburgh report the "Hells" garrison 5 guards of honour
 30th To Tournay, here I was quartered at the residence of the Count de Chastel
 an excellent Billon's Secretariat Tournay where the famous battle was
 fought in 1794 the allies English & Dutch under the Duke of Cambridge
 the French under Mariscal Lascas, the former 24,000 the french 12,000
 the battle triumphed certainly credit on the British Defeat, the Dutch
 behaved very ill in the battle the battle was fought in the presence of
 Louis XVI and the Dauphin, its object was to raise the siege of
 Tournay, but it did not succeed. Viscount Solles a fine large
 populous & well fortified city; also Valenciennes a fortified town.
 visited the famous bad baths of St. Remond - also Cointy,
 a good town with large bleaching grounds and linen manufactory
 August 2nd in Belgium marched to Mergheim.

Antwerp Aug. 6th

1815.
March 9th (News of Buonapartes escape from Elba)

1814 & 1815

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Aug. 3rd to Antwerp, a good town, large Gothic walls and Public Square left accident in the town for Ghent a large fine city, with wide streets magnificent churches, some fine houses supposed to be built by the French, who were with the Spaniards, still remain, it has a famous piece of water, fine Canals, large Paviour, Bridges, walks & parks, fine trees had suffered more than this in its trade & population by its transfer to France.

S. S. Nicholas & considerable Town 6th to the Isle de St. Andrew, where the whole Regt embarked baggage and all on the great volent and crossed the channel to Antwerp. Whilst in Antwerp was most graciously received by a Mr. Goble from whom and his father in law I received much attention Colonel Bosc was a guest on the Baron, the previous was much accompanied by Gen. Kalkbrenner afterwards by Gen. Mackenzie. The Balls and Concerts, with Plays, dinners parties & excursions served to make the winter pass rapidly. We then were ready, having heard only 30th then since our landing. March 9th 1815 in the midst of our pleasure with the idea of the Emperor being restored, we were on the day astonished to hear of the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, and his landing at Capri, London which 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 that made as to the intentions of the French French force left at Antwerp (in charge of the ships of war fleet, three batteries and the enormous Magazine stores, all of which were to be divided among the powers) the Garrison of Lille and Valenciennes and the numerous provisions and Garrison retreating from different countries, was of very different opinion, and conceived



that he would be successful. I had two masses of grain found each one
with Colonel Barclay and one with fifteen thousand; that Napoleon would reach
Paris without firing a hostile shot. I had already had in six hours the
allied armies would be in Paris!! As soon as the news arrived that
Napoleon was in the 20th March
Louis the 18th had quitted Paris, the mob was continually moved with fugitives
the most numerous of which were English, who fearing Napoleon might
follow his former plan of detaining civilians, as after the capture of the Prince
of Orange, making the best of their way home, most went to 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
Nap. had entered Brussels as she left it. Every thing was in the
appearance of war, the fortifications were placed in the best state,
Provisions prepared, stores of every description arrived daily
from England. The troops at Dinant took up, and the Duke of
Wellington arrived at Brussels to take the command of the allied English
Dutch and Hanoverian troops. On the 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th
31st Divisions were marched by Genl. Kalkbrenner. At Antwerp we gave
a grand Ball, also entertainments to the Genl. Kalkbrenner.
April 8th we marched to Malines. On the 9th Brussels, the city was invested
with military lately arrived from England, Dutch, Swiss, Hanoverian
Prussian & Russian contingents. This day I found my former dog, a
black & tan terrier that had been stolen from me, in a Hanoverian dog, and
had some trouble to regain him, I brought him from Jersey, a most dangerous
animal, and a great growler, he would enter a farm and bury out a great

Quatre Bras June 16. 1815



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slipping over our heads, so he could not discern and caught him up
on his horse. The Regt. 'Profound' went to the aid of the 1st and proceeded on way down
the Namur Road and there brought up their left shoulders and entered
the open fields; it was certainly fine shot here, soon after there was
an order to prepare to receive cavalry, and I fell back and stood on
the Namur road, with my Regimental Sergeant and bat horse having
my instruments & Medicines, I had the Regiment in view, knowing it
was particularly by the Adjutant Burgess having a white horse, on
this case Sir John Hamilton of the Regt. wounded in the leg, he did not
discern what I desired him, I also received Lt. Lockwood with a
wound of the right side in the front arm, I sent him to the house of
Quatre Bras, whilst here I saw the artillery on my right flank
fire on the advance of the Cavalry of the Charleroi Road. Shortly after
this a party of the French Cavalry on the Charleroi Road I saw
about 1000 front, I saw wounded of the Regt. I attempted
to pass down the above high road but my horse would not pass
the numerous dead and horses of the French that lay on the
road and I entered the fields on my left and helped some men
at a farm house. I then returned to Quatre Bras, and extracted
the ball (and shrapnel) from Lt. Lockwood's frontal bone, but
three weeks after a portion of it was found in the sinus and
the trephine was used to extract it, during the evening of it
was now getting dark I helped many wounded and was at last
called to an officer who had received numerous wounds, already
after having helped a great number of them, told him that none

1816
June 16th

36.

of them would kill him, he replied "but look at this Doctor, taking up his shirt, a lance had entered his side, - it was only a muscular wound, he on my telling him, that would not trouble him, opened his eyes and expressed me, and said do you really think I shall live, I then spung in his bloody face, found it was my old friend Higgins of the 22nd that had left with a lance wound at Burgos. During the evening, the 30th Reg^t was charged by the French columns, who had previously broken the 64th Reg^t and captured their colours, on foot Roton withstanding the steady conduct of the 30th Reg^t he sent his aide de camp to say, if he had he would lay before the Prince Regent the gallantry of the Corps.

17th Early in the morning all our wounded were sent to the rear, our Brigade remained in front of the House at Liestras till I should think 2 o'clock P.M. the rest of the Army except the Cavalry had retreated. The Duke was there lying on the ground - at length the order was given for us to fall back, not on the high road but by a road running nearly parallel on the right or east, I with my sergeants and pioneers however kept the high road, having very few occasionally in view, on the road side I found Bailey disabled here or hereabouts to Busfield, in plain sight, I cut him my sword and coat and he however a credit that from since up to now, the Reg^t continued its retreat, and the awful thunder storm, of rain, wind and lightning commenced, that did not care for the advice or orders we proposed for a pp, and took up ground on which the French had been, who moved near to the right, occupying Wagners hill, and

The Strength of the 30 th of October last.	Filled	Wounded	Missing
	officers	men	men
2 nd Regt. 30	6	51	27
3 rd Regt. 1 st Royal 627	8	33	26

1015 June

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enclosures &c. except tonight when the French retreated to Laon, and the British army halted near the St. George's cause-way, James by order had a night's rest Vigorance and myself by together, having my hospital patients to windward our only shelter. 18th Early in the morn it began to clear, the men and officers were actually benumbed being so saturated with the wet - after a little insuing about, winging their blankets, and the fumes of some spirits, the circulation returned, and by Ten the Muskets were all in good order; and we could distinctly see the movements of the different French corps. At noon, the battle commenced, the artillery in front of our Brigade, opened a fire on the enemy advancing, on their march I took not my position as this took place. It is this hour that Rapin de Montigny states the battle to have begun. The Duke of Wellington says Ten o'clock. The Prussian account about ten. Don Miguel de Alava the Spanish account. half past Ten to commence movements, but half past Eleven the battle began. Marshal Ney's account says One. The Prince of Orange about Eleven. The Russian account One. About seven, the general attack by the Imperial Guard was made and being repulsed, the whole French army, was seen in full retreat and in inevitable confusion; and as in the Battle of Salamanca and Vittoria in latter times, and as at Blenheim and Namalieu in the days of Marlborough, became completely disorganized. ~~It~~ saw the terrible rain that fell the previous night, operated most injuriously for the French retreating; the by roads and fields were saturated and actually impassable for numbers, even the Chemin de terre on the side of Champagne was too deep

Ample grounds for a battle fought in 1763 between the Allies and the French, the former commanded by the young Prince of Orange, (who here made a great display) and the French led by the Duke of Orleans, the allies were composed of German, Spanish & Dutch, the battle lasted four hours & by daylight and 2 by moon light, the loss on both sides very great & both claimed the victory, but the allies were justly, as remaining masters of the Field of Battle.

After the battle of Fontenoy 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 were as follows. No steps were taken to get the captured guns in, until the morning after the battle, when Sir Alexander Dickson of the Artillery, casually asked Sir George Keppel (the son-in-law), 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 transported away in some extraordinary manner. This piece was obvious from Sir George's coming in for a transmission of visiting the lists of the Lord High Treasurer of the Treasury and was told they must be found. In the mean time it was ascertained that the Prussians were in possession of them a Captain of Artillery was dispatched to Genappe and some of the guns were restored, a division taking place. *Wentworth's Journal, Dec. 1763.*

1876 June

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for horse or horse; the French guns in position could not be withdrawn from their firing beds; every man and beast made for the great high road, by which they had advanced; and at Genappe it was soon completely obstructed, therefore all French Artillery was lost. Remained the 19th and 20th at Mount St. Jean operating, and having by 9 o'clock A.M. of the 21st sent off every man of my Regt and Officers' Bussols. Broke over the field to assist on the number of French still to be removed, at La Haye Saint Esprit number of the batt^y wounded and in front of our position. Those wounded of the French Regt could walk made the best of their way towards Brusfols and many partly wounded were placed on the captured guns. That were removing to the rear. The Subsistants were now returning to collect what little of their household property might remain. For guns and guns had made you with every thing they wanted, their houses were so filled with wounded there was no room or shelter for them - the bodies of the dead began to be offensive, and the whole air was contaminated from the numerous carcasses of men and horses. Pursuit were employed collecting the bodies of men to burn and were burying the horses having their necks covered with handkerchiefs to prevent the stench. 21st about 3 P.M. Left Mount St. Jean, by the Mill. Road, passed Nivelles and halted at Genappe, where I was gladly received by a farmer, whom the enormous number of Prussian, British & English troopers had greatly alarmed, by repeatedly going and demanding ransom, he was about to quit his house when I arrived, and passed

1815

June 21

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particular for the night, as I was able to do, having collected a good many
 of the 3rd Regt, and made them keep with me. June 22nd I reached Paris
 by 10 A.M. hearing the 11th Division were in advance of Bayeux, I again
 started and reached Bayeux at 8 P.M. got into a farm house that had been
 completely pillaged 23rd Early in the morn I disembarked and joined my
 Regiment in bivouac, about one league in front of Bayeux.
 24th The division marched and bivouaced near Etoupeville. 25th Bivouaced
 near Froment. 26th To Caudebec, the seat of the Duke of Normandy
 a seat Chateaux. 27th To Caudebec. 28th To Bayeux & Boulogne. 29th To
 Caudebec & Douville. 30th To Caudebec, then to
 to Caudebec; this days march we fell in with the route the Prussians
 had advanced by, we found the villages completely pillaged, there
 was nothing to be got but vegetables & pigeons, that still remained
 about the houses. This day Col Barby rejoined us, having received a
 severe contusion on the 18th June. Near Caudebec a fine Chateau belonging
 to Jerome Bonaparte, that the Prussians had completely pillaged.
 July 1st To Caudebec, a small neat village, only four leagues from Paris.
 We sent a party to the bridge, of the whole Regt. Grouchy's troops
 that had retreated from Marengo to France were marching in our
 left of Paris. There were many nice villas the one I occupied
 was pretty damaged by the Prussians, all the Porcelain and
 windows broken, books destroyed, billiard table cut up, there
 was plenty of fine fruit, we laid on young spirits both with
 sugar & spiced. I returned to Caudebec, being on the 11th we
 found the river bed dry on the Caudebec and I left Caudebec

Party of the Staff Corps who was sent into Paris to carry
out the Convention signed on the 3rd July, was surrounded by
some French soldiers at the Barrière, Daoust sent an
officer of Rank to certify the mistake

Went to Journal 21/7/48

1815 July

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night, we expected the French positions at La Belletrière would have
been attacked next day. During this 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 doors. The
Russians had occupied Amiens after an action that we did not hear of
till the previous day. 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.

July 5th the Regt marched to Boulogne - 6th the 1st de Villèle to La Chapelle
were in bivouac, this is near Montmartre and close to the Barrière of
Paris, numbers of Parisians came out to look at the English
and Montmartre, the view of Paris from thence is very fine, especially
as then saw it in the sun set. The Barrière was occupied by the
National Guard, and no British officer was permitted to enter Paris.
July 7th marched by water to the Bois de Boulogne, here the British
army was encamped or rather bivouac'd, our Brigade on the right
at the Farm of St. Manette, close to Papp, here we remained till the
end of October. I obtained a very good quarter after a few days in Papp,
very near the Regt. as a Hospital, keeping my sick there in the charge
of officers, I was also able to accommodate Colonel Bailey. Our bat-
-talion 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 hunted 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 army in Paris, the allied army under
 the Duke of Wellington's command prepared to move. The Duke of Angouleme
 the King of Naples & Emperor of Austria, with their staffs, attended & was
 quite close to them. They were formed in two columns of Infantry and
 marched from the Place Louis XV to the Bridge of Neuilly, they passed
 the allied army to the Place Louis XV in quick time and occupied
 from eleven o'clock till 3 P.M. the war was brought up by six pieces
 of 24 pounder escorted by the Black Hussarische Troops. 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 was in quarters in the different villages, where they
 committed great destruction of property. They also occupied different
 strong posts in the city, and in the suburbs and other surrounding
 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 trifling complaint to the removal of the paintings and statues
 from the Louvre, that the French had taken from Holland, Italy
 & the whole way down. The King's magnificent gallery of the Louvre
 double, English, Senese, was spoiled, and numerous Caricatures of
 look, preparing packing cases for the paintings. I saw the
 celebrated Transfiguration taken down, and whilst the workmen
 laboured in the construction of many a French picture of the sort

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 opened toward the Arch; and the
National Guard on duty at the Palace, made them prisoners.
The Duke of Richelieu released them the following morn.
and about Ten o'clock the Horses were taken down, the
Duke being determined to spare the feelings of His
Majesty, see more -

Amstelredam Journal Dec. 1/48

Who were pushed to take a last view of them or some other celebrated
chief's grave. I also saw the four or five Venetian Horses, removed from the
Triumphal Arch in the Place Carrousel, a singular circumstance took place
I was in Paris, early that morn, and passing through the Tuileries, I met
the Officers of the Suppression and his party, were made prisoners of,
for attempting to remove these horses; I thought I would wait to see
the consequence of this act; shortly a Regt. Russian Horse, and a
Brigade of British Infantry, entered the Place, followed by other troops
the Custom's & Police; the British Officers and his party were released, the Place
was cleared of every French man, the British Infantry forming the
circular defence, over their shoulders they held the Troop's
cockets, and the horses knitted and removed from that Arch, where
they were supposed to have been permanently settled; this was
a better done to their vanity, the incomparable Statues of the Apollo
Burdane & The Venus de Medici, with others, were removed as
well as the Librarian, the Lion of Meub &c. These Statues
generally were filled all around with cement and their pedestals
as solid Masses. The Duke of Wellington in a review to the destruction
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.

Infantry visited all the sights to be seen in Paris. The King &
the young Prince, Fawcett, Marquis de Lamoignon, M^{rs} de Polignac, &c.
was well attended by the English Officers. Many of whom were
their sword. There were also grand reviews of the Allied Troops,

with numerous field days, but few French attended these display 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 fogs quite equal to those that occur in London, and we were almost washed out of our bivouacs; until this heavy rain, we felt in great aversion to our station, but the distance of our quarters had to go for water.

October 28th the British army at last entered into Paris much to the joy of the English, the Prussians had been here, so we had not marched beyond the town walls. My landlord Hotel de la Harpe had been quite stripped, in 1814 on the first entrance of the allied armies, he had barely replenished before our return after Waterloo took place; every particle of iron and lead was removed from this vault fine house which is on the south of Paris 2 1/2 leagues from the Seine. November 1st we marched to Clamart south of Paris about 2 leagues 3rd we remained at Courcouronnes one league near Paris. 11th we again marched to Montigny, about one mile from the Barriere de St. Denis. This village had suffered severely by being occupied by the Prussians ever since the 27th October. This 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 le Ray, from the nature of the ground near Montigny this part of the line would have been very strong. Entering Paris by the Barriere de St. Denis you pass close to the Luxembourg Palace, at its south entrance Marshal Ney was

1816 December 1816

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possible success occurred in the vessel attempting to make the harbor -
and the water still being low, might have done it would not do to stand
out in such a foul weather, our Pilot by laying too far some time brought
in safely, but there was much damage done and some men lost -
I had a horse killed with the papers. We landed at 8 P.M. slept at the Castle
27th Marched to Sandwick Strake. 28th to Down quarter in the Castle
29th The Regt inspected by several Colonels. 30th we embarked for
Cork.

1816 January 1st Bad Wind, could not sail. The Comm. fell down
from London to see me

2nd The wind coming fair at 2 P.M. left the Pier and sailed, we had
suffering winds only off Bottons on the 6th when a gale from the West
came on, put back the 10th Mullas to off the head, then we encountered
the winds blowing from the West head. I went to anchor under
Fort or Borell buoy to dine on the Deck of my old Regt. the 24th
25th Laughed and was but wind backing brought up again.

26th Sailed with an E. by N. wind. 27th The wind both came to anchor
in Alroy's Sound, Sally, Islands, went on shore walked round the
lines, and taken both the much improved vessel that was here
called on the former by name, but then of our old Regt by name

28th Wind S.E. sailed from Sally at 5 P.M. fine weather, during the night
it came to blow a tremendous Gale nearly both, and from the distance
we had during the night, the impression we should be in Cork
harbour only in the morning, the weather was very thick when we
made the land, that the water declared to be Bally in three

1846 January

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Island, the wind now right on shore, and we with difficulty stood off. After hauling, and about 2 PM, picked up a Pilot, having first seen a ship, we went for the Harbour, we anchored at Neakstewa, about 3 PM 29th just before dark. This same evening two transports with troops were wrecked in Framar Bay and many killed, some hundreds, of the 82nd and 54th Reg^{ts}.

We attempted to land, but it blew so hard and such a swell that the boats were nearly swamped, and the men were adrift on board again; this in a part is land-locked as Neakstewa was almost impassable.

February 1st The land having been made we landed and marched to Coke, I went by water with Major Howard, who was sent marching. 2nd After being marched to the allow, spent the day at the Stone, after which had a supper at the Inn, most of the party, took the usual Whiskey Punch, I slept in a double bedded room with the Major, also when called the following morn could not recollect any thing about the route.

3rd The Head Quarters marched off, with one officer only, about five or six miles on the shore and in the interior, started after the Reg^t and met them before they reached the allow. A fine country between each & the allow 16 miles, the allow is wide situated on the Blackwater, it is a great town, celebrated for its mineral water, contains many houses and is much frequented on that account in the summer.

4th 5th To Battlement, Barroches, Chukhu, the Barroches Indian. 6th 7th To Battlement, Barroches, Chukhu, the Barroches Indian. 8th 9th To Battlement, Barroches, Chukhu, the Barroches Indian.

Mallo.

Butterant

1816
Ireland

in the White Water, lower down than Malpas, on the Irish Dublin Road, there
 an island or the lake & Lough Road now making, being more distant and
 winding many hills; Mr Anderson is the proprietor of both sides, a very
 rich man, a great Speculator, he holds the Canal work contract; and prob-
 ably he must have put in work to carry out his Barrack Lake.
 The village of Ballysant is very small, but no doubt well peopled, it has
 some fine ruins near, a small river, the Duley, runs thro' it; it is three
 miles from Downpatrick, where Lord B. has a fine seat, there is but
 little wood around Ballysant, the habitations of the poor, wretched,
 spongers, the Pitt, resides near Ballysant. To the south as in Barrack.
 To the south Downpatrick is the seat of the Earl of Downpatrick. To the south
 of Downpatrick is an Earl's seat, a good town, but wretched cottages around it.
 country here on of land. To the south, the 'Malmallick', which has
 the ruins of a fine Church and Castle; in the town which exhibits
 much misery are the remains of large stone houses, that denote
 its former prosperity; at Kilnua looks the first Irish Parliament
 assembled. Ballysant is a small town, the road is excellent.
 To the south of Limerick the hills, proper that have of late some the day and
 will situated, country improved, some wood, one occupied the two Town
 Barracks, 1st paid, the Emperor is a small that nearly half were
 obliged to dine with the Captain's Room. Limerick is on the Shannon
 one which is an ancient stone bridge, leading from the old Town, a
 very dirty crowded part. There is an old Castle and Cathedral. The
 New Town as a very fine long wide street with other branching off
 at right angles, certainly well often exceeded in appearance its roads

Limerick.

1816 May.

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in a current, at its upper part near the Barrack and running on
a gradual slope to terminate at the old town.

May 1st Received a valuable Medal, that the Duke Regent granted to
me in reward for the actions of the 17th & 18th June last year.

June 18th The Anniversary of the battle, the D^y 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.

July 10th I was made a Freemason.

18th Visited a day, interesting from its numerous Monasteries &
Church ruins, as also that of a Castle.

While in Limerick renewed my acquaintance with the Captain Roche formerly of
the 80th Reg^t who I knew at Verdun a prisoner of War, also the Duke of Devon.
Limerick celebrated for its beautiful towers, certainly Miss Seymour
and Miss Wood were both very handsome, a Miss Crump also was
a fine young woman.

July 16th Having obtained six weeks leave of absence, left Limerick 23rd
at 6 AM in an outside passenger coach that had been just established
from the Palace & Tipperary arrived at Cork at 2 PM. on the
road I met my old friend Mr. W. W. W. of the 2nd Dragoons quartered
in Cork. The Tavern on the town side, over which is a good bridge
It has the remains of a fine Castle, but of the gate is the first part of
the whole very handsome & has a fine park here, but his house
does not look very grand. I intended to stop here when I arrived at
3 PM. I left there, it is a heavy town, has a large trade in
wool & skins.

Cork

July 24th Proceeded to Waterford thro' Pitt Town & Carrick on Suir, the
 river is beautiful following the valley of the Suir on the left bank
 of the river. This line of country is called the golden valley.
 The houses about Pitt town, near and opposite Carrick, and
 Broborough the sandhead. Stone was born near Clonsilla;
 at Carrick is the remains also of a large castle. I put up at
 the Sealine Hotel - I was lodged a very ^{good} house. Waterford is built
 on the right bank of the Suir that is broad and navigable for
 long vessels, it has a fine broad quay of at least half a mile,
 with a fine country on the opposite side of the river, making the
 view of a town view very pleasant.

July 25th at 6 P.M. sailed in a Bristol packet, the river is fine below
 Waterford, especially when the river joins it; after which we
 passed Dungannon Fort. arrived in the Bristol river at 2 P.M.
 on the 27th low water took a boat at Longlepton Hall, passed
 at Mounts Park, arrived at Bristol; The Duke of Wellington was there
 at 7 P.M. arrived in Bath.

Aug^o 8th I went to London. I left and returned to Bath on the 21st
 I passed through Compton & see Flowers one of my Bath's best friends
 William Kelly, who then appeared to him. Aug^o 31st left for Worcester
 Gloucester & left at Birmingham. Sept 1st to Manchester, and
 went to Rochdale to see a Mr Little a school master, whose advice
 I had was to go to the water treatment for cure of the stone.
 arrived at Liverpool at 9 P.M. I visited the Docks and Public
 Buildings, the exchange square is a bronze allegorical Monument.

1816
September

(70)

with a statue of Nelson, falling into the arms of a huge Neptune
the folds of a flag, covering the distinctive features of his Lordship's
person, the top of his arm; four naked figures in chains, for the
warrior of the monument, all bad taste in my opinion, as we do
not chain of captives!! I could have the St. Key - I dined with the St.
Key with my old friend Col. Stock, formerly of the St. Key, he had lost
an arm since I saw him. A Major Kelly & Major M'Kenna were
ill acquaintances. I proposed the survey for Chester, visited the
cathedral, not large, but old and built of red perishable sand stone,
The Court house, prison, (with all arrears of good, the walls are in fine
preservation and make an agreeable prospect, the tower story
is unique from the arrangement of its steps, and feet for paper
rest upon the whole street on the first story -

Left Chester at 8 P.M. the same day for Holy head, passed
Toby, well, loway ferry, Penryn, New Mountain, Bangor &
Bangor ferry arrived at Holy head at 1 P.M. - 5 P.M. at 2 P.M.
Sailed had a quick passage landed at the Prison House
at 11 A.M. on the 6th instant, one hour's passage; the entrance
by Ringsend & Docktown contrasted sadly with the best end
of Dublin; Morrison Square & I put up at the White Horse
Tavern, this is a very large square, larger than St. Andrew's
New fields, but at centre, disreputable, filthy, (but) houses
the public buildings, Bank, College, Exchange, Custom House and
Four Courts, Dublin is certainly a fine city, its river the Liffey
is narrow, and a mere ditch at low water, about 1/2 mile bridge

1846 September

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Lichfield Street is a very fine Street, having a monument to Nelson in its centre, on the top of which is Nelson reclining against a Capital the base of the pillar is too large for the shaft, in proportion, otherwise it is appropriate. Then I met William Ford who promised to pay me a visit, and make one of a party to the Lakes of Killarney.

Marched for Tralee.

Sat 8th Started for Limerick, this Morn, leaving Drogheda, the country not in general good. 9th beyond my Reg^t in Limerick. The route is for Tralee. It made a regular friendly brother, Limerick had by the way and Limerick. 12th We marched thro' to Rathfriland, county Wick, numerous remains of small castles. To Newcastle O'Mahony's fort, a fine view of Galway, a good inn; a gentleman on a horse told me, that he had occasionally, people to distill Whisky for him, who finished in a few hours and then left the night landward, yet this gentleman was no doubt called on to convict or fine for breaches of the law, continually. 14th To Lis-tavel, 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 Henry & Limerick is about halfway the remains of a castle in Lis-tavel is fine. A new church has been lately built here, a farm one "hall" is added as to its situation, the Rectory noted that the new church should be built of the old material, but again noted that the old church should not be demolished till the new one was built. The clock tower was allowed to remain, to save this appears to be. The height of Henry's era is not near Lord Curzon's is proportionally.

September 15. Halted at about 16th To. Toole 16 Miles, this is the town, Town of ^{Leary} ~~Toole~~ it is but small and not clean, being so near the sea it may impure, ships can come very near, within a mile in Toole Bay - a fine road at low water to ride on. The Bar was good. 23rd My cousin William Ford, arrived after remaining two days with me during which we visited Ardara, that has some fine ruins, we started for Killarney, where we remained three days, visiting three justly celebrated lakes, we passed at the Gap of Dunloe, Ford went to Cork, Major Byers and self returned to Toole by Mullum and Castlemaine, a lofty mountain separates, three towns from the summit of which is an extensive view of the Dingle of Toole's Castlemaine with the Killarney district and its mountains; Toole is 16 Miles from Killarney. We remained in Toole during the winter it was very mild, but was attacked with some deep cold & rheumatism.

1817 Toole, 7th Being called as an evidence before the House of Lords, on the divorce bill of Colonel Kinley, I started this day and breakfasted at Killarney, then Toole and Macroom & Cork, the country near Cork is fine, but between Toole & Macroom is very chiefly bogland. I left Cork the same evening and having Dunmore arrived at Waterford at 10 o'clock & thence on the 8th at Blenn. started for Passage from whence the Milford Packet started; the Packet there as it blew a gale of wind from the west.

9th a Packet arrived, at 11 P.M. sailed leaving strong from the W.W. 10th By 8 o'clock a.m. made the Milford Light House, landed at 11 a.m. Major examined. Two gentlemen wishing to proceed quickly I joined them in a Posthouse, left Milford at 1 P.M. passed

To London

Transport West & North and arrived at Bath, arrived at
 Caenarth at 11 o'clock P.M. continued our journey all night
 (11th) through Pontardulas, Swansea, Neath, Dole, low bridge
 Cardiff, Newport & Papsay on the Severn, when we arrived
 at 3 P.M. as it was blowing strong, and we had on the Welsh
 side, a signal by fire was made for me, but was not answered,
 was hindered at a continuance of the Landlord to detain us, but
 in the morning when we saw the danger & difficulty from the strength
 of the tide we were convinced of the propriety of not attempting
 a night passage, in dark blowing weather.

S. Wales.

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
 shape gave us much pleasure from its contrast to Ireland;
 the females wear kerchiefs, and seemed to become them. The
 fine mountains on our left, and the occasional views of the
 Bristol Channel on our right, gave us magnificent prospects
 during this day's journey. We dined and slept at the Papsay
 Inn, a very good one. 12th after breakfast we crossed the straits the
 tide was running out very fast, the passage is not a safe one
 in rough weather. Proceeded to Bristol 12 miles and arrived in
 Bath at 2 P.M. received a letter from General Baily stating that
 should not be wanted before the 27th. Feb 26th left Bath for
 Oxford, by Tetbury and Cirencester, for Oxford Mail

Oxford.

1817

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February 21st visited Joseph Benthams tomb at All Saints Church where I observed some busts of the塑像, the Library Museum &c. - The High Street of Oxford is certainly very fine, and the whole city worth seeing. 22nd By Reading on Thames and Reading to London. 27th Examined at the Bar of the House of Lords on Baileys diverse Bill. March 15th received a letter stating my mother was very ill, I left Town by the mail, stopped at Bath, and reached at home, I returned to Town by night coach being obliged to attend the House of Lords on Monday 17th I found my mother better in health than expected. 17th attended the Lords - April 1st went to Bath & back to Bath & back to Bath. June, and at Mr. Baileys on their hall some time. 14th To Longleat house, to see my sister Mrs. Kenton. 21st returned to Bath & back to Bath. 26th with Mr. Ford to Salt Hill, where William Ford joined us. 27th we went to Steventon and Eaton and spent a pleasant day in viewing the sights. 28th To London. Colonel Baileys diverse bill passed the Lords. The order for the disbanding the 2nd 6th 11th 25th Reg^{ts} of which I was Surgeon, dated 1st June, but officers were to be paid to 24th June. June 11th went to Chatham to see the Depot of the Reg^{ts}. here I met a General of the Staff, 11th returned to London. 25th I went to Bath where I remained till I started for Edinburgh. Augst 5th To Birmingham thro' Cheltenham. 6th To Manchester. 7th To Blackdale thro' Alton Wood. 8th Thro' Tadcaster to York. 9th Remained in York & in the morning, the City Walls &c. 10th To New-castle & see my wife who was very much improved. took them to see the town of Sunderland, passed the Sea Bridge

Aug 13 This I'll write at Newark & Edinburgh when I arrived at 4 P.M.
 on the 14th put up at the Black Bull - Took a lodging at 17 p. walk
 the Street Lane, Backed St. Nulm, & Brown St.
 Sep 6 went with Crace & Fraser, to select out Physicians,
 discharged for Ophthalmia, that in William Adams might
 operate on them, for retinal pupal & at Glasgow I visited
 Hunter Museum, The Anatomical System &
 returned to Edinburgh and entered the class, Duncan on
 Clinical Medicine, and his son on the practice of Medicine, the
 former a close bed-side practitioner, the latter more well read
 was not by any means a good practical Medical man.
 I also attended Hope on Chemistry very clever, and the
 professor of Medicine, J. 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. Ferriar, but he was such a bad
 lecturer that it was a waste of time to attend him. The
 Lectures of Salis attended ^{containing the cases of} and the Medical Chemical Lectures by
 James Duncan. Whilst at Edinburgh I made an excursion to
 Napier Castle &c. They were much improving the approach to Edinburgh
 by taking the side of Castle Hill & make a new road.
 At the Edinburgh Theatre I saw the celebrated French perform a
 Malagaire, for his own benefit in October 1799, and he was
 stow enough. The disgusting practice of ^{corrosive} ~~corrosive~~ the accumulated
 filth and dirt of the twenty four hours, and emptying the same

with the Public Street every night, was the general custom. Whilst
I was in Edinburgh, a very horrible plague I understood not
wholly to be remedied, as if from a main source, the Head would
have to be blasted, it being built on rock.

1818

May 2^d The medical season having finished, I left Edinburgh and
arrived at New Castle on the 3^d. I went with the frigate to Sweden land
but lateral Decisions of my late Duty - 6th I went to Durham
7th To Lifford & Leeds. 8th To Rochdale, took leave from
School & the architect 9th To Birmingham 10th To Leicester 11th To
Bath, when I left Edinburgh not a long way to be seen, but
when I passed through two water shires, the contrast was as vast
as the whole country was covered as a carpet with the light
yellow bluffs. I remained in Bath till the 3rd June when I
went to London where I arrived on the 4th. met Colonel Barclay
dined with him at Wimpole in Grosvenor Street, introduced
to his two wife a Miss Walker of Lancaster, here I met his sister
Lucia Barclay. June 10th left London for Paris with William
Ford via Brighton called the same evening at 8th -
11th at 9th part 9th AM. arrived at Duffel, in the eve. went to a
Dolmen & Pagan St. Bernard at Beauvais, and the Churches
I there most beautiful, superior to the Cathedral, view of the University
on the hill from whence there is a beautiful view of the city and
the River Somme. June 21st To Paris just up at the Hotel de Harcourt
then to the hotel - 22nd Found out Colonel Barclay attended him as

Lucia Barclay.

Paris

Col Bailey's Journal.

Charles Bailey.

1818 June

77

In the Bois de Boulogne, on an affair of honour with a Major Whistler, two shots were fired, Colonel Bailey was slightly wounded in the chin by the second shot, the first passed thro' the band of his coat - the factors then separated without further explanation.

June 25 we went on a party to Montmorency the view of Paris from thence is very fine - 27th went to the Catacombs with Louise Bailey - July 5 dined at Luncheon with Mr Sunday - July 7 went to St Cloud with William Ford, who intended to England - I remained in Paris and attended the Hotel Dieu and the Ecole de Medecine, I was attacked with my old complaint again - I had been free from since I left London -

28th July went on a visit to Colonel Bailey at Versailles. 29th returned to Paris. 30th Gate of Saint Louis closed at the Devs this day the great Egyptian statue of Henry 4th was transported through the streets to be erected on the Pont Neuf. 31st returned to Versailles on Saturday. 1st August with Colonel Bailey & his son Charles. 2nd walked in the wood of Versailles. 3rd returned to Paris. 4th returned to Versailles. 5th dined with Mr Sunday. 6th returned to Versailles. 7th left Versailles for England. 8th received my passport. 9th left Paris at 4 P.M. this morning. 10th this I should be arrived at Dover at 8 P.M. 11th sailed for the Continent at Dover at 10 P.M. 12th left Dover at 1 P.M. 13th arrived in London at 11 P.M. 14th left London at 6 P.M. 15th arrived at Putney. Where I'll now reside. 16th To Johnson introduced the subject of my marriage with Louise Bailey & my father.

His Father's name was Capt. James Bailey.

Capt. James Bailey. 1st Appoin^t to 1st Demi-Regiment 25/3/1779.
 Capt by Brevet 24/8/1787.
 Paymaster & Adjutant from 1779 to 1795.
 Resigned 1798.
 Died 1810 ..

Extract from
 Pay. Records.
 1779-1787
 H.P.

September 26th went to Worcester in hope of meeting Mr Bartol
 one of the Trustees under the late Capt. James Bailey wife
 he was not at his house at Worcester. Was gone - I returned to Bath
 October 1st To Colchester. 2nd To London arrived on the 3rd. 7th The
 settlements that the Board had prepared being finished I left
 London for Dover having Charles Hall in charge. 8th embarked
 at Dover aged of age 5 hours & 45 mins. 9th left Calais 10th
 arrived at Paris put up at the Hotel de la Reine. 11th Versailles.
 12th Mr Bailey accompanied me to 15th at the Theatre de Versailles.
 saw Salma, Mademoiselle Duchesne and Mademoiselle
 they acted for the benefit of an Actor's family, such a sight
 or so small a stage, and such a representation of talent was
 not often witnessed. 16th The Ballroom Ball. 17th The Theatre
 Ball. October 31st Left Versailles in the morning and was married
 at the Chapel of St. Sulpice by the Archbishop of Paris by
 the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, to Susanna Bailey daughter of the late
 Captain James Bailey, Paymaster. 1st brought her and
 her family to France. The parties present were General
 Bailey, Cap. Thomas White, the Misses Thomas, daughter of Col. Thomas.
 after breakfast at Jettou's in a chaise de port took I and the
 whole party, to Charenton-le-Pont. November 1st. After
 seeing the Royal Theatre at Charenton with the Palace belonging to the
 Duc de Lorraine, went to Arcueil. I stayed in the night
 2nd To Arcueil. put up at the Hotel de la Reine & the Hotel de
 Compeval, 3rd Boulogne Hotel de la Reine &c.

November 8. St. James. Leon Doyent very good. There by good good that
 we met Captain Edw. Mitchell Royal Artillery, and his friend Mr. Baring,
 and since he was just returned with his Troop of Mousquetaires from
 the Army of occupation, and as he was to sail the following day on
 his last head by force of merit he offered me a pass, which I gladly
 accepted, then being I could thus escape the too close scrutiny of
 the Customs House Officers. I embarked at 6 P.M. - 7th at 2 P.M.
 loaded, boxes examined on the Quay very slightly - at 2 P.M.
 left for Canterbury, remained at the Dover Inn the 8th and
 the 9th the 10th of St. London. This Duchesse where they were
 very private but fortunately I had paid the duty, went to 11
 Green Street Lodging, that Bony had provided for me he
 was my fellow apprentice at Mr. Hooper and on former to
 practice in Drury Lane Street & James - but not successful
 for fellow. During our stay in London I saw the little wife
 of George the 3^d died. The plans of Public Amusement were
 about. I commenced my application for a pension for the
 loss of sight of my left eye from Ophthalmia contracted in the
 Army. This occurred at a Hotel situated at Toulon in 1806, 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. See details with the Tolpans, Mr. Good - Mr. David
 Colbeck.

28th we left London by the Dover Coach for Bath found Mrs
 Hill in Devonport St. where I spent my residence -

Bath - called in Pierpont Street as before

1818

80

November 27th went to Exeter, introduced my wife to my father, Mr. Colman Burt, we set a voyage on the sea coast. December 2nd St. Winifred's Church.
Mr. Bastard at Charlton Church, joined there by Robert Burt.
5th through Dorchester & Newton & Colyton - 9th at Bath at Colyton
11 returned to Mr. Bastard's 12th dined at Mr. Plunket's - 16 returned to Bath
17th at Pierpont Street, as before, the Hall family, living in
Kennington Hill. Mr. Hall half sister of my wife, Edward Burt, my
own sister. Mr. Bastard half brother of Edward Burt, all my
family invited us. ¹⁸¹⁸ March 10th went to Exeter, ¹⁸¹⁸ March 10th went to Exeter, ¹⁸¹⁸ March 10th went to Exeter
March 10th went to Exeter, ¹⁸¹⁸ March 10th went to Exeter, ¹⁸¹⁸ March 10th went to Exeter
to Taunton by the Rev. Mr. Popham, we staid for a week at Michael
in a house by the sea side, slept at Glasbury, visited the ruins
of the Abbey - 28th to Exeter at Michael - April 1st the trial came on
Mr. Popham, the trial was for a Dutch stevedore, it was a dear
Dutch & both parties but more especially the defendant's party
2nd March for Colyton Rev. Mr. Popham, same, was first
to Chard, the road near Exeter, Exeter was first for a long
we staid at Exeter & proceeded there, Exeter & Colyton
4th went the sea side road to
6th returned to Exeter by Exeter, Ottery, Weymouth & Taunton
8th returned to Bath - 22nd Mr. Wm. Hayward, who staid he
was the only relation I had of my Grandmother Goddall's line
gave me a parcel of silver & gold. Saw to meet Mr. Hayward
in a gig with a woman - 24th St. Michael's, the beautiful seat of
Sir John Lubbock - 26th returned to Bath.

Aug 26th 1st Son Born

Acted a Surgeon at Bath Hospital

Ordered by me 35th Regt

July 16th Thrown out of a gig in Buzgale Street, by the bad driving of my
 coachman John Ford, slightly hurt in the right leg
 Aug 26th began to move to Paragon Church Wells, as a more
 convenient situation. 26th Aug 1811 in Paragon Church. 29th Aug 1st
 Septimus David Christian. September 5th My Mother came to Bath
 and stayed with us. 26th September at 1/2 past 2 P.M. our son born.
 October 27th our little boy christened at Great St Michaels, by the
 name of Gulielmus James. The Father & Mother both sponsors.
 1810 January. The Duke of Kent died after a short illness, he was
 the fourth son of The King by George the 3rd a General Officer
 very brave, and caused a mutiny at Gibraltar, and almost one
 in Persia. 24th January George 3rd died having reigned since 1760
 but for many years his son George the 4th who succeeded him had
 acted as Regent, his Regency being of unusual length.
 May a vacancy having occurred in the Surgeons of the Bath
 Hospital by the resignation of Surgeon Phillott I started
 for it, having four or five competitors, and was elected.
 July 26th went with Laura & child to Cheltenham on a visit. 11th Nov
 December 26th To Cheltenham 26th Dec. 27th returned home to Bath.
 31st To Cheltenham Aug 1st To Gloucester visited the Cathedral & the Hampton
 Court House. 3rd returned to Bath. 23rd 11th Cheltenham with Colonel
 & Mrs. B. December 11th ordered to join the 35th Regt for the
 Arch Medical Board, about a trial for the 1000th Regiment. I obtained the
 appointment of 2nd Lieut. & was from the Medical Board in London.
 I hold myself in readiness for future service.

December 15th went to London. ¹¹ Saw Sir James W. Spence, got a favorable success, as to remaining on Half-pay, denied with William Ford and returned to Bath. Mrs. Phelps my wife's sister, widow of Jonathan Phelps Esq. Accountant General of Commodore's Island, having returned to England with her son came on a visit.

1821 Jan 8th stays here at Fisham Green, with Mr. Cary, and Mr. Swan, to 19th to Rayham Park & visits a few times — 27th & 28th visit to Farley Court.

Julyth The Coronation of George the 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 Reg^t Devolet to the Medical Board to request to be allowed to remain on the staff, but it was refused. Taking into consideration the loss of sight of my left eye and the opinion of Guthrie & 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 Dispensary, and addressed my leave to Mr.

August 16th went to Mr. Norton's with Miss Phelps, & the two Misses Waller 21st went to the Park etc. 22nd by Amington & Bath to Colyton. 23rd to Seaton 26th to Sidmouth. 28th left Colyton, where my wife's mother lived, taking leave of her, Mr. Phelps, who was then there, Mr. General M^{rs} Garsington, brother-in-law of Mr. Baily & residing with her; passed the Church and returned to Bath, & the 28th Mr. Garsington on a private visit.

Gazetted Surgeon to 1st Reg^t

Aug¹ 29 - went with Mr. Gifford to the office
 Sept 1st went shooting with Mr. Gifford - seen not allowed, birds small but
 plenty. 3rd returned to Bath, dined at Wells, visited the Cathedral.
 4th went to London, saw the Adjutant General, went to the Privy Council Board
 went to Posters for money saw Mr. the Treasurer of Mr. Courant and
 had from him a plot. Had 15th 6. I should not wish to see the money
 that was settled on his sister's children & his disease.
 11th To Bolton, to Mr. Sam^l Board & to my sister Anne, who was there on
 a visit - 12th returned to Bath by Day Coach left Bath 10th 1/2
 departed 11th arrived in Bath 10th 7th 1/2 - 14th To Clifton on a visit
 to Mr. Westhull. 20th To Kings Weston at 6 P.M. returned to Bath. 30th To
 Longdelanore, with Mr. Ford, ¹⁸ had to take leave of my sister
 Anne & Anne. October 3rd To ¹⁸ Clifton, with Mr. Ford to take leave of my
 father - 14th dined with the Hallis and took leave. Still my house
 in charge of Mr. Bartrum, if a tenant could not be found, to sell
 the furniture, as well as what was packed up. Mr. Curtis came out
 to Bath, dined at Mr. Banks, some books to Mr. Hallis.

James Reg^t at Jersey.

1821.

84

October 15th Left Bath to join the Royal Reg^t stationed at Jersey in Ireland
by Chatterham & Gloucester, at Chatterham met Wth Duke & the
16th from London to the Bristol north to Gloucester, the latter from every
day's journey so fast & roads magnificent, 18th visited Bangor
Ferry, the "Hornet" straits about one quarter of a mile below this, there
were busy erecting a stupendous Chain Bridge, by which the ob-
stacility and the danger of this passage in all weathers may be
avoided, many very serious disasters occurred on this passage
on the 25th Dec. 1785. sixty persons perished here, by the loss of a Ferry Boat.
we arrived at Holyhead at 10th M. drank tea with a Captain
Jones's family, friends of my wife. 14th sailed in the Sovereign Steam
Packet, the first steamer I have been in, the vessel took George the 4th
over to West Dublin, Captain Keenan, who had had an arm, with many
wounded, 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 pier 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 crack from sand, we dined at
Howth and proceeded to Tull Hill Hotel in Dawson St. Dublin.
a very good Hotel. 20th called on Patrick - O'Brien & Stone -
21st went to St. Peter's Church Cathedral, a good service, the building not
superior to our English Cathedrals & in bad repair. Saw a monument
to Henry VIII. at South Wall Dublin. about Bank College the library of
which is very fine. & The Bank is the old House of Parliament

1821 October

85

Had view of no further use after the house. Saw the Gothic stable door
and the little Chapel a very fine 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 Car ton. It is one,
I fear much too large for its trade.

23rd Left Dublin by the Belfast coach at 7 AM. Thru' Drogheda
(Dundalk & Newry 30 Miles when the Head Quarter of the Royal Regt was
stationed, the country between Dublin & Newry well cultivated having also
more wood than what I had seen in the South especially near
Castle Bellingham, Poynders Dale & Dundalk. Not having joined at the
separation of my horse (the 6th) I was nominally joined in arrest, till
a letter was sent from Dublin. We remained in the Kings arms till the
31st. When we went into Barracks. General Sir John Wilson recommended the
Regt. still to be led around. My wife & children & Wilson with his family
were very well. Newry seems an increasing town, having
good water & navigation.

November 12th The Regt. received a sudden order to march at 15 Miles
on arrived there we found the Rifle Brigade that we were to
relieve had not received the order. The Barracks here bad, but the town
good and clean. The Governor of Ireland has his Palace here, the
Public Buildings are good. The Kings Hall, Gaol Prison, & new
Church of St. John's, well planned. The Cathedral is very old, rebuilt
in the 12th Cent. but out of repair, it is reported to have been built
by St. Patrick, we lodged at No 5 College St. at a Mess^{rs} Formish.
Newry has a public Library, Free School, and a Observatory

Henry

Amogh

all enclosed by Primate Roberts, on - we rode about the country, visited Moy, and Charlemont (a fort) when there is a defect for De-telling, and the ^{the} construction of the north of Ireland is secured. The grounds of Sir Capel Molyneux - the Primate and the office are open to strangers to ride through - Grants are posted with notice that persons without shoes are not allowed to pass. Major Gen. Gordon was wounded, his lady says very well. The Rev. Dr. Miller kept the grammar school - Dr. Walker's son, Colonel Keatinge is called on as.

1822

February 1st Having on the 29th of the month of March, marched this day to the Blaney where Lord C. has a fine estate here, the park is good and the sun very excellent. Sir's Lodge is a great improvement, a General Officer, he was taken prisoner near Malaga in Spain, when he landed with his Regt, but did not show much ability - he was sent to Borden, he published "his forced tour" in which he most minutely described his daily life of pain. The Edinburgh Courier in commenting on this work, observed; "The officer seems of course not his way from Malaga to Borden".

Ed. Dr. Carrickmacross 10 miles over a very wild country, I blew a perfect hurricane from the S.W. a new town of Read is now being built with the intention of being made the chief place. The quantity of that has very large property about Carrickmacross, but in this case here, the town is miserable, the sun not water light, a bad specimen of obsolete architecture - 3rd of the town is large town situated on the confluence of

Deposition for Mass

The Boyne & Fishwater, it has a pretty church and a tolerable inn.
 4th March ¹⁸²² We passed Kesh, through Foina, here we left a detachment
 Foina has a good stone house, and among fine ruins, a castle called King
 John's Palace on the Boyne, etc. lakes, keep a Round Tower in good
 preservation; here is also a great Coliseum surrounded by a statue
 of the Duke of Wellington, erected by the family, & the his North Stone,
 we crossed the Boyne, here a fine river, about one mile from Foina
 passed a small church, which church was built of the ruins of a
 and two miles farther the seat of Willeby family, where the
 Col. Leinster (Philip William Willeby) was born; it has left the
 hands of that family, and in the property of a Mr. Ligonell, he has cut
 down Wood of the Forest; on our arrival after this long march at
 Kesh, we found another Regt was also ordered by the Marquis of
 the 2nd Dragoon Guards (The 4th) but as we were not the same
 obliged to proceed & stay at the 5th through Kesh & Lough Linn
 which sent by land to Dublin to join my family, who had left
 Kesh on the 1st of March, in Lodging at a Mr. W. W. W. W.
 had accommodations 7.2.6 per week, there is the County Town of
 Kesh, a neat small Barrack, a good deal of property, the roads to
 Slane, Waterford & Cork diverge here. The Town is poor and it
 appears the Head Quarter of the Boyne Tribe. Colonel and Lady
 Ansell to have joined us here.
 April 2nd In company with 1st of the 4th Dragoon Guards we left Kesh
 the Regt having the route to Castleblayney, in chains, passed
 Ballinacorney 14 miles to Castleblayney where we arrived, the country

To be kept

round Carlow is fine and appears well looked after, during the
day you often have the River Barrow in sight which is large
and navigable for large boats as high as Killybeg, near the
Grand Canal joins the Carlow is situated on the Barrow a good town
a good bridge, County Court House, Jail, Church &c

After dinner we proceeded to the Royal Oak, a good post-house,
here the roads to Waterford & Kilkenny separate, the road from
Carlow to this place is very pleasant, you continue on the
banks of the Barrow being now on its right bank, having crossed
it, at Longphoen ^{the Barrow town} ~~the Barrow town~~

April 23rd The flower left as ~~was~~ going down to Waterford, as was
obliged to join my Regt on this march, I took the road for Thomastown
the New Ross; we crossed ~~the Barrow~~ ~~at Thomastown~~ ~~the Barrow~~
near Thomastown as ~~was~~ ~~the Barrow~~ ~~at Thomastown~~ ~~the Barrow~~
and joins the Barrow at New Ross. Thomastown is a dirty town
our postmen did not establish a bit the whole way.

Spent my night at New Ross, they had come by Sea from Killybeg, here
we slept, this town was famous in the rebellion 1798, the Kings Regts
were driven down out of it, but shortly after Gen Pitt Rivers retaken
it, most of the rebels being down.
It crossed the Barrow by a fine wooden bridge, the road is very
fine, it allows large boats to come up, the River joins the
Barrow near this. March 28th Waterford to Killybeg. Went into
lodgings on the quay at the Mallins. The Regt remained at
Waterford fifteen months.

Waterford

Dunmore Quay

1829.

167

89

August 28, My son Frederick George was born, and privately baptiz'd
During our stay at Waterford we went frequently to Dunmore,
here is the packet station for Belfast, and west from Belfast
as it was when it had was here, in 1816. a very nice pier is built here,
also to Wexford on both sides. Looking place, the latter has a fine
sandy beach on the east side, it is very rocky, here it was that
the brigades coming with us to Ireland with the 5th & 8th
regiments. Open road 9 Check Point on the right bank of the River
Suir, it is a bold point of land, immediately opposite where
the Barrage 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
Barrage, and considerably commands the Channel of the
River. From this Fort James I. embarked after his flight
from the battle of the Boyne. They show you the saddle-pat
from which he quitted the Fort, and it now is called the
Garrison Rivine, has there any connection with the Irish
nick-name of James? The market at Waterford was good and
well supplied with fish. Signs of a good sign come up to the River.
The bridge is a wooden structure, and subject to a toll. The Quay
fine - Cathedral a modern structure, but requires repair.
Waterford came the Bishop (John ^{the} Keble) brother of Lord Mayo
and family, Col. (James) M. G. of Mount Sion, & Major
Waterford's brother of Mackay & the M. G. Lady May of the Park
& her niece the Mrs. Charles & Mrs. George M. Mrs. Paul

Theatre, Barracks.

Under the Patronage, and by the Particular desire of
LADY ANNABELLA McLEOD.

The Band of the
ROYAL REGIMENT,
WILL PERFORM THIS EVENING, *Feb 20th*
The much admired Piece, of the

Village Lawyer,

Scout,	H. Corsbie,
Snarl,	J. Biggs,
Sheepface,	R. White,
Justice Mitimus,	R. Greer,
Charles,	J. Woodward,
Constable,	J. Hilliard,
Mrs. Scout,	J. King,
Kate,	J. Gouldthorpe

INTERLUDE, FROM THE

Register Office,

Gulwell,	J. Biggs,
Williams,	J. Hilliard,
Irishman,	R. White,
Frenchman,	H. Corsbie,
Capt. Le Brush,	F. Wellingbrook,
Margery,	J. Gouldthorpe,

The whole to Conclude with the Musical FARCE, of the

REVIEW,

OR THE

WAGS OF WINDSOR.

Sr. Deputy Bull,	R. Greer,
Captain Benugard,	F. Wellingbrook,
Cleib Quotem,	H. Corsbie,
Jon Lump,	J. Biggs,
Irony M Fwoller,	R. White,
Hubbs,	J. Carr,
Sycaunt,	J. Hilliard,
Grac Gaylove,	J. King,
Lucy,	T. Keeling,
Phoe Whitthora,	D. Harrey,

Doors open six, and Performance to commence at Seven o'Clock.

J. HACKWORTH, Printer, Clarendon.

FEB. 1834.

1823

90

July 4th Left Clarendon for Clarendon, where we arrived by dinner time. The day halted at Clarendon, where the 8th Co. 8th Regt. were quartered in the Artillery Barrack, the advantage being the construction and repair of this Barrack independent of the Barrack Board the rooms were very comfortable. The Regiment remained at Clarendon for Ten Months - we liked the situation well, the Town itself not good, the country round beautiful. The Town is on the left bank of the river, there is a navigable for large barges up to the Town - a good stone bridge over the river leads into the county of Waterford, Clarendon being in the county of Tipperary. The river runs nearly East & West to Waterford from which there is a rich valley, part of which is called the Golden Vale from the richness of the soil. A fine range of hills runs parallel to the river on the West side, in which an estate-garrison worked by Lady of Clarendon. There are many resident gentry living near Clarendon, whose estates are well wooded and add to the beauty of the country. We visited Cahin, Lord Glangall's property, also Pitt-Town Lord Desborough's this village is very nicely kept at the village, clean, with neat gardens - During our stay in Clarendon visited Cashel, top of tower being there on a hill - this is the seat of the Arch Bishop, the Town itself is a tolerable one for Clarendon, but it is perhaps, some way from being situated on an isolated hill, the crown of which could be seen, here is one of the ancient Round-Towers perfect, the remains of a Cathedral, Monastery & Palace, with some walls of a Castle,

To Clonmel.

1023

July 4th Left Waterford for Clonmel, where we arrived by dawn
the Regt. halted at a farm-house, about 10 miles from the town - the
in the building barracks, the accommodations having the convenience
of this barracks independent of the barracks - the
rooms were very comfortable. The Regiment remained
for Ten Months. We liked the situation well, the Town
not good, the country around beautiful. The Town is
left bank of the river, that is navigable for large boats
& the Town - a good stone bridge over the river leads
to the town of Clonmel, Clonmel being in the county of Tipperary.
The town runs nearly East & West from
the river valley, part of which is called the Golden
from the richness of the soil. A fine range of hills runs
to the river on the Waterford side, in which are situated
worked by Lady of Foran. There are many residences
being near Clonmel, whose estates are well improved
and add to the beauty of the country. The parish of
Glengall's property - also the town and barracks
is very neatly kept and the village, clean, with neat farms.
During our stay in Clonmel visited Cahel Castle being
situated on the east end of the town bridge, the Town is
a desirable one for Ireland, but it is perhaps, some way
situated on an isolated hill, the corner of which is
near, here is one of the ancient Round Towers perfect,
of a Cathedral, Monastery & Palace, with some walls

Clonmel

1st Royal Regt
Clonmel
July 20. 1724

but the most interesting is a Mason 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. the ancient St. Mary a very fine ruin of a church about
eight miles from Puchel.

Our acquaintances in Contact were Mr Taylor's daughter, Mr Wm
Gardwick & Mrs Lane, Mr G a great collector of coins & curiosities
Lord Lane formerly of the Royal Artillery had had an arm of
water, near Downhampton. Mr Taylor's daughter, Mrs
Mr G. D. Eagle, Mr. H. Taylor, and family. Mr Wm Edward's
In the night I saw one of the ancient Hillmore castle, Mr
took a relation of the place. The castle is situated in a very
bold point overlooking the river.

Mr Moore of Essex, his sister often visited us, coming
with Sir Carl Perce, Lady Osborne of Newton we also
visited Colonel Green of Hillmore castle, this castle
is immediately opposite Kewick left, the residence of
Lord Conyngham, a General in the Army, & brother of Lord
Pitt Rivers who succeeded to the 1000000 in Egypt after
the death of Sir R. B. B. B. B. The two separate the two
domains, Hillmoreham is in Waterford & Kewick left, in
Tippary

1824

3^d April started for Bath to see my Mother, breakfasted in
Waterford reached Quorn at 2 P. embarked on board the Sir

1821

99

April
attempted to get out of the harbor, but the wind was too strong from the South denied at the Inn, still on board

4th In the evening sailed around at Newport at 7 P.M. on the 5th
6th at Ten o'clock started for Exeter where we arrived at 4 P.M.
denied there at 9 P.M. left Portsmouth outside the Bristol Strait
passing Swansen Inlet at 7 P.M. at 10 P.M. had increased in
15 minutes and arrived at Exeter at 10 P.M. on the 7th denied
at the Beach arrived at Bath at 6 P.M.

8 Sailed to Bath, Exeter and Exeter

10 Sailed to Charlton Newsgrove slept at Mr. Keston's

11 To Newton per coach and from thence to Colyton by stage

13 Left Colyton at 11 A.M. taken up by the Bath & Sidmouth
coach at Colyton arrived at Bath at 9 P.M. Professor Alexander
Sturmer & Hepton called on by old brother of Surgeon
Dunroper who had left the service and was in practice
there

15 To Exeter 16th To Poole & breakfast at High Abbots
Abbey and returned to Poole at Ten where I slept

17 Returned to Bath 18th To Exeter to take care of my
mother with whom I slept at Exeter having dinner at Bath
returned to Bath 18th John Dalrymple where I slept during my
stay in Bath 19th left Bath at 8 P.M. for Colyton where I slept
at the White Hotel 20th at 11 A.M. took in the Exeter Steam
Ferry at 10th at 10th A.M. put into Dunbar New Castle Kingston Harbour
on account of the Majesty's George's having landed there on his vessel

To Limerick
In the morning

1824

April 21

43

Had a very good passage. Col. Bacon & his wife were passengers a very agreeable team. Went to Dublin left Dublin by the first mail at 7 P.M. double quarts, arrived at Clonsilla at 10 A.M. on the 22nd found the route had arrived for Limerick, dined at Mr. Edwards, slept at the office. 23rd left Clonsilla with my family for Tipperary, dined at the Hon^{ble} Mr. Conyngham at Cahin a near relation of Lady Annesley. Mr. Laid. Slept at Tipperary.
24th To Limerick, but staying in Patrick Street, but the house being full of horses, we moved to Henry Street. During our stay in Limerick we became intimately acquainted with the Mr. Gough Fitzgibbon, old friend of Colonel Baring who knew them in Belfast and had been a schoolfellow of the late Mr. Fitzgibbon, we also knew the two founders of the party, John & Thomas a Mr. White & daughter, the late Mr. Diddle, Mr. Brown. Sir John Dilly, you remember the Garrison, the Reg^t occupied the new barracks no improvement since I was but quarantined there in 1816; the same offensive sewer still exuding through the kitchen floor after the rains, this I saw again shortly afterwards, and the Duke of Wellington being Master General of the Ordnance, it was instantly attended to. Colonel W. and Sir John Dilly, having disagreed the latter having made a most unflattering report of him, the Reg^t received the route to Castlebar. Sir John was of very generous habits, got myself and wife dined with him, a rare honor. Often made excursions from Limerick, to Adair, the seat of Lord Adair, within whose domain are some fine views of

a castle, monastery and Church, in the monastery it would have been a place of great importance, the Town itself is not very good, we also went frequently to Castle Reynold, probably situated on the Shannon, near Lord Clons Park, & Lord Proby's - here was the ruins of a long wading castle blown up by Oliver Cromwell - The battle of Scraggaunah, situated lower down the Shannon, must have been a very important fight, this also was blown up by Cromwell's order.

August 9th The Reg^t marched to Ennis, I went by the Mills bridge to Ennis, my wife on horseback and the family in a post chaise, on this days journey we halted at Ennis, where there is a very magnificent ruin of an abbey.

10th The Reg^t met with us, we remained two days in fact, it is a neat Town, Lord God has a fine house & grounds near it, but he is reported not to be a rich man.

11th By Ennismore & Galway it was the spring time, we soon after got the weather extremely, the Town very dirty and disgusting, Sir John Storer saw so many flies, the streets almost impassable from impurity. The Water of B. under Lord Bishops care 31st Reg^t was stationed here - we obtained a return chaise to take us to Tuam, the driver mistook the road taking us round by Downmore - at the house at Tuam we met Colonel & Lady de Led - we remained at Tuam the 12th. The grounds around the Bishops Palace are pretty well arranged and open to the Public, here is a Roman

1824

August

95

Cathedral College, facing the Bishop's Palace, the Cathedral is small it has been lately rebuilt, it has a most magnificent Organ. Parish - 15th but very fertile, for each 10th of the soil very rich & Holy Mount was the 10th built, 10th 10th built. Took lodgings at a Mr. Christian 14th per week, we remained in Castlebar till Sept 1825. We visited last part of a Glenside town having a good Inn, the whole country is the property of Lord Sligo (the 1st of the Royal Men of War &c) but Glenside was a fine house close to the town, a roof has been erected and displaced in for date is about three miles west of Sligo is Cragh Patrick an insulated local Rise 300 feet. The mountain is visited by the Roman Catholics as a penance, they walking up its steep ascent barefooted and performing certain evolutions on their bare knees repeating a certain psalm certain prayers. The day we ascended some hundred of devotees were present, and many seemed to suffer much. After descending on its opposite side, we found numerous tents pitched, drinking, dancing and juggling was the order of the day. From the Hill the view is upon St. Patrick's Barrow & numerous villages from Ireland, and contained the picture of the Good !! We also visited New Port, the property of Sir Paul O'Rourke the picture situated, but the scene is unimproved, Lady O'Rourke was a relative of Lady O'Meara. I was called over to New Port House, the son of the West being very ill, I took a foot chair, and having bleed him and relieved his symptoms

Castleton

1824

96

returned, was given to understand that there was no money
in the house to pay me. there was plenty of meat & flour -
The young man Richard did with his elder brother Hugh
was extremely ignorant: there was abundance of fine
salmon near the place. I went to visit Capt Dugan on
his farm at Foxford, situated on the River Moy. that
runs to Kiltala, a fine salmon stream; I went by the Portlough
Road, the river near this of Lake Linn is, one very fine,
returned by the Sumner Road there is a very fine monument
in a Chapel near Sumner. the road continues to the Windy
Gap, "the old road to Kiltala, over the Mountains" being Dublin
on the right - this is the road by which the French under
General Humbert advanced in 1798, how is strong a
fort 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 Kiphin, a very fine mountain 3500 feet
of which you have a view from its base to its summit.
Lieut. Marshal Bp. Morris was a New-Engl with his two sons,
having a fort in the place. he visited in and about Castles
the Rev. Mr. Clark and family. Rev. Mr. Smith, Major Crawford
of the Yeomanry, an American operated for 40 years,
Doctor Hamilton, Kelly, and D. Snow, and the Hon. Mr.
Frederick Cavendish, a brother of the Bishop of Exeter, 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, I have
 lately resigned, Mr. Thompson being elected to succeed
 him, but not being able to obtain leave I performed
 his duties, he afterwards resigned, and I now was
 appointed. I had a good deal of Surgical practice
 here, with some very good cases. Mr. Fisher was Apothecary to the
 Infirmary. Politics ran very high at Castlebar, the Priests were
 opposing Lord St. John who usually returned the 10th December, they
 supported Lord Bingham, Lord St. John'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 Room,
 and also by the General & the Lord Lieutenant, the latter was
 satisfied with my explanation, and I replied to the Public
 attack by a letter signed I in the former, this settled the
 affair. On the 10th 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
 Rev. Mr. Smith Curate, with her Brother Frederick George who
 had been previously privately baptised in Waterford
 1825. September. Having received the coat of arms, marked
 & designed, kept at the House of the Police Officer. 8th St. St.
 Waller's down, after leaving the road from Castlebar to
 Sligo, the road to this Town is very bad, & in this March, we

Route to Kerry.

1825 September

98

we passed close to a small lake
on this festival the habits of the Virgin Mary, by thousands of
the peasantry, who with Brent & 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. It seems this miraculous
power supposed to reside thus 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 of the
roads in every direction ~~converging~~ converging to this lake was
crowded with devotees. The Catholics ascribed to Thomas
as that God was considered to increase the fruitfulness of
fields and cattle; this Roman Catholic custom is no doubt
derived from the custom of the heathens, as most of their ceremonies
may be traced. This gathering of the people was seen by the whole
but as they passed very near the lake. All the country seemed
crowded with pilgrims going to this spot, and also we understood
to Kells and the station. The wind at Ballinacorney swatched
did not water proof, and proceeded thus' French Park to Carrick
on Shannon. French Park appeared a neat village. From
Carrick to Carrick is 17 miles. I halted at Carrick. Mulliner
Shannon is very fine & broad, and is crossed by a fine bridge
the Jail and Court House handsome buildings well situated

Applied to Retire on Half Pay (Refused)

October 1825

100

Shelton he had no fear about him. Visited the spot of the Battle of the Boyne, a monument is erected to mark the spot, where the English Lord William Sprotel the Duke to attack James who was very advantageous by protest. 11th Started early to Ballinajohn and after dinner proceeded to Dublin, put up at the Carrington Hotel in the evening. 11th went into Barracks on the Palace square - applied for leave of absence to take some to my level to school, and also applied to the Medical Board for leave to attend on Half Pay, but was refused. 11th Board arrived in Dublin to take leave of us before leaving Ireland. 25th left Dublin with some in the Bristol Steamer at 8 AM. 26th at 11 AM, arrived at Bristol. 27th breakfast with Mr. Jones - and proceeded to Bath, put up at the Hall in Grosvenor Street. 28th took some to Exeter in Triffleur's gig. 29th to Exeter and the 30th left, with the 1st to take leave of my mother. 1st left some at school at Mr. Collins' in Bath, went to Batham to Mr. Jones' house and slept there. 11th through Reading to London, put up at the Porter Coffee House. 12th at London, during my stay in town called on Mr. Jones & Pigeon but could not succeed in being removed to the Half Pay. In Mr. Frenchlin however promised to write to Mr. Jennings at Barbadoes to allow my return home, through the interest of Colonel Barclay. 4th left at the Bull and Mouth, & start by the early coach, the 10th at London. 5th left London 8 AM, reached Newcastle at 11 AM. 163 Miles to Holyhead, the suspension bridge advancing fast. 7th arrived with Sir John 11th of Dublin, a time house of refuge.

The Regiment remained much longer in Dublin than we anticipated, we made all our preparations for the West Indies, the Regiment was inspected by Sir Colquhoun Grant, a fine body of men was seen, having the pride of two Battalions, as the first Battalion recruited for the service in India; his report on 1st Dec^r was not favorable and he soon after re-chose as did Colonel Mison, Colonel Campbell now took the command, an active efficient officer.

Dec^r 12th The route having arrived for Jersey, we left the Barrack and went to the Rocking Hotel in Dawson Street, in Dublin, I sold my horses. 13th My coach & party when we arrived early, and remained there till the 16th and were kindly headed by Dr. Han, who was married to the widow of my father the ex. cell. friend of my wife.

16th Through Royal Oak to the Ferry - 17th To Jersey, at the place I dined at Mr. Andrew Lane's - saw many of our old friends. 18th Through Jersey to Jersey. Went to the Inn at Jersey here we remained some time, our Transport in Cape Gosham having knocked off her rudder in a heavy gale against the Pier. 20th I went to Cork by Middleton about the 2nd inst, being appointed Captain.

1826 January 3rd went to Cork. The 1st Division of the Reg^t marched to Middleton. 6th went to sea by Repose, from there by boat, a strong wind and heavy swell. put up at Mr. Broadways Hotel, the ship not being ready, 12th Embarked on board the Speake Transport and sailed at noon - 15th thick weather and blowing strong from the S.W. this night we ran down a large Schooner from the Azores laden with fruit, as she was for some time entangled with

Embarked for Barbadoes

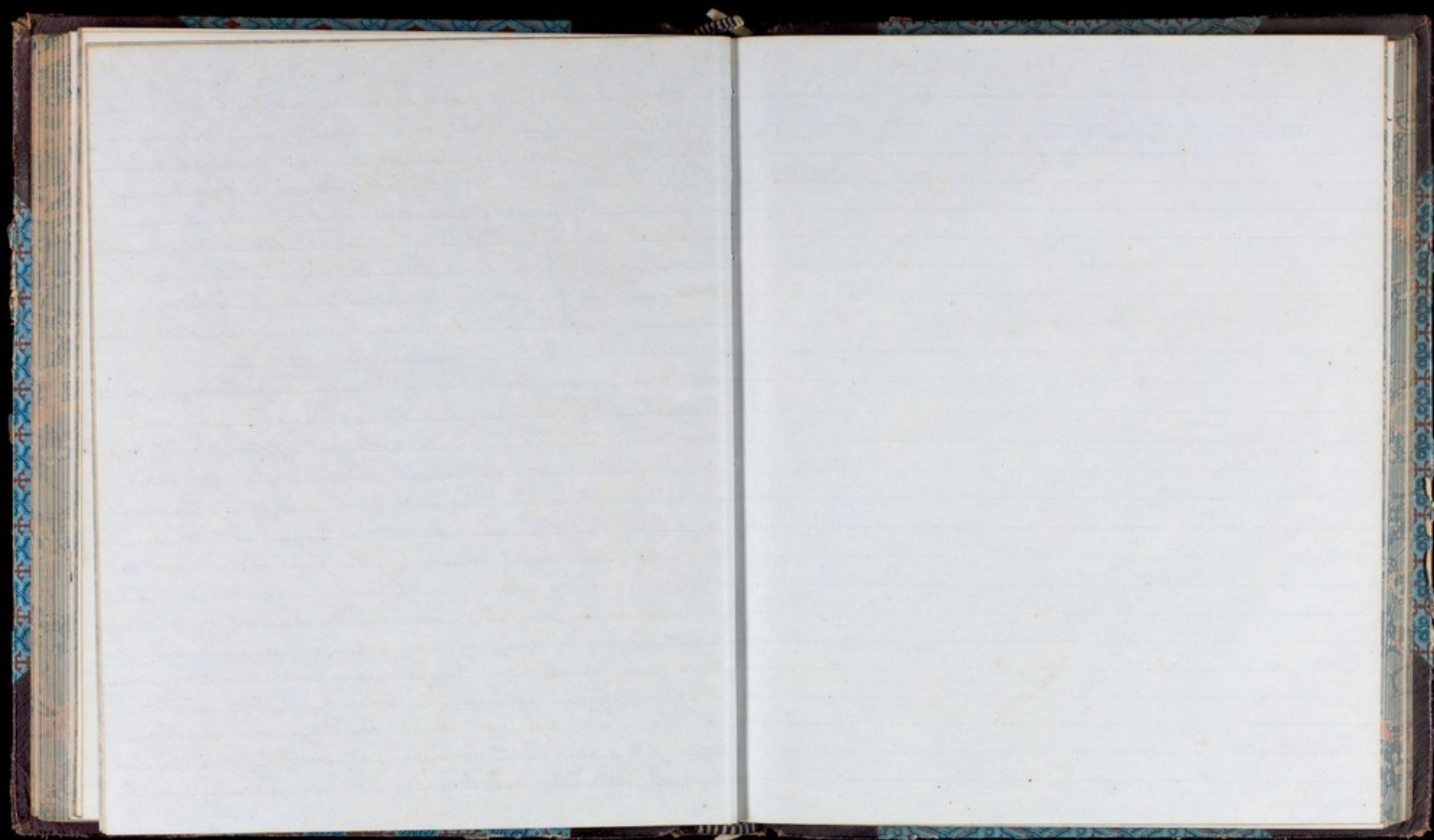
Amputation on Board.




our anchor, the crew escaped on board as, one man had his leg crushed and in a few days I was obliged to amputate it, this in a heavy sea and in one of the most rolling gales I was ever in, was very awkward, I was obliged to be lashed to the foot of the table, however the poor man did well, he was so contented before we arrived at Barbadoes.

February 16th came in sight of Barbadoes, 17th after a tobrable gale but rough passage we anchored in Carlisle Bay - 18th Disembarked. What we put up at Salamina Braide Lodgings - 19th Took my quarters at the Medical Pavilion, bought a horse & dog from Major Munnro 20th - it turned out well.

Remained in my quarters at the Pavilion during our stay in Barbadoes, the Regiment occupied the Barracks at St. John's, and were very healthy, we only had ten deaths in the fifteen months, one case of yellow fever, a suicide, an acute case of the typhus and some consumption cases that I brought out with me, before they would be benefited, but one only improved by it, the health of the Barrack Indian much improved by the fine drill ground in its front having been drained, if the same was extended to the flat land in the rear of the Barrack & Pavilion 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. My family enjoyed good health, the period of our stay, with the exception of a few days spent brought on by performing a long journey very early in the morn and our departure during the day, by my departure. George sufficient and from Mrs. Weston & Lewis from Ants.



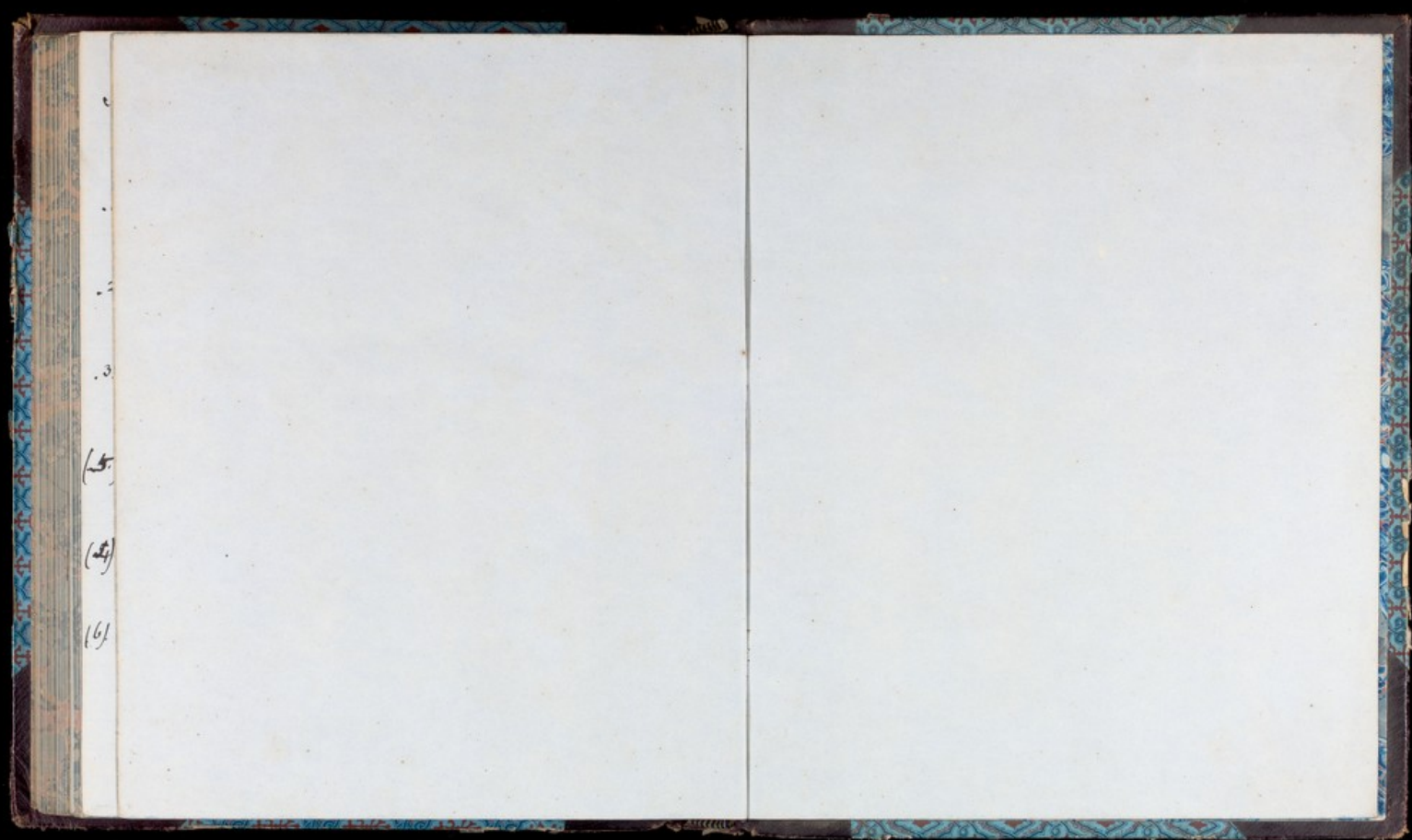


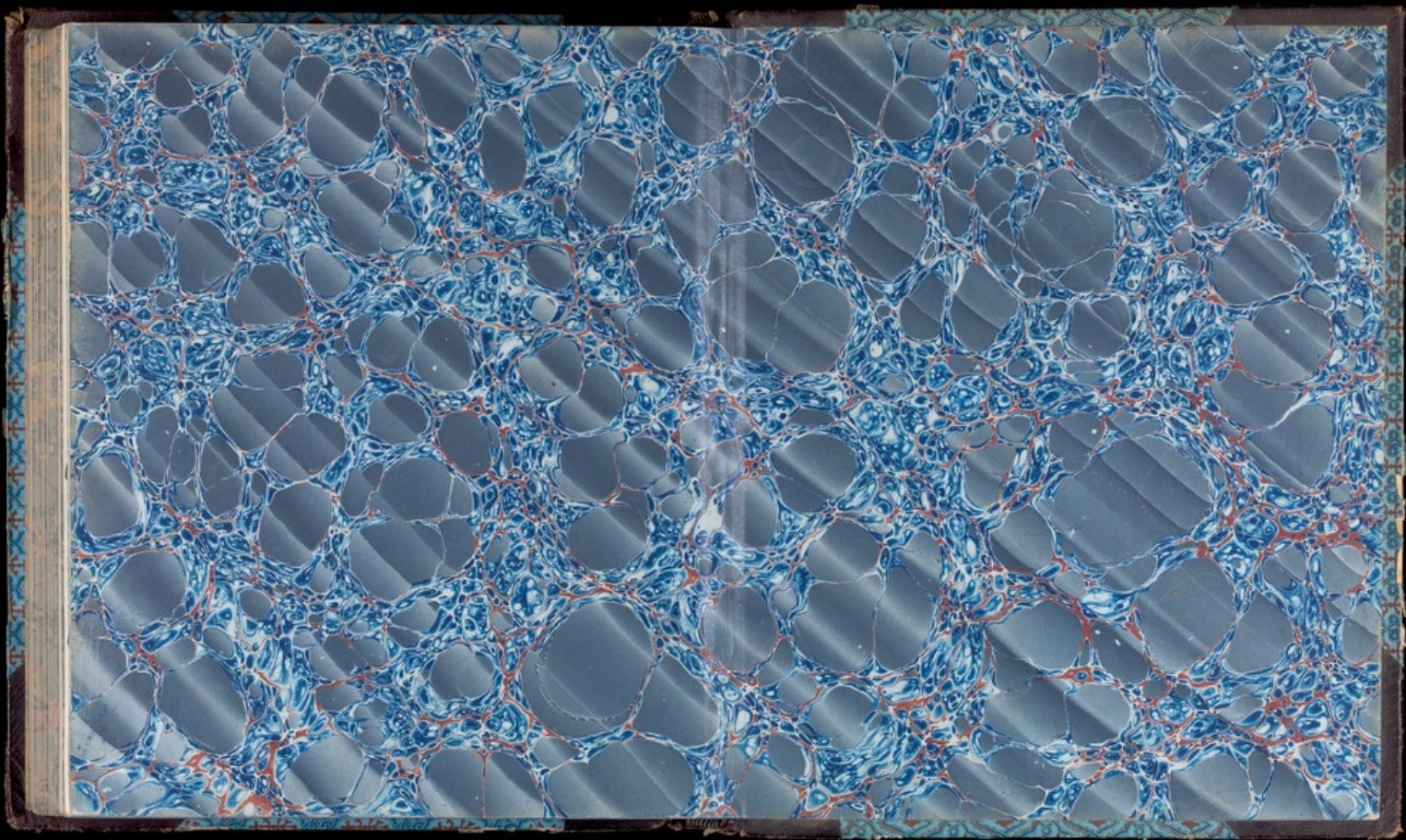
A number of blank pages follow
and have not been photographed.

James Goodall Elkington } married Louisa Bailey
Born October 2nd 1784 } Oct 31st 1818.
Died October 3rd 1863 }

- Issue -

1. Guillelmo James
Born Sept 26th 1819. - Queen 62nd Regⁿ 10, Jan 1838
Died Sept 1840 at Moulmain.
2. Federick George
Born Aug 28th 1822. at Waterford. Queen 35th Regⁿ Sept 1848
Died at Arrah E. India Aug 24th 1858.
3. Edward Bastard
Born Nov 12th 1827.
Died Oct 19 1831.
- (5) John Ford
Born April 1830. Queen 6 Regⁿ Aug 1846.
Died Feb 1889. - Gov. of Germany.
- (4) Louisa
Born Oct 10th 1824.
Died March 8th 1906.
- (6) Arthur Guy
Born Nov 5th 1832. Queen 5 Regⁿ March 1853.
Died May 31st 1911.









✕
HSL
M. 2