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The Services of the
Royal Regiment of Artillery
in the
Peninsular War

1808 to 1814

BY
MAJOR JOHN H. LESLIE, R.A.
(RETIRED LIST)

CHAPTER I.

LONDON
HUGH REES, LIMITED, 119, PALL MALL, S.W.

1908

PRICE SIXPENCE

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CHAPTER I.

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HUGH REES, LIMITED, 119, PALL MALL, S.W.
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INTRODUCTION.

IN these papers the Spanish and Portuguese spelling of place-names, *i.e.*, the spellings as given in Spanish and Portuguese books, maps, and gazetteers of latest date, will be followed.

At the time of the Peninsular War, the unit of Horse Artillery was called a "troop," and it was organized on lines very similar to those of the present day.

The Establishment of a "troop" in 1808 was :—

Captains	2	Brought forward	159
Subalterns	3	Farrier and Smith . . .	1
Staff Serjeants	2	Carriage and Shoeing } .	1
Serjeants	3	Smith	1
Corporals	3	Shoeing Smiths	2
Bombardiers	6	Collar makers	2
Gunners	80	Wheeler	1
Drivers	60	Trumpeter	1
Carried forward	159	Total	167

Riding horses	56	Draft horses	108
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The unit of Foot Artillery was called a "company," and its establishment in 1808 was :—

Captains	2	Brought forward	9
1st Lieutenants	2	Corporals	4
2nd Lieutenant	1	Bombardiers	9
Serjeants	4	Gunners	116
Carried forward	9	Drummers	3
		Total	141

The term "brigade" was applied to guns on wheeled carriages (generally six in number) of any calibre, to which a company of Foot Artillery was temporarily attached, for service in the field.

The drivers were usually furnished by the Corps of R.A. Drivers—an organization with Officers of its own, quite apart and distinct from the R.A.*

The unit thus formed and equipped (corresponding with the Field Battery of the present day) was styled "Captain ——'s brigade of light 6-Pr. guns," or whatever the nature of the guns was.

The three books here named will be frequently quoted from in these chapters :—

1. List of Officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery from the year 1716 to the year 1899. By Lieutenant John Kane. Published by the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich. 1899. 4th edition.

2. History of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. By Major Francis Duncan, R.A. John Murray. 1879. 3rd edition. 2 vols.

3. The Dispatches of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., during his various campaigns in India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, The Low Countries, and France. From 1799 to 1818. John Murray. 1834 to 1839. 12 vols.

These books will be referred to in short, as "Kane," "Duncan," and "Well. Disp.," respectively.

Numbers following an Officer's name will be those as given in Kane's List.

* In 1808 there were 8 troops of R.A. drivers, each 554 strong, of all ranks, 450 being drivers. There were 1,020 horses in each troop, 75 riding and 945 draft.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY IN THE PENINSULAR WAR.

CHAPTER I.

The time is now approaching when Batteries and Companies of Royal Horse, Field, and Garrison Artillery will be celebrating the centenaries of the various battles, sieges, etc., in which they severally took part during the Peninsular War.

In this and subsequent chapters it is proposed to show, as far as is possible, from existing records and books :—

- a.* The date of each battle, siege, etc.
- b.* The Artillery units engaged thereat.
- c.* The *personnel* of the units at the time.
- d.* The equipment which the units then had.

The fighting of the Peninsular War commenced in August, 1808.

Battle of Roliça, August 17, 1808.

Battle of Vimieiro, August 21, 1808.

The Artillery units present at these two battles were :—

Captain's Name.	No. in Kane's List.	Battalion.	Designation in 1808.
Henry Geary	736	5th	35 Company, R.G.A.
Richard T. Raynsford .	809	8th	78 Company, R.G.A.
Robert Lawson * . .	943	8th	87th Battery, R.F.A.

Geary's and Raynsford's companies belonged to the force under the command of Lieut.-General Sir A. Wellesley, and had embarked in June, 1808, at Portsmouth and Plymouth respectively (Geary's in the "Kingston," and Raynsford's in

* A half-company only, under the command of Captain W. Morrison. Lawson was not promoted to the rank of Captain until June 29, 1808, and did not join his company until after the battles of Roliça and Vimieiro.

the "Caldicott Castle"), proceeding thence to Cove of Cork, where the whole force was ordered to assemble.

The following "Monthly Return* of the R.A., under the command of Lieut.-Colonel W. Robe," dated at Cove of Cork, July 1, 1808, gives the strength of these two companies, and the names of the Officers present with each :

Field Officers (2) Lieut.-Col. W. Robe. Major J. Viney.					
GEARY'S COMPANY.			RAYNSFORD'S COMPANY.		
Captains . .	2	{ H. Geary W. G. Eliot }	Captains . .	2	{ R. T. Raynsford R. W. Gardiner }
Lieutenants. .	2	{ W. B. Patten } [†] W. E. Locke }	Lieutenants . .	2	{ E. Hawker R. C. Graham }
Serjeants . .	2		Serjeants . .	3	
Corporals and } Bombardiers }	12		Corporals and } Bombardiers }	10	
Gunners . .	104		Gunners . .	100	
Drummers . .	2		Drummers . .	2	
Total . 124			Total . 119		Grand Total 245

Another Return,* dated at Cove of Cork, July 2, 1808, gives the following details of the guns carried in the two transports :—

9-Pounders	5	Ammunition $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1000 \\ 1650 \\ 1000 \end{array} \right\}$ rounds.
Light 6-Pounders	10	
Howitzer—5½-inch, heavy	1	
Howitzer—5½-inch, light	2	
Total . 18 guns.		

Both these returns are signed, "Wm. Robe, Lt.-Col. Commg."

* From the Dickson MSS., No. 1—book—of 1806.

† Adjutant to Lieut.-Col. Robe.

The expedition sailed from Cork on July 10, reached the coast of Portugal on the 23rd, and anchored in Mondego Bay on the 26th. The disembarkation, commencing on August 1, was completed on the 5th, and the force immediately marched to Lavos, a small village about 5 miles south of the Mondego River, where it encamped.

In addition to Geary's and Raynsford's companies from England, a half company (of Captain R. Lawson's company, 8th battalion, R.A.) from Gibraltar, forming part of Major-General Brent Spencer's force, reached Mondego Bay on August 6 (Well. Disp. IV. 167). Spencer's force disembarked on August 7 and 8.

The identity of this half company from Gibraltar has been somewhat confused by Duncan, due, no doubt, to the fact that Captain William Morrison, who was in command of it at this time, really belonged to another Company of the same battalion then stationed at Gibraltar, but I think that the following explanation will make the matter clear.

The Company had been commanded by T. S. Hughes, who died at Gibraltar on May 18, 1808, in which month half the Company, under the command of its 2nd Captain, H. T. Fauquier, had proceeded to Sicily.

The other half of the Company, now in question, embarked at Gibraltar in the same month (May 12) with Spencer's force, its destination being then unknown, though it subsequently joined Wellesley's force in Portugal.

The following letter—see Letter Book * “From Officers, Foreign,” page 427—from Morrison to Major-General J. MacLeod, Deputy Adjutant-General, R.A., fully explains how he came to be in command of this Detachment :—

Hornby Transport,† No. 278.—Off Cadiz, June 6, 1808.

Sir,

On the 29th ult. I wrote to you from this anchorage, but as it is probable that letter may never reach you, I take the

* In Public Record Office, Chancery Lane.

† A great deal of information about the voyage of this ship will be

liberty of renewing my request to you, by a Frigate, which leaves us this day, with despatches for England.

On the 14th May, I was appointed by Brig.-General Smith, to command the detachment of Captain Hughes's Company,* embarked on the expedition under Major-General Spencer, and having been since acquainted with the unfortunate fate of Captain T. S. Hughes,† my request, which I hope you will not think unreasonable, is, that I may be appointed to his Company.

I enclose you a Return ‡ of that part of his Company that is embarked with me; the remainder are in Sicily.

I beg to add that I have been between four and five years in Gibraltar, and was promoted into a Company there §, by the augmentation of the 10th Battalion, a Company of which Battalion I should have fell into had it not been found neces-

found in a book entitled "Recollections of my Military Life," by Colonel George Landmann, R.E., published by Hurst and Blackett, 2 vols., in 1854.

In 1808 Landmann was a captain. He embarked at Gibraltar in this ship with Morrison (May 12), and remained with him until they disembarked in Mondego Bay in August, and subsequently served in the Roliça-Vimieiro campaign.

The book gives most interesting details about the voyage, and about the events of the campaign, including Geary's death and burial—he was killed at Roliça—and in its way is a most valuable contribution to Artillery regimental history of the day.

* Of the 8th battalion R.A.

† He died at Gibraltar on May 18, 1808.

‡ This Return is given in the margin of the letter.

Captain (W. Morrison) . .	1	R. A. Drivers.	
Subalterns {H. Festing J. W. Johnston}	2	Corporal . . .	1
N.C.O.'s	6	Artificer . . .	1
Gunners	52	Drivers . . .	12
Drummers	1		
Total	62	Total	14

§ On September 15, 1806.

sary to change me into one on that station,* and as I am now at sea, with the majority of another Company of the same Battalion,† with every probability of continuing for a considerable time, having three months' provisions on board, I trust the exchange I wish for will not be considered injurious to the Service, or unfair to the Officer who succeeds to the vacant Company, as it will be impossible for him to join it till some months after we land, whenever that may be.‡

I enclose a letter to Major-General Congreve, Commanding the Battalion both Companies belong to, requesting his consent to the exchange, which if you think proper, I will thank you to forward.

I have the honour, etc.,

(Signed) W. MORRISON,
Capt. Royal Artillery.

With Lawson's half company from Gibraltar was brought a brigade of light 6-pounder guns, so that the number of guns with Wellesley's force was thus increased to 24—one brigade of 9-pounders, and two of light 6-pounders from England, and one of light 6-pounders from Gibraltar.

The following Memorandum (Dickson MSS., No. 1—book—of 1806) from Lieutenant-Colonel Robe to Wellesley, explains the situation :—

Camp above Lavos, Aug. 6, 1808.

Distribution of the Brigades of Artillery, submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Robe commanding, on being apprised that the Artillery must be attached by half Brigades, on account of the small quantity of Artillery with the Army.

The three light 6-pounder Brigades, to be attached for movements to the six Brigades of the Army, by half brigades of three guns, or two guns and a howitzer, one half brigade

* Gibraltar.

† The 8th battalion.

‡ The exchange was not sanctioned. Robert Lawson, promoted to the rank of Captain on June 29, 1808, was appointed to the Company.

having a Captain and the other a Subaltern, and the 9-pounder brigade to be held in reserve.

As the Brigades are only provided with a forge cart, etc., for each, it is strongly recommended that the two half brigades of each should be attached to contiguous brigades of the line, and ordered at all times when the Service will permit to encamp together under the superintendence of the Captain, but ready at a moment's call to attend their respective Brigades when wanted. This will not impede but forward the Service, as the means of slight repairs and the care of the horses and detachments will be immediately under the Captain's eye.

Major Viney is proposed to have a general superintendence of the Brigades which may be detached from the Park, and it is hoped the Commander-in-chief will permit their assembling together occasionally, in order to their being kept in a more efficient state.

The 9-pounder Brigade is proposed to be kept in reserve to be detached as required, and on the completion of the Service to be returned to the reserve park. As it is not probable the whole 9-pounder Brigade will be called upon at one spot, Lieutenant-Colonel Robe would propose to attach a Captain to each of its half brigades.

The following is the allotment of Officers to Brigades of the Line :—

6-pounder Brigade, No. 1 {	Capt. H. Geary Lieut. W. E. Locke	Brig.-Gen. H. Fane's Maj.-Gen. R. C. Ferguson's
6-pounder Brigade, No. 2 {	Capt. R. T. Raynsford Lieut. R. C. Graham	Maj.-Gen. R. Hill's Brig.-Gen. M. Nightingale's
6-pounder Brigade, No. 3 {	Capt. W. Morrison Lieut. H. Festing	Brig.-Gen. J. C. Craufurd's Brig.-Gen. B. F. Bowes's

Wellesley approved Robe's proposals, and the following Order was published at Lavos on August 8, 1808 :—

Lieut.-General Sir A. Wellesley has approved of the following appropriation of the half brigades of Artillery to the brigades of the Line :—

Brig.-Gen. Fane 6-pounders, 2 ; howitzer, 1 Capt. Geary	Major-Gen. Ferguson 6-pounders, 2 ; howitzer, 1 Lieut. Locke	Brig.-Gen. Bowes 6-pounders, 3 Lieut. Festing
Brig.-Gen. Craufurd 6-pounders, 2 ; howitzer, 1 Capt. Morrison	Brig.-Gen. Nightingale 6-pounders, 3 Lieut. Graham	Major-Gen. Hill 6-pounders, 2 ; howitzer, 1 Capt. Raynsford

Major Viney to superintend the half brigades detached from the Park.

RESERVE HALF BRIGADES.

9-pounders, 3 Capt. Gardiner ; Lieut. Johnston	9-pounders, 2 ; howitzer, 1 2nd Capt. Eliot ; Lieut. Hawker
---	--

Unfortunately this distribution could not be carried out in its entirety owing to the want of transport, and the Gibraltar guns had to be left behind when the Army advanced.

This is made abundantly clear by Wellesley himself. He wrote on August 8, from Lavos (Well. Disp. IV. 59). "I shall be obliged to leave Spencer's guns behind for want of means of moving them," and again on August 11, (Well. Disp. IV. 9-70) "I have ordered 150 draught mules at Oporto, with which, if they had come in time, I should have drawn General Spencer's Brigade of Artillery." In his evidence before the Extra Convention Court of Enquiry which was held in London in November and December, 1808, he stated, "On the arrival of the army at Caldas,* we had a sufficient number of horses to draw one Brigade of 9-pounders, and two Brigades of 6-pounders . . . The ordnance consisted of eighteen pieces

* August 15, 1808.

of cannon, of which there were one 9-pounder Brigade, and two 6-pounder Brigades, all complete in every respect, with the usual proportion of ammunition."

But although the Gibraltar guns were left behind, there is no reason to suppose that the men of Lawson's half Company, under Morrison, remained with them. They were probably told off for duty with the other three Brigades of guns.

Morrison received the gold medal for the battle of Vimieiro, which fact proves that he was present, *and in command of a Brigade of guns*, and Landmann mentions Festing ("Recollections of my Military Life," II. 103) at Leiria on August 13, as having been appointed by Colonel Robe to the reserve of guns.

I hope that these various pieces of evidence will be considered as sufficiently good to establish the fact that Geary's, Raynsford's, and half of Lawson's Companies, were present at the battles of Roliça and Vimieiro.

In the List of War Services of the Royal Regiment of Artillery compiled by Lieut.-Colonel H. W. L. Hime, and published by the R.A. Institution, Woolwich, in January 1890, three Companies (Geary's, Lawson's, and Bredin's) are shown as having been present at Roliça *and* Vimieiro, and one (Skyring's) at Vimieiro only.

Raynsford's Company is not credited with either battle, although there can be no doubt that it was present at both.

Duncan ("History of the R.A." Vol. II, p. 205) states that three Companies of Artillery were ordered from Gibraltar "to meet the Artillery expected from England." Two of these, however, were sent back to Gibraltar from Cadiz in July, the defeat of the French by the Spaniards at Baylen (July 19) having relieved the situation, "only one, Captain Morrison's, being allowed to proceed in charge of the guns."

This is certainly a mistake. Morrison's Company did not go, as has already been shown by his letter of June 6, *but Morrison went*, in command of Lawson's half Company.

Two other Companies (Captain George Skyring's,* of the 17th Battalion, and Captain Andrew Bredin's† of the 8th Battalion) were sent in August with the force under Sir Hew Dalrymple‡ from Gibraltar to join Wellesley in Portugal, and 'one of these, Captain Skyring's," says Duncan—II. 208,— 'had the good fortune to join Colonel Robe in time for the battle of Vimieiro." §

I have not been able to find any confirmation of, or authority for, this statement, nor do I think that Skyring's or Bredin's Companies landed in Portugal until September, after the cessation of hostilities, when the French evacuated the country in accordance with the terms of the Cintra Convention.

In the "Plan of Operations of the Army" issued by Wellington at Ramalhal on August 26, 1808 (Well. Disp. IV. 107-8), para. 1 commences, "The whole of the Army to march to-morrow morning," etc. Para. 2 continues, "On the 28th, the Brigades, as follow, to march," etc. The Brigades of Infantry are all detailed, and the Artillery is specified as "One Brigade of 9-pounders. Two Brigades of 6-pounders."

This shows clearly that *up to the 26th no more guns had joined the Army*. Their number was the same as on August 15—see pp. 11-2.

Paras. 3 and 5 refer to the disembarkation of Sir John Moore's contingent, and para. 6 commences, "All the ships now in the Maceira roads to be moved to the mouth of the Tagus," etc.

No mention is made of any troops from Gibraltar, and one may reasonably conclude that they were in the ships ordered "to the mouth of the Tagus."

Writing of the battle of Vimieiro, Duncan says—Vol. II., 108—"the number of guns was small, only 18, as at Roliça."

* Represented in 1908 by No. 51 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

† Represented in 1908 by 37th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

‡ Dalrymple landed in Portugal on August 22.

§ Duncan—II. 204,—gives the date of embarkation at Gibraltar of these two Companies as August 13. The battle of Vimieiro was fought on August 21, so that it would have been almost impossible for them to have arrived by that date.

Colonel Robe's order of August 8—see pp. 9-11—shows how these guns were manned.

If Skyring's Company was present it cannot have had any guns. Moreover, neither Skyring nor Bredin received the gold medal for Vimieiro, though Raynsford, Morrison, and Eliot did, and this fact is, I think, the very best proof that neither of them was there.

I have, through the courtesy of Commanding Officers, procured from the Battery and Company Records of the units which now (1908) represent Geary's, Raynsford's, Lawson's, Skyring's, and Bredin's Companies, such information as is contained therein regarding this period.

Geary's and Raynsford's Records show their Companies as having been present at Roliça and Vimieiro, and so do Bredin's, but the Records of the latter give the date of arrival in Portugal as *September* 1808, and the place of disembarkation—Fort Cascaes.*

The battles were fought on August 17 and 21. This discrepancy alone is sufficient to show the unreliability of these so-called official records. Skyring's and Lawson's Company Records show nothing at all.

Battery and Company Records cannot, in the absence of other authority, be accepted as altogether trustworthy. They have been compiled in most instances without reference to the old muster rolls and pay lists, which were not available at the time of compilation, and although it is usual to be told that such and such a statement was made on the authority of the now defunct R.A. Record Office, I have often found that when tested it cannot be verified, and is in some instances quite incorrect.

It is, of course, easy to say that a unit was *not* present at a certain battle, but I contend that *it is absolutely incumbent to prove that it was present*, before accepting such as a fact, and that an entry from a Battery or Company "Digest of Services," unsupported by other authority, is not sufficient proof.

* At the mouth of the Tagus, on the north bank, 10 miles from Lisbon.

The evidence of medals is valuable because it proves that the recipients were present at the several actions for which they were awarded. At the same time, it must be admitted, that the non-receipt of the silver "General Service Medal, 1793-1814," *which was not granted until 1847*, does not prove that an Officer *was not present* at an action, because many had died before its issue was authorised.

Of the Officers present with the five Companies mentioned in this chapter the following received medals for one, or both, of the actions at Roliça and Vimieiro.

GEARY'S.	RAYNSFORD'S.	LAWSON'S.
2nd Capt. W. G. Eliot Lieut. W. E. Locke	Capt. R. T. Raynsford 2nd Capt. R. W. Gardiner Lieut. R. C. Graham	Capt. W. Morrison (attached)

The other Officers who belonged to these three units—Patten, Hawker, Festing, and Johnston—had died before 1847.

The Officers of Skyring's Company present in August, 1808, were Captain G. Skyring (822), 2nd Captain C. H. Godby (949), and Lieutenant L. Woodyear (1343). They all died before 1847. Skyring is noted in Kane's List as being present at Vimieiro, but neither Godby nor Woodyear.

Of the Officers present with Bredin's Company in August 1808—Captain A. Bredin (828), 2nd Captain T. Terrell (1100), Lieutenants B. Wills (1147), and the Hon. W. Arbuthnott (1217)—the latter only was living in 1847. He received the silver medal and clasp for Talavera (1809), and Bussaco (1810), but *not* for Roliça or Vimieiro, which he certainly would have done, had he been entitled to them.

Taking all the evidence into consideration, even though some is of a negative character, the writer has no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that neither No. 51 Company, R.G.A. (Skyring's Company), nor the 37th Battery, R.F.A. (Bredin's Company), were present at Roliça or Vimieiro.

END OF CHAPTER I.

ADDENDUM TO CHAPTER I.

Since Chapter I. was printed I have found two letters in the Public Record Office which absolutely confirm the conclusion which I had formed regarding No. 51 Company, R.G.A. (Skyring's Company), and the 37th Battery, R.F.A. (Bredin's Company)—*vide* last para. of chapter—viz., that neither of them could have been present at Roliça or Vimieiro.

The letters are contained in a book (pp. 511–2) entitled "From Officers—Foreign," the Record Office reference number being W. O. 55/1193, which contains copies of all letters addressed from abroad to the then Deputy Adjutant-General R.A., Brig.-General J. MacLeod.

The first letter was written by 2nd Captain R. W. Gardiner, R.A., who was acting as Brigade Major, R.A., in Portugal, and is dated at Cintra on September 2, 1808. From it the following extract is taken:—

"I am directed by Colonel Harding * to inform you of his arrival at this place, the Head Quarters of the Army. He has just seen Sir Hew Dalrymple, who has received intelligence of the arrival of two companies of Artillery from Gibraltar, and one from Madeira.† They have, it appears, been landed to take possession of the Forts at Cascaes and S. Julian, previous to our ships, and the Squadron under Sir Charles Cotton, entering the Tagus."

The second letter is from Colonel Harding himself. He wrote, dated Cintra, September 3, 1808: "I expect Fort S. Julian was occupied by our three Companies (that arrived from Gibraltar and Madeira) yesterday, and I am this morning going to visit the forts, and receive the returns of those Companies."

J. H. L.

* Colonel John Harding, R.A. (542). He arrived in Mondego Bay from England on August 21, and assumed command of all the Artillery then in Portugal.

† Captain and Brevet-Major R. Thornhill's (740) of the 7th Battalion.

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CHAPTER II.
THE CORUÑA CAMPAIGN
(*October, 1808, to January, 1809*)

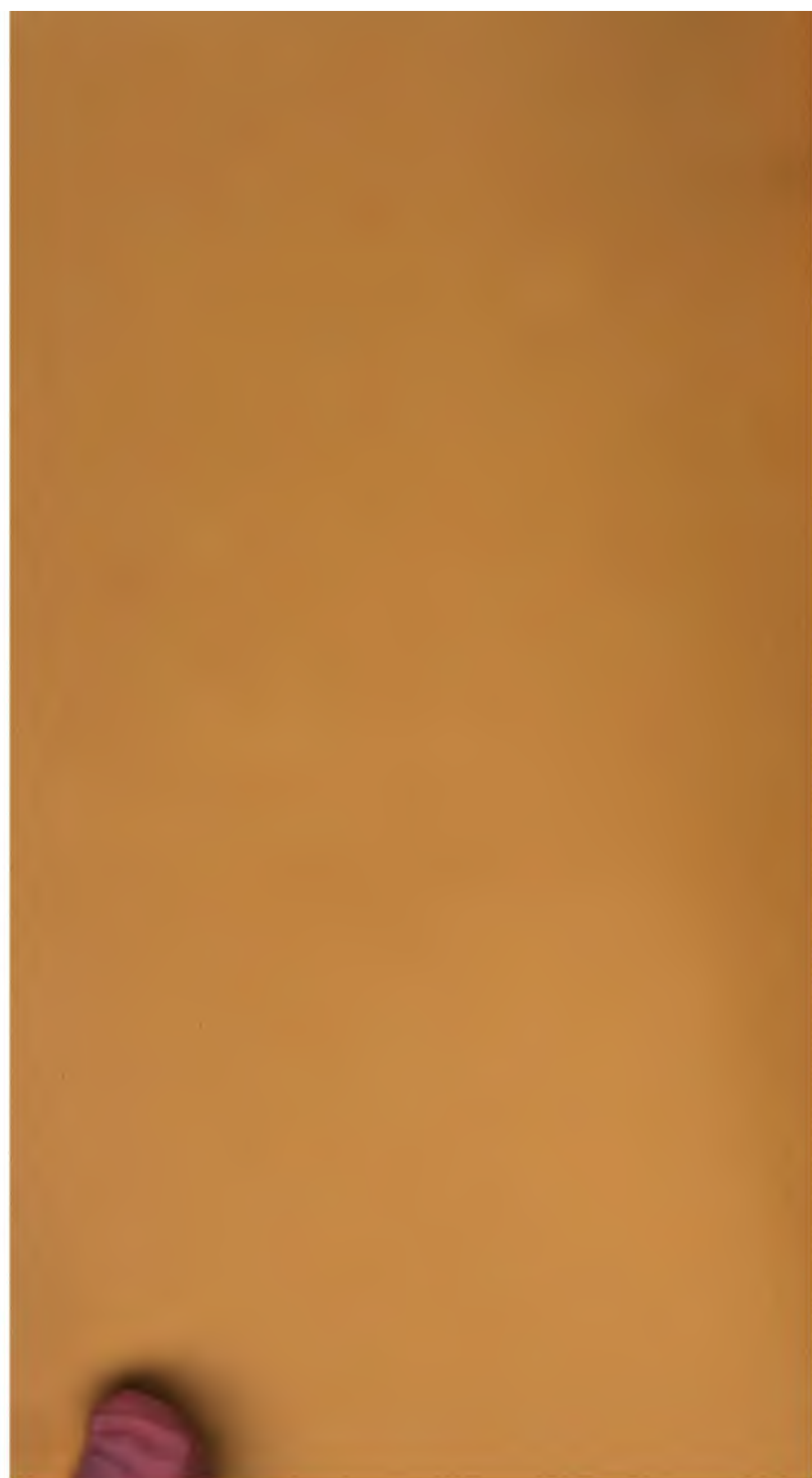
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WITH FIVE ILLUSTRATIONS AND A MAP.

LONDON
HUGH REES, LIMITED, 119, PALL MALL, S.W.

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ADDENDUM TO CHAPTER I.

Since Chapter I. was printed I have found two letters from the Public Record Office which confirm, beyond possibility of a doubt, the conclusion formed regarding No. 51 Company, R.G.A. (Skyring's Company), and the 37th Battery, R.F.A. (Bredin's Company)—*vide* page 16—viz., that neither of them was present at Rolica or Vimieiro.

The letters are contained in a book (pp. 511–2) entitled "From Officers—Foreign," the Record Office reference number being W. O. 55/1193, which contains copies of letters addressed from abroad to the then Deputy Adjutant-General, R.A.

The first letter was written by 2nd Captain R. W. Garner, R.A., who was acting as Brigade Major, R.A., in Portugal, and is dated at Cintra on September 2, 1808. From it the following extract is taken:—

"I am directed by Colonel Harding * to inform you of his arrival at this place, the Head Quarters of the Army. He has just seen Sir Hew Dalrymple, who has received intelligence of the arrival of two companies of Artillery † from Gibraltar, and one from Madeira. ‡ They have, it appears, been landed to take possession of the Forts at Cascaes and St. Julian, previous to our ships, and the Squadron under Sir Charles Cotton, entering the Tagus."

The second letter is from Colonel Harding himself. He wrote, dated Cintra, September 3, 1808: "I expect Fort St. Julian was occupied by our three Companies (that arrived from Gibraltar and Madeira) yesterday, and I am this morning going to visit the forts, and receive the returns of those Companies."

J. H. L.

* Colonel John Harding, R.A. (542). He arrived in Mondego Bay from England on August 21, and assumed command of all the Artillery then in Portugal.

† Skyring's and Bredin's—the only companies which came from Gibraltar, besides Lawson's half company. The latter had arrived early in August. See p. 7.

‡ Captain and Brevet-Major R. Thornhill's (740) of the 7th Battalion.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY IN THE PENINSULAR WAR.

CHAPTER II.

THE CORUÑA CAMPAIGN.

OCTOBER 1808

TO

JANUARY 1809.

Tables showing

1. The Staff of the Royal Artillery,
2. The Troops (2) of Royal Horse Artillery,
3. The Companies (13) of Royal (Foot) Artillery,

with the names of the Officers belonging thereto, which were
in Portugal and Spain during the campaign.

STAFF.

Colonel J. Harding (542)* . . . Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel G. Cookson (566).

Lieut.-Colonel J. Sheldrake (628).

Major J. Viney (685).*

TROOPS—ROYAL

Troop.	Captain's Name.	No. in Kane's List.	1808. Arrived in Peninsula.	From
B	Thomas Downman . . .	742	November	Woolwich
C	Henry Eveleigh . . .	747	November	Warley

COMPANIES—ROYAL

Battalion.	Captain's Name.	No. in Kane's List.	1808. Arrived in Peninsula.	From
3rd	Percy Drummond . . .	788	August	Woolwich
3rd	Edward Wilmot . . .	912	August	Ashford
3rd	George Bean . . .	914	October	Canterbury
3rd	Robert Truscott . . .	836	October	Shorncliffe
4th	George Skyring . . .	822	September	Gibraltar
5th	Robert Carthew . . .	946	August	Portsmouth
6th	George Crawford . . .	834	August	Portsmouth
6th	Harcourt Ford Holcombe .	895	October	Ireland
7th	Robert Thornhill . . .	760	September	Madeira
7th	Adam Wall . . .	931	October	Ireland
8th	Andrew Bredin . . .	828	September	Gibraltar
8th	Robert Lawson . . .	943	August	Gibraltar
8th	Richard T. Raynsford . .	809	August	Plymouth

* Gold medal—Coruña.

STAFF.

2nd Captain R. W. Gardiner (979) . . . Brigade-Major.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Robe (654).

Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Wood (664).

Major R. Beevor (705).

ARTILLERY.

Armament.	Designation in 1908.	Remarks.
Light 6 Prs.	B Battery, R.H.A.	Embarked at Woolwich, October 5.
Light 6 Prs.	C Battery, R.H.A.	Embarked at Northfleet, October 5.

ARTILLERY.

Armament.	Designation in 1908.	Remarks.
Light 6 Prs.	101 Company, R.G.A.	Went to Sweden in May, 1808, with Sir John Moore's expedition, but did not land. Returned to England in July, and, without disembarking, proceeded immediately to Spain. See <i>Seven Years' Campaigning</i> (p. 11), by Sir R. D. Henegan. H. Colburn, 1846.
Light 6 Prs.	14th Battery, R.F.A.	
Light 6 Prs.	13th Battery, R.F.A.	Embarked at Ramsgate, September 22.
Light 6 Prs.	3 Mountain Battery, R.G.A.	
Advanced depot. No guns	51 Company, R.G.A.	Embarked, August 12. Served in the Peninsula again from October, 1812, under the command of Captain W. Morrison.
Light 6 Prs.	35 Company, R.G.A.	Carthew in command, succeeding Geary, who was killed at Roliça, August 17. See p. 8.
Light 6 Prs.	40 Company, R.G.A.	Served in the Peninsula again, from February, 1812, under the command of Captain R. J. J. Lacy.
Without guns	102 Company, R.G.A.	Embarked, July 23.
ark and stores. No guns	4th Battery, R.F.A.	This Company is not mentioned in any dispatch or letter as being attached to a brigade of guns. It probably remained in Coruña, and did not take the field. The Company pay-list for December is dated at Coruña. Served in the Peninsula again from April, 1811.
Light 6 Prs.	9th Battery, R.F.A.	Embarked at Funchal in August.
Left in Lisbon	37th Battery, R.F.A.	Embarked, September 18.
Left in Lisbon	87th Battery, R.F.A.	Embarked, August 12.
9 Prs.	78 Company, R.G.A.	See pages 7 and 8.
		See pages 5-7. Served in the Peninsula again from April, 1811.

TABLE SHOWING THE OFFICERS WHO BELONGED TO THE FOREGOING

Captain.	2nd Captain.	Lieutenants.
T. Downman (742) † .	R. Bogue (1015) . . .	W. Loring (1125) . .
H. Eveleigh (747) || .	J. Chester (1010) || . .	E. Y. Walcott (1127) .
P. Drummond (788) .	C. F. Sandham (1022) .	F. MacBean (1228) § .
G. Bean (914) . . .	T. A. Brandreth (990) .	J. Darby (1126) § . .
R. Truscott (836) . .	{S. du Bourdieu (1001) ¹ . } {T. Greatley (1080) † ² . }	G. Lear (1131) . . .
E. Wilmot (912)* . .	J. Gomm (1096) . . .	J. Sinclair (1207) § . .
G. Skyring (822) . .	C. H. Godby (949) . .	M. C. W. Aytoun (1173) ⁴
R. Carthew (946) . .	W. G. Eliot (971) . .	W. B. Patten (1262) . .
G. Crawford (834) .	J. Taylor (1029) . . .	A. F. Crawford (1142) .
H. F. Holcombe (895)	F. A. S. Knox (1027) .	T. N. King (1346) . .
R. Thornhill (760) .	J. D. Blundell (994) . .	F. Wright (1280) § . .
A. Wall (931) . . .	W. Romer (1024) . .	W. E. Byne (1324) . .
A. Bredin (828) . .	T. C. Terrell (1100) . .	B. Wills (1147) . . .
R. Lawson (943) . .	..	H. Festing (1192) . .
R. T. Raynsford (809)	R. W. Gardiner (979) § .	E. M. Hawker (1251) .

DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER, 1808—JANUARY, 1809.

Lieutenants.		Remarks.
Tempriere (1205)†	H. Forster (1329).	The figures in brackets after the names refer to Kane's List of Officers, R.A.
bbber (1165) . .	E. Barlow (1178).	
Raynes (1313) § .	..	* Gold medal—Coruña.
Maling (1163) .	T. R. Cookson (1409).	† Silver medal—Sahagún; Benavente; Coruña.
on (1361) . . .	J. Davies (1414). ³	‡ Silver medal—Sahagún; Benavente.
Campbell (1273) .	..	§ Silver medal—Coruña.
dyear (1343) .	H. M. Leathes (1268).§ ⁵	|| Silver medal—Benavente.
Locke (1338) . .	..	¹ West Indies.
(1381) § . . .	..	² Not shown in the muster-rolls or pay-lists of this company, but is given in Downman's MS. list as doing duty with Truscott's Company.
(1349) § . . .	P. W. Foster (1426). ⁴	
..	..	³ Woolwich.
Charles (1391) .	..	⁴ England.
Arbuthnott (1217)	..	⁵ Belonged to Captain Francis Smith's Company of the 4th Battalion, at Gibraltar, and was attached to Skyring's Company for duty, with effect from August 12.
ohnston (1193) .	..	
Graham (1312) .	..	

In compiling these tables the following documents and authorities have been consulted :—

1. The original monthly pay-lists and muster-rolls of the several units, preserved in the Public Record Office, catalogued as "War Office, No. 10."

2. A squad book for 1808 (March to July) in the Dickson MSS.

3. A list of Officers belonging to the several units copied by the late Colonel F. A. Whinyates from a MS. book which belonged to Sir Thomas Downman, and is in his (Downman's) handwriting.

4. Extracts from the "Digest of Services" of the several units, which have been supplied by their respective Commanding Officers.

5. Original Medal rolls at the War Office.

6. Letter books in the Public Record Office, London ("From Officers—Foreign"—War Office, Nos. 55/1193 and 1194), which contain copies of letters received in the office of the Deputy Adjutant-General R.A., from R.A. officers serving abroad.

I place no reliance upon the documents referred to under heading No. 4. They were compiled some years after the Peninsular War, and contain entries of the most meagre description. I have accepted no entry in the "Digest of Services" without independent corroboration.

To give an instance of what happens in this direction, I mention one unit which has in its records, "Retreat to Coruña," although it *never moved from the vicinity of Lisbon* during the campaign, which is proved by the pay-lists and muster-rolls, and by letters* received from Lisbon at the time, specially mentioning its presence in Lisbon.

Former officials of the R.A. Record Office are responsible for mistakes in recording war services, and in other ways

* Dated October 11 (from Colonel Harding), and November 16, and January 20, 1809 (from Lieut-Colonel Robe). See letter-books in Public Record Office—W. O. Nos. 55/1193 and 1194.

connected with regimental history, which they have hardly ever had the courage to admit.

In the Coruña campaign there were only three actions for which the issue of a medal was authorized, viz. :—

Sahagún,	December 21, 1808.
Benavente,	December 29, 1808.
Coruña,	January 16, 1809.

Sahagún and Benavente were purely Cavalry actions. Downman's troop was present at both, though it is not clear that it came into action at Sahagún (see pp. 57 and 60). Eveleigh's was present *at Benavente only*, although the Record Office (Horse and Field Artillery) credits it with having been present at Sahagún on December 21, 1808. This, however, was not the case. On the night of December 20, Eveleigh's troop lay at a place called Valderas, 19 miles from Sahagún—*vide* Eveleigh's diary. The diary entry for December 21 is, "Marched to Mayorga, four leagues; got in about 4 o'clock," etc. Now Mayorga is 9 miles from Sahagún, and as the action took place at daybreak, "C" troop *could not possibly have been present*. Nor is it conceivable that Eveleigh would have omitted to mention the action, had his troop been present.

Apart from Eveleigh's diary there is the additional evidence of medals. Downman and Loring, of "B" troop, received the silver medal, with clasp for Sahagún *and* Benavente, whereas Eveleigh, and Chester, of "C" troop, received it with the clasp *for Benavente only*.

Despite this evidence of fact, "C" troop is still officially recognised as having been present at the daybreak action of Sahagún, although it was at the time *actually nineteen miles away*. The Record Office (H. and F. A.) still asserts that the Benavente action took place in 1809!!

Several units of artillery were engaged in various actions during the retreat to Coruña, the most important of which

were at Cacabelos on January 3, and at Constantino on January 5, 1809.

Diaries written by Richard Bogue, the 2nd Captain of Downman's troop, and by Evelegh are in existence.

Evelegh's diary has already been published in the late Colonel F. A. Whinyates's book "From Coruña to Sebastopol," 2nd edition, 1893. W. H. Allen and Co.

Bogue's diary is published now for the first time, as an appendix to this chapter.

Captain Adam Wall's diary was published in the Proceedings of the R.A. Institution, Woolwich, volume 14, page 329.

Probably diaries exist of other Artillery Officers who took part in the campaign. The fact of their existence, and knowledge as to their whereabouts, would be welcome news to those who are interested in the history of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The units of Royal Artillery which accompanied Lieut.-General Sir John Moore's army (from Lisbon) into Spain in October, 1808, were :—

Crawford's	}	Brigades—see p. 22.
Drummond's		
Carthew's		
Raynsford's		
Wilmot's		
Skyring's	}	Companies—see p. 22,
and		
Thornhill's		

were, owing to lack of horses, and to provide a reserve of men to fill casualties, taken without guns.

Wilmot's brigade marched with Major-General A. M. Fraser's column, *viâ* Abrantes and Guarda, reaching Salamanca towards the end of November.

The other six units, under the command of Colonel J. Harding, with Lieut.-Colonel Wood, and Major Viney, marched with Lieut.-General the Hon. J. Hope's column through the Alemtejo, *viâ* Elvas, Badajoz, Talavera, and

orial, to Salamanca, where they joined the remainder of
ore's force on December 3.

Bredin's company, and
Lawson's half company *

re left in Lisbon with a few horses, and five brigades of
re guns (3 of light 6 Prs., 1 of 12 Prs., and 1 of 3 Prs.)
der the command of Lieut.-Colonel Robe.†

A division, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir David
ird, reached Coruña from England on October 13, and
ided there October 16–November 4.

With it were the following units of Artillery ‡ :—

Downman's troop, R.H.A.—“ B.”
Evelegh's troop, R.H.A.—“ C.”

Truscott's	} Brigades,
Bean's	
Wall's	
Holcombe's	

ider the command of Lieut.-Colonels Cookson, Sheldrake,
id Major Beevor.

When Baird's and Moore's forces effected a junction at
Mayorga (December 20, 1808), the units of Artillery were
istributed as here follow :—

On the right of the line, under Lieut.-Colonel Cookson :
Evelegh's troop ;
Bean's and Wilmot's 6 Pr. brigades.

* The other half company was in Sicily, see pages 5, 7, and 8.

† Nos. 1, 2, and 4 companies of the King's German Legion Artillery
ere also left in Lisbon, under the command of Major G. J. Hartmann.

‡ Letters from Lieut.-Col. G. Cookson, and Colonel J. Harding, to the
A.G., R.A., dated respectively November 9 (Coruña), and December 25
Mayorga), 1808. See Letter-book “ From Officers—Foreign,” in the
Public Record Office, London, catalogued as “ War Office. No.
5/1194.”

On the left of the line, under Lieut.-Colonel Wood :

Downman's troop ;

Drummond's and Carthew's 6 Pr. brigades.

Four reserve brigades with the Park, under Major Viney :

Raynsford's 9 Prs.

Brandreth's,* Crawford's, and Wall's 6 Prs.

The Park—stores and ammunition—under Bt.-Major Thornhill, and the advanced Depots under Captain Skyring.

At the end of Moore's retreat from Salamanca to Coruña, Truscott's and Wilmot's brigades, under Major Viney, remained with the army in the position occupied on January 14, and these were *the only two units of Royal Artillery* engaged at the battle of Coruña on January 16.

The whole Artillery force in the Peninsula at this date, except Bredin's and Lawson's companies at Lisbon (see page 22) returned to England.

Colonel Harding's letter, addressed to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, from Portsmouth on January 29, 1809 (Public Record Office. Letter Book—"From Officers—Foreign"—War Office, No. 55/1194, pp. 183-9), is here given in full, as it explains in detail the part taken by the R.A. units in the battle of Coruña, and the concluding operations of the campaign.

Portsmouth, January 29, 1809.

SIR,

Having, in the course of my correspondence, detailed to you, for the information of the Master General, the march of the Royal Artillery through Spain, I have now to report that the Army took up a position before Coruña on the 11th, about five miles from town, and about the 14th they retired to a position nearer to the town by two miles.

* It is not clear what this unit is. Brandreth was the 2nd Captain of Bean's Company, and it is possible that he was at the time in temporary command of Truscott's brigade of guns. Truscott is not mentioned in this letter, although his company had landed at Coruña with Baird's force, and had marched from there early in November.

Two Brigades of Artillery Light 6 pounders were posted this position by order of Sir John Moore, under the command of a Field Officer, and on the 15th four of the Light pounders were removed for embarkation, by the Commander of the Forces' orders, and four Spanish 8 pounders advanced in their stead.

The following day, the 12th, I received the directions of Sir John Moore to commence and proceed with the embarkation of the Brigades of Artillery not employed in the advanced position. On the 13th the Commander of the Forces directed me to prepare to blow up a large magazine containing 12,000 barrels of British powder. I then represented to him that, from the communication I had now with the Spanish Artillery Officers, I did not think there was a sufficient quantity of powder in the magazines within Coruña (the fleet not having arrived), and proposed bringing in what I possibly could.

The 13th the Artillery were employed in bringing powder into the town of Coruña from the above-mentioned magazine, about four miles, and there being no road for carriages within a mile and a half of the magazine, the men were obliged to carry the barrels of powder that distance on their shoulders to the waggon; between two and three hundred barrels were conveyed into the town.

Having considered that the explosion of so much powder confined might destroy the town and injure the shipping, it took up the whole of the night of the 13th and great part of the day of the 14th, in opening 6,000 barrels of powder and spreading it on the ground round the magazine.

This magazine, together with another near it, containing about 300,000 British musquet cartridges, and a great quantity of Spanish musquet cartridges, were blown up in a very masterly manner by Lieut.-Colonel Cookson on the 14th.

The 14th and 15th, the remainder of the Artillery that could be spared from the embarkation of the Brigades were employed in destroying the guns and mortars on the sea front and island within the bay; upwards of fifty heavy guns were

dismounted, spiked, and shot wrapped round with canvas rammed down to the bottom of the cylinders ; the carriages were also destroyed and thrown over the precipice, and with the assistance of one hundred Royal Marines on the evening of the 15th twenty heavy mortars were also dismantled and thrown over.

The Army was likewise supplied with ammunition on the 14th and 15th and completed to seventy rounds per man.

Having reported to the Commander of the Forces that there were 9,000 stand of British Arms in the Spanish Depot, I proposed that the Army should be completed with Arms, and those that were not efficient should be changed, and in consequence of which near five thousand stand of new Arms were delivered to the Troops in lieu of Arms wanting or unserviceable.

On the 16th the enemy attacked our position, at which time Major Viney commanded the guns advanced in the position. Enclosed is a return of ordnance with the Officers. Non-Commissioned Officers, Gunners, Drivers and Horses attached to those guns.

As the action continued with great warmth, I considered it necessary to send up more ammunition, in addition to the four waggon loads of musquet ammunition placed close in the rear of the position, as approved by the Commander of the Forces. I therefore during the action procured from the Spanish magazines three waggons loaded with musquet and one waggon loaded with 8 pounder ammunition and forwarded them to the position. I likewise landed from the shipping a large proportion of light 6 pounder ammunition, but it was not required.

At night the Troops retired from the position into the town, and the guns were withdrawn at the same time. I had proposed, agreeable to a former arrangement with Sir John Moore, to embark them the following morning, from a sandy bay south west of Coruña, but the weather would not permit it;

ns were spiked, the carriages destroyed, and the whole
1 over the precipice into deep water.

e Field Officer, (Major Beevor, commanding,) and three
anies of Artillery (a Return of whom are enclosed)
ied on shore with the rear guard, by Sir John Moore's
us orders, to assist the Spaniards in manning the guns on
id front of Coruña, to keep possession of a small island
bay, and to cover the embarkation of the troops from
adel.

ese Companies embarked with the rear guard in the
of the 17th and early in the morning of the 18th instant.

(Sd.) J. HARDING.

OF CASUALTIES OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ARTILLERY
DRIVERS IN THE ACTION BEFORE CORUÑA, JANUARY 16, 1809.

	MEN.		HORSES.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Artillery . . . . .	...	2	...	..
Artillery drivers	2	...	2	...
Total	2	2	2	...

OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY ATTACHED TO THE REAR GUARD OF THE
Y ON THE EMBARKATION AT CORUÑA, JANUARY 17 AND 18, 1809.

	Major.	Captains.	Subalterns.	N.C.O's.	Gunners.	Total.
. .	1	5	3	36	253	298

Officers' Names.

Major R. Beevor—in command.

Captains—R. Thornhill, R. Truscott, and G. Bean.*

2nd Captains—T. A. Brandreth and T. Greatley.

Lieutenants—W. E. Maling, F. Wright, and J. Darby.

: units commanded by Thornhill, Truscott, and Bean, are, in 1908,
ery, R.F.A., No. 3 Mountain Battery, R.G.A., and 13th Battery, R.F.A.,
rely.

RETURN OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ARTILLERY DRIVERS IN THE ACTION BEFORE CORUÑA, JANUARY 16, 1809.

	OFFICERS AND MEN.							ORDNANCE.				AMMUNITION.				Waggons of Musquet Am- munition-Spare.	
	Major.	Captains	Subalterns.	Asst. Surgs.	N.C.O.'s.	Gunners.	Drivers.	Total.	Light 6 Pr.	Light 5½ in. Howitzer.	8 Pr. Spanish.	Total.	Light 6 Pr.	Light 5½ in. Howitzer.	8 Pr. Spanish.		Total.
Royal Artillery . . .	1	4	2	2	16	120	..	145	7	1	4	12	1,190	150	320	1,660	4
Royal Artillery Drivers . .	..	..	2	..	8	..	84	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	1	4	4	2	24	120	84	239	7	1	4	12	1,190	150	320	1,660	4

Officers.

Major J. Viney in command.
 Captains R. Truscott and E. Wilmot.*
 2nd Captains T. Greatley and C. H. Godby.
 Lieutenants J. Sinclair and T. N. King.
 Assistant Surgeons F. P. Hutchesson and J. Price.

Officers, R.A. Drivers.

Lieutenant B. Abercrombie.
 Lieutenant T. Reid.

* The units commanded by Truscott and Wilmot are, in 1908, No. 3 Mountain Battery, R.G.A., and 14th Battery, R.F.A., respectively.

The retreat was carried out under the most appalling climatic conditions—snow and rain—and hardships, the consequent loss of life being very great.

Four artillery officers—Captain Carthew, 2nd Captain Lomer, Lieutenants Wilson and Lear—died in January on the voyage to England, and Colonel Harding only lived until the following June.

A curious incident in the retreat, with which the R.A. was connected, is related in "The Recollections of Rifleman Harris"—Corporal Harris of the 95th regiment—now the Rifle Brigade.

It must be borne in mind that, a century ago, soldiers were accompanied by their wives and children, when they went on active service. The chief actor in this quasi-tragedy was Private Pullen, 95th regiment of foot-riflemen.

The story is as follows :—

"I remember remarking that Pullen (even on the first day of the retreat to Coruña) looked very chapfallen and seedy; and he was beginning even then to complain that he could not stand much more. The wife and children, too, were dropping behind. *They* all thought, poor souls! that when night came on they were, of course, to be billeted; but the alien world was now their only refuge, and no allowance to stop or lie down, even on the bare heath, at that time. I saw Pullen again on the third or fourth day; neither the wife nor children were then with him, nor could he tell *where* they were; he could only answer for himself, and expected to drop dead, he said, every step. That's all I saw of Pullen and his wife and children on the retreat, or even thought of them: for I had enough to do to keep my own strength up. When we landed at Portsmouth, both myself and others (to our no small surprise) saw Pullen once more; and much we wondered at the sight of him, when so many better and longer soldiers had died before half of that retreat was accomplished. We found that he had left behind him, and knew nothing of the fate of either his wife or his children,

Charles and Susan. As the men continued to disembark, however, there was Pullen inquiring anxiously of everyone for some tidings of them. None, however, could he get. At last he saw his wife coming up the beach, and hobbled off to meet her, each at the same moment inquiring for the children, Charles and Susan. *He* trusted they were with the wife, and *she* hoped they were with the husband, and both sat down upon the beach and cried in concert.

"All our men thought it useless of them to continue their inquiries ; but they never failed to ask after their offspring of every fresh face they fell in with who had been in that retreat. In about a fortnight's time, not satisfied, they advertised Charles and Susan in the public newspapers ; and we all laughed at the very idea of their ever finding them again, and told them they might have spared the money. To our no small surprise, however, the artillery at Plymouth answered their advertisement, stating that a little girl had been heard screaming upon the mountains in Spain by them in the night, and that they had taken care of her as well as they could, and had her then with them. The description answering, the girl was forwarded to Hythe ; and Pullen and his wife once more embraced their daughter Susan."

The boy Charles was taken prisoner, and remained in the hands of the French.



LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR THOMAS DOWNMAN, K.C.B., K.T.S.

He commanded "B" Troop, R.H.A., from June, 1806, to January, 1810.

APPENDIX.

THE DIARY OF
2ND CAPTAIN RICHARD BOGUE,
SERVING IN
"B" TROOP, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1808
TO
FEBRUARY 1, 1809.

PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION
BY
MAJOR JOHN H. LESLIE, R.A.
(RETIRED LIST).

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THIS diary was written by 2nd Captain Richard Bogue (Kane—1015), when serving in "B" troop, R.H.A., during the Coruña campaign in Spain—1808-9.

It is contained in a marble-covered exercise book of 56 pages (7 blank), measuring $7\frac{7}{8}$ by $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches, which is now in the possession of Captain Bogue's granddaughters, Mrs. Clavell Booth and Miss Bogue, and through whose kindness it is now published.

The writing is still quite clear and distinct, and the only alteration which has been made in the diarist's wording, etc., is the spelling of place and proper names.

Richard Bogue was the youngest son of Dr. John Bogue, of Fareham, Hants, and was born at Titchfield, Hants, on October 24, 1782.

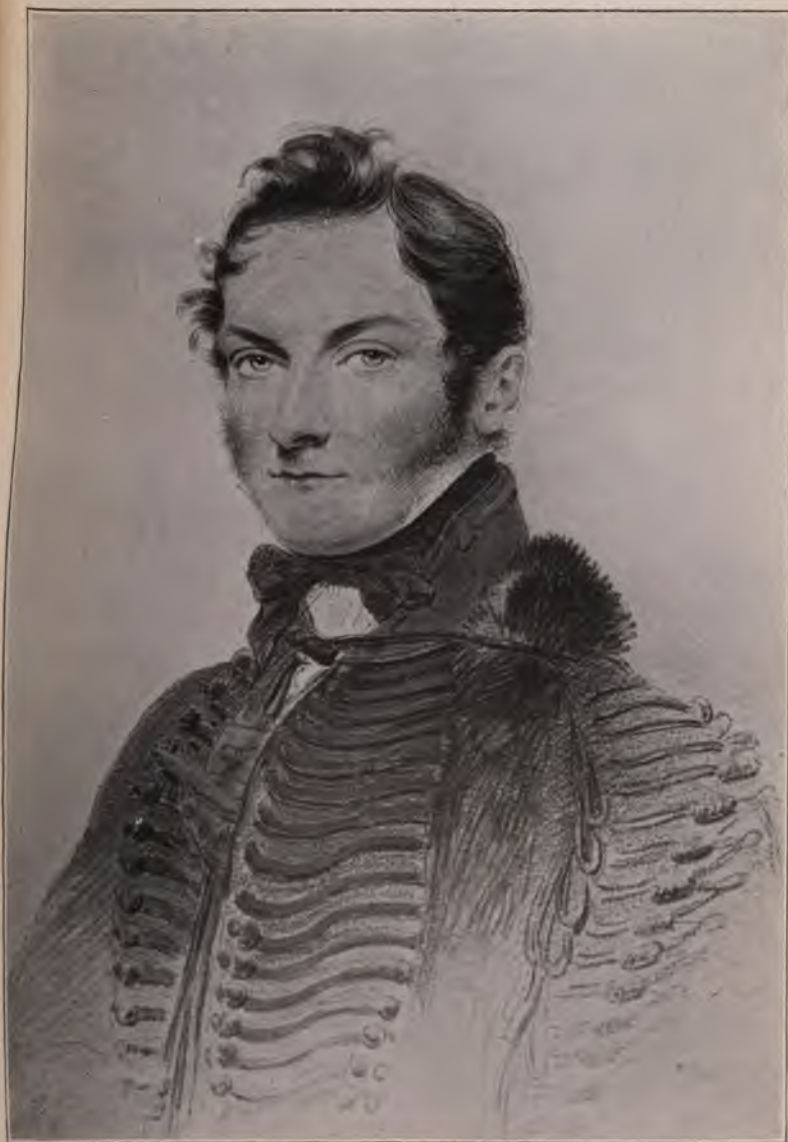
His mother was a daughter of Richard Bargus, Esq., of Fareham, who was a magistrate of the county for nearly fifty years.

He entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a cadet on January 31, 1797, and was in due course commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant on July 14, 1798; promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on February 10, 1800; and to that of 2nd Captain on March 18, 1806.

He was appointed to "A" troop, R.H.A., in 1803, and transferred to "B" troop in 1804, in which he remained on promotion to the rank of 2nd Captain, and in which he was serving during the period covered by the diary.

Richard Bogue married, on July 16, 1807, Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of John Hanson, of Great Bromley, Essex, and of 44 Russell Square, London.

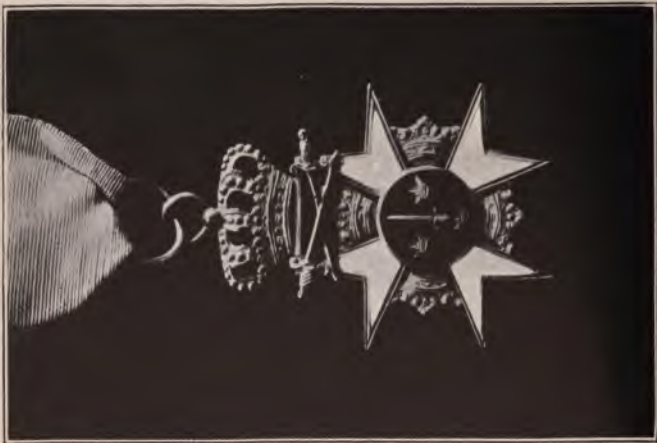
In the summer months Mr. Hanson lived at The Rookery, Woodford, in the parish of Chigwell, Essex, and Mrs. Bogue lived with her parents when her husband was abroad, and after his death in 1813.



2ND CAPTAIN RICHARD BOGUE, R.H.A.

From a water-colour painting by J. Slater, 1812.

[To face page 38.]



BADGE OF THE 4TH CLASS (KNIGHT) OF THE SWEDISH MILITARY ORDER OF THE SWORD.

It is a gold octagonal white-enamelled cross, surmounted by a gold crown resting upon crossed swords, with gold crowns between the angles. Upon the middle of the obverse there are three gold crowns with a gold sword in the centre, and on the reverse a similar sword with a laurel wreath upon its point, surrounded by the words "Pro Patria." The ribbon is two inches wide, yellow in the centre (one inch) and edged with pale blue.

Fareham, Chigwell, and Russell Square are frequently mentioned in the diary.

Bogue was killed at the battle of Leipsig, October 18, 1813, where he was serving in command of the Rocket brigade, R.H.A. He was buried in the cemetery at Taucha—about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Leipsig—where a monument was erected over his grave in the following year, a full account of which, and of the services of the Rocket brigade, etc., is given in volume xxiv. of the Proceedings, R.A. Institution, Woolwich, pp. 131–136.

The portrait of Captain Bogue, facing p. 38, is from a water-colour painting in the possession of Mrs. Clavell Booth, painted by J. Slater in 1812.

The decoration—4th Class (Knight) of the Swedish Military Order of the Sword—of which an illustration is given, was presented to Captain Bogue's widow in 1814 by the Crown Prince of Sweden,* in recognition of Captain Bogue's services, and is now the property of Miss Bogue.

The following letter from His Royal Highness was sent with the decoration, together with a present of 10,000 dollars to Bogue's family.

Kiel. January 6, 1814.

MADAM,

The King my Sovereign has deigned to authorize me to confer the Cross of his Military Order of the Sword not alone on the Swedish officers, but on those also of the Allied Troops who distinguish themselves in fighting for the common cause.

The manner in which your husband has conducted himself during the campaign, has well merited this reward of the brave.

He died on the field of honour, and the plains of Leipzig,

* Jean Baptiste Julius Bernadotte, afterwards (1818) King of Sweden and Norway, styled Charles XIV., John.

The Rocket brigade was attached to the body-guard of the Crown Prince at the battle of Leipsig.

the last witnesses of his courage and of his intrepidity, saw him perish before I could confer on him this order of Knighthood

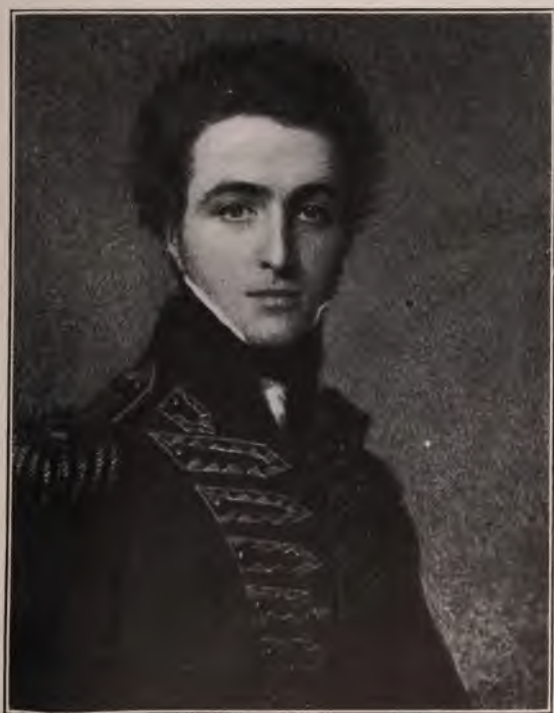
I conform, Madam, to the customs of the English nation of which Sweden is the faithful ally; and I transmit to you the decoration of the Order of which your husband rendered himself so worthy. May it be in your hands a consolatory remembrance of his loss, as it is a testimony of his valour, and of the personal esteem with which he had inspired me! I pray God, Madam, to bless and to keep you in his holy protection.

(Sd.) CHARLES JOHN.

It only remains to be said that "B" troop embarked at Woolwich on October 5 for Spain, reaching Coruña on November 9. It took part in the Coruña campaign, being present at the actions of Sahagún (December 21) and Benavente (December 29), and, embarking at Coruña on January 16, 1809, reached England on the 23rd, disembarked at Portsmouth on the 28th, thence marching to Woolwich which was reached on February 1.

The Officers serving with "B" and "C" troops, R.H.A during the period covered by the diary, were :—

	"B."	"C."
Captain	T. Downman.	H. Eveleigh.
2nd Captain	R. Bogue.	J. Chester.
Lieutenants	{ W. Loring.	{ E. Y. Walcott.
	{ W. C. Lempriere.	{ W. Webber.
	{ H. Forster.	{ E. Barlow.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM CHARLES LEMPRIERE, R.H.A.

From a miniature painted in 1824 by Sir William John Newton.

He served with "B" Troop, as a Lieutenant, during the Coruña Campaign.

[To face page 40.]

DIARY.

EXPEDITION TO SPAIN—1808.

(NOTE.—A Spanish league = 2·63 miles.—Ed.)

September 23. Friday.—Embarked at the wharf Woolwich Arsenal in five ships.

No. 1. *Naiad*. Captain Downman and Lieuts. Loring, Lempriere. 32 men, 32 horses.

No. 2. *Country Squire*. Captain Bogue, Lieut. Forster.

No. 3. *Mary No.* 403. Serjeant Major.*

No. 4. *Malvira*. Serjeant Patterson.†

No. 5. *Spencer Brig*. Serjeant Atkins.‡

All completed by 3 o'clock. Made an attempt to reach gallions but the hawser broke & we drifted back to the wharf.

Dined on board the *Naiad*. After dinner came a letter from General MacLeod§ which put us in a great fright, as it said we were not to proceed until further orders. In the night left the wharf.

24. Saturday.—Employed getting the ship in order. Dined ashore at the Main Guard with Walter Smith.|| Missed our boat & came off in a wherry. Ship dropped down to gallions. Found we were only waiting for the cavalry. One of the crew ran off with the boat in the night.

25. Sunday.—Loring & Lempriere came aboard & dined as well as breakfasted with us. The Captain, Lowes, recovered the boat but not the man. Read Divine Service. Did not go out of the ship.

* Daniel Ross—enlisted on December 1, 1794.

† William Patterson—enlisted on August 3, 1786.

‡ James Atkins—enlisted on April 25, 1794.

§ Brig.-General John MacLeod (456), Deputy Adjutant General, R.A.

|| Lieut. Walter Carruthers Smith (1136), "G" troop, R.H.A., stationed

† Woolwich—commanded by Captain A. S. Frazer.

SEPTEMBER 25—OCTOBER 5, 1808.

Downman, McDonald,* & Lefebure,† came aboard.

26. Monday.—Received orders to disembark our horses & guns as the Cavalry were not ready to sail & it was judged better that the horses should be ashore than afloat. Dined on board the *Naiad*, & the ships came up opposite Woolwich except this last mentioned.

27. Tuesday.—Began to disembark at 7 o'clock a.m. (except the *Naiad* who could not get alongside the wharf & disembarked her horses in the ordnance punts). All finished by two, & went over to Chigwell in James Urmstons‡ gig who with his father came over to fetch me.

28. Wednesday.—At Chigwell all day.

29. Thursday.—At Woolwich in the morning & returned to Chigwell on James Urmstons horse.

30. Friday.—Left Chigwell at 11 per coach. Drew on Mr. Preston. Dined with Mr. Strettle in Grosvenor Place & at seven left London in the Gosport coach.

October 1. Saturday.—Arrived at Fareham by $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 a.m.

2. Sunday.—At Fareham.

3. Monday.—Settled all my business with Mr. Woolls & Paddon. Left Fareham by the night coach at 7 o'clock.

4. Tuesday.—Arrived in Russell Square by nine o'clock & found that the Troop was to re-embark on this day & tomorrow. Immediately proceeded for Woolwich, & got there in time to put the guns and carriages on board by 5 o'clock p.m. Rode to Chigwell.

5. Wednesday.—Left Chigwell, & all my dear friends there at 7 o'clock, in Mr. Hansons gig with him.

Embarked again with our horses in the *Country Squire* with Major Beavor§ and Forster, Centre Div.

* Probably Captain Robert MacDonald (858), commanding "E" troop, R.H.A., stationed at Woolwich.

† Captain George Lefebure (867), commanding "D" troop, R.H.A., stationed at Canterbury.

‡ James Brabazon Urmston, who married (December 22, 1808)

§h Hanson, Mrs. R. Bogue's sister. He was knighted in 1824.

¶ Robert Beavor (705), R.A.

OCTOBER 5-11, 1808.

In the *Naiad* is Colonel Cookson,* Downman, Loring, & Lempriere—Left Div.

In the *Mary* the Agent & Serjeant Major, and spare.

In the *Malvira* Serjeant Patterson—Right Div.

In the *Spencer*, Quarter Master Moore† & waggons.

Sailed about 2 o'clock & anchored a little below Gravesend (where we found Eveleghs troop‡ embark'd & ready to join us) at 6 o'clock.

6. Thursday.—Rowed to Gravesend with Beevor & Captain Lowes. Sailed at one o'clock. Anchored a little below the Nore at $\frac{1}{2}$ past five.

7. Friday.—Sailed from the Warp§ where we anchored last night at twelve with a light wind. At 3 p.m. it freshened; cast anchor in Margate Roads at $\frac{1}{2}$ past six. At twelve the wind increased & continued to blow a gale.

8. Saturday.—Weighed anchor in a gale, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past nine a.m. Reach'd the Downs soon after twelve. Wind continued. Pilot left. Took letters ashore.

9. Sunday.—Dreadful gale all last night. Almost all our men dreadfully seasick. At 4 p.m. signal for all masters on board the Agents ship. We are to take orders from the *Alert* brig, & to sail direct to Falmouth as soon as the wind changes. Captain Lowes dined with us.

10. Monday.—The wind abated greatly last night but continues at N.W. so that we are unable to sail, as no point Westward of North will allow us to get down channel.

11. Tuesday.—Wrote to Mary || & sent it this morning.

At seven o'clock Major Beevor, Forster and myself left the

* Lieut.-Colonel George Cookson (566), R.A.

† Staff Serjeant William Moore, "B" troop, R.H.A. There were two Staff Serjeants in each troop; one was the Serjeant Major, and the other, apparently, was styled Quarter Master, corresponding to the Q.M.S. of the present day. Moore enlisted on August 13, 1790.

‡ "C" troop, R.H.A. It embarked at Northfleet, October 5.

§ A sandbank near the Nore.

|| Bogue's wife.

OCTOBER 11-16, 1808.

ship & landed at Sandwich Castle : took a chaise from Deal and proceeded to Margate & Ramsgate.

Deal is a large town, the streets very clean but narrow—on the whole much better than I expected. We passed through Sandwich, a mean town tho' a borough. The village of St. Lawrence near Ramsgate is very prettily situated at about one mile distant from thence. Margate is a very neat watering place ; the Library (Battison's), & the Hotel (Kidmans) excellent, far better than those either at Ramsgate or Brighton, & the Assembly room at the hotel is a very handsome one in every respect.

Ramsgate is a most delightful watering place—the Pier beautiful & perfectly unique. We met there several of our old Brighton acquaintance, and returned to our ship (after passing a most pleasant day) about $\frac{1}{2}$ past six.

N.B.—The country about Ramsgate & Margate is by no means pleasant and the roads are at this time in many places extremely bad. Near Deal on the contrary both are very superior. Wind still West.

12. Wednesday.—Wind still at North West. Nothing extraordinary.

13. Thursday.—The French coast about Calais seen very distinctly, as it may be almost every day from this place. Wind W. by N.

Wrote to Chigwell.

14. Friday.—Strong wind all last night, which early this morning increased to a gale, with heavy rain from S. West. We twice drove from our anchors—had two down. Towards three the wind moderated and we shifted our birth.

15. Saturday.—Wind N. by W. with showers. Sent letter ashore, No. 3.

16. Sunday.—Wind W.N.W. Read prayers to the men. Forster and myself went on board the *William and Ann*. Chester was on shore but Walcott returned & dined with us.

OCTOBER 16-21, 1808.

We also visited the *Creole*, a West Indian, with a cargo of Officers & men of the Regiment outward bound.

Ordered to take in six weeks provisions.

17. Monday.—Wind W.N.W. Long boat ashore for water. Bombr. Green out ashore & left behind.

18. Tuesday.—Bombr. Green return'd. Wind N.N.W. Long boat ashore for water & provisions.

Got orders to proceed to Coruña direct. Did not go till 20th.

No. 4 wrote to Chigwell & sent it.

Asked to dine on board the *William and Ann* which Major B. Forster & myself did. Spent a very pleasant day with Chester & Walcott.

19. Wednesday.—Eveleigh and Mr. Venables* called on us. Wind W. by N.

20. Thursday.—At twelve o'clock the Admiral made our signal to the Commodore in the *Alert* to sail. We did so soon after as well as a convoy to the Westward, & a fleet of East Indiamen—in all 300 sail. Wind N.N. West. Sent letter by a boat to Dover.

Passed Walmer Castle, a very pretty place, the seat of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports & Dover. We had an excellent view of the Castle & extensive works carrying on there.

The town is built in a hollow situation but appeared a very pleasant place. We likewise passed Folkestone & Hythe. On deck at nine o'clock—a mild & pleasant evening without a breath of air, & that quite favourable.

21. Friday.—At twelve last night the wind changed, in consequence of which the whole fleet was obliged to bear up for the Downs. This occasion'd a great number of accidents.

At a quarter before five in the morning a large brig (*The Towan*, of Penzance) ran foul of us in a most dangerous

* Assistant Surgeon Peter Venables, R.A. (Kane. No. 126).

OCTOBER 21-23, 1808.

manner for both, our bowsprit & bows being quite upon her deck between the fore & main mast. In this dreadful situation we remained nearly an hour, each party expecting that the friction of our anchors would stave a hole in both ships nearly between wind & water. A dreadful shock then came, (caused by the sea & the wind which was then blowing very strong) which shatter'd the side of the brig, & made the Captain of the brig order every one who wished to save their lives jump into our ship if it was in their power. Several tried but owing to the great motion of the vessels only two could do so—one a passenger, Mr. Dixon of London, No. 3, Fish Street Hill, and one of the seamen.

We soon after this got clear, & laid to nearly two hours repairing our damages as well as we could. These we found to be—the stocks of both anchors, & the fluke of one of them broken off & gone. Our jib boom broken in two—& our bowsprit wrenched out of its place. Part of our false keel & copper sheathing gone, & a large place rubbed nearly through between wind & water on the larboard bow.

We were dreadfully tossed about by a tremendous sea & foul wind but reached the Downs at one o'clock. A great many ships lost all their masts, & numbers were obliged to disembark their troops on board & go into harbour to refit—the brig one of them.

22. Saturday.—Ships company busy in repairing bowsprit, getting off anchors, jib-boom, &c., &c.

Forster and myself visited the *Spencer* Brig, *Malvira* & *Naiad*. The latter we found had been twice run on board by another ship the night before.

Major Beevor went to Ramsgate yesterday evening & returned by six o'clock p.m.

No. 5. Wrote to Chigwell, Fareham, & Barking; sent them.

23. Sunday,—Read divine service to the men. Blew harder this night than it had ever yet done.

OCTOBER 24-28, 1808.

24. Monday.—My birthday. Fine day. Saw that many ships had drifted & others cast their anchors last night.

25. Tuesday.—We all visited the *Mary* who had drifted alongside of us. Afterwards Forster and myself went on shore in a Deal boat. Saw Downman who is very ill & obliged to come on shore.

Chester & Admiral Gardner had the happiness on calling at Mr. Edward Igguldens to find two letters (Recd. Nos. 3 & 4) from my dearest wife, saying alls well.

Ship's repairs paid for cost £142.

Saw a Battle Royal on the beach, between all the boats crews who were watering & quarrelling for the hose.

At night it came on to blow hard ; we drifted by five o'clock ; let down our second anchor.

The Captain came on board us from the *Mary* but the sea was so high that he was hoisted in by a rope made fast round his body.

26. Wednesday.—Last night was a dreadful one. We were on deck great part of it, in the wind & rain. Major Beevor did not undress or lay down till day light.

Nothing extra this day, except one of the ammunition horses taken ill.

Wrote to Chigwell (No. 6). Sent it 29th.

27. Thursday.—The horse taken ill died at 2 o'clock a.m. —was opened to-day and we find he died from inflammation of the lungs.

Mrs. Bryant & one of the sailors left ashore by the Captain who could not get them off, the surf was so great.

N.B.—These returned in the *Marys* boats in the evening. Major Beevor went on shore.

28. Friday.—Last night our ship drove from her anchor & ran us away in a great hurry. We were roused out in the night as we now generally are. Blew hard all day with heavy howers.

OCTOBER 29—NOVEMBER 3, 1808.

29. Saturday.—Early this morning we had an alarm of running foul of a ship.

Received letters from John & 2 from Chigwell. Sent my letter to Chigwell No. 6.

Lieutenant Loring came on board to collect reports. Had our anchor up three days today, & after having taken up an excellent lying a stupid Brazilman came in and gave us a foul birth.

30. Sunday.—Major Beevor returned this morning. Chester and Walcott dined with us.

In the evening as the wind was fair, & our birth a long way from the Commodore we were deceived by a gun firing, & shifted our birth nearer him. Let go our anchor at $\frac{1}{2}$ past ten o'clock p.m.

31. Monday.—This morning at six weighed anchor, & stood down channel with as fair a wind & good an appearance of a prosperous voyage as possible.

We had to lay to off Dover till the other ships came up, nearly three hours.

In the evening a suspicious cutter coming near the convoy the *Alert* fired half a dozen times at her before she proved a friend. We were close to them & expected to witness a sea fight. Made Beachy Head at 8 o'clock p.m.

November 1. Tuesday.—At 6 o'clock this morning passed the Isle of Wight. At 6 p.m. made the Start Point. Wind fresh from the North East.

2. Wednesday.—Wind as yesterday, with showers. Ship rolled much. About 11. a strange sail made her appearance—proved to be a transport.

3. Thursday.—Made but little weigh last night, as we had a scant wind from the South East. A most beautiful morning & the wind about 8 o'clock came round considerably to the Eastward. At 12 we were in Lat. $46^{\circ} 57'$. Long. $5^{\circ} 30'$.

Major Beevor threw a bottle into the sea today, with our Long. and Lat.

NOVEMBER 4-9, 1808.

4. Friday.—Lieutenant Webber & Mr. Venables, the Surgeon, came on board.

A perfect smooth sea tho' in the Bay, more so indeed than anyone in the fleet remembered to have seen before.

5. Saturday.—A dead calm but great swell. We caught several shore birds, as thrushes, &c.

6. Sunday.—Last night the wind blew hard at S.S. West, & in the morning it continued with a heavy swell, & hard rain, till twelve when it became a perfect calm, and afterward the wind shifted (fair) to E.N.E.

A fleet of transports passed last night, under a convoy of a frigate homeward bound. Captain Lowes dined with us.

7. Monday.—At twelve last night the wind shifted to V.S.W. but at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 a.m. we discovered Cape Ortegal bearing south—distant about 10 leagues.

8. Tuesday.—The wind changed to fair for us last night, and at day light this morning we discovered Cape Prior bearing N.W. of us.

The approach to Coruña is more beautiful than can be described. High & picturesque hills on each side of a deep bay. These are barren and mountainous, but beautiful. The light house (or iron tower) is a very fine object in entering the bay. The town very old but beautifully situated.

We anchor'd about 12 o'clock having joined the 7th, 10th, and 15th Regiments * who sailed from Spithead on Monday, 1st October. The confusion of near 200 sail of ships entering a small bay is not to be described—ships running foul, masted boats with most miserable looking men in them veering about in all directions.

My letter written every day since we sailed sent today by the *Niobe* frigate, to Chigwell & Fareham—No. 8.

9. Wednesday.—Lempriere came on board & breakfasted with us. Major Beevor went on shore. We, (Forster and self,) visited the *Naiad* and afterwards went on shore.

* Of Light Dragoons (Hussars).

NOVEMBER 9-15, 1808.

Coruña is a vile ugly blackguard place as ever I saw in my life, & the men & women miserable looking people—indeed the appearance of the lower order of Spaniards exceeds belief, and all that has been said of the Irish peasantry must be far surpassed by these people.

The higher orders of men wear universally large flapped or cocked hats, and heavy loose cloaks, and a small sword.

The common peasants have snuff color'd loose jackets & breeches with wooden shoes & no stocking. The females wear lace or other black cloaks with large hoods—their hair hanging down the back in a large braid and turned up before. This to an Englishman has a very ugly appearance.

No bonnets or hats made their appearance either in the streets, or at the theatre which I once attended, & which is about the size of the country theatres in England. The performers seemed not to feel in the least what they were saying, but went through their parts like automaton. The Unfortunates sit by themselves, & no men or women are allowed to join them.

10. Thursday.—Employed all day in landing our horses who were generally swam on shore as there is no wharf; others came in long boats—a hard day's work.

11. Friday.—Landed all our carriages & ammunition. Captain Downman and myself slept in one marquee, the men over their stables.

12. Saturday.—Employed in getting the horses & guns in order. Received No. 2 from Chigwell.

13. Sunday.—Nothing extraordinary. Wrote No. 9 to Chigwell.

14. Monday.—Bought a mule.

15. Tuesday.—Marched at 10 o'clock this morning for Betanzos (3 leagues), which we reached at 4 o'clock. Our horses, from the length of time they were on board ship, & the short rest at Coruña were much distressed. On the road, which is barren & mountainous, we had a distant view of

NOVEMBER 15-20, 1808.

Ferrol, & two or three others very beautiful, tho' wild in the extreme.

Betanzos is a second rate town, & a very ill-built miserable place.

16. Wednesday.—Marched as early as we could get our forage &c., delivered but did not reach Monte Santiago (3 leagues) till nearly dark, & then in a heavy rain. The men had to go forward & to billets at different out quarters. This quarter was a miserable one—only a single cottage with sheds. Left three horses behind who were unable to proceed.

17. Thursday.—Marched in a heavy rain at 10 o'clock. Reached Baamonde at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 (four leagues) a miserable village.

18. Friday.—Marched at ten o'clock leaving a forge cart & several horses at Baamonde to join us as soon as they were shod. Reached Lugo (4 leagues) at 4, where all of us, Officers, men, and horses quartered ourselves in a convent. After the first business of coming into it against the inclination of the Friars was got over, they were very kind and attentive to us. Slept in the chapel.

19. Saturday.—Employed in getting the horses in good order, & buying mules for the trap.

20. Sunday.—Visited the cathedral at Lugo—it is a remarkably beautiful building having at least eight or more altars, all of which are officiated at, at the same time. During the time I was there I saw the Bishop performing his office. The whole building is superbly decorated and gilt, the altars embellished with massy silver chalices, &c.

I afterwards visited, or rather walked round the walls of the city. These are circular and appear to have been built long before the invention of gunpowder, notwithstanding which they would certainly enable the inhabitants to hold out for some days.

There is an aqueduct of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in length, which still supplies the city with water, but as it was built in the time of

NOVEMBER 20-25, 1808.

the Romans, it is in bad repair & will require to be rebuilt very soon.

This evening at nine o'clock in consequence of an express from Sir D. Baird to Lord Paget * I was ordered with Lieut. Loring and the right half brigade to march to-morrow instead of Wednesday.

Wrote to Chigwell No. 10 and sent it.

21. Monday.—Marched this morning with 3 guns, & 3 waggons & our guns, &c. on 20 of the country carts drawn by bullocks. After proceeding five leagues reached Constantino at dusk, & were ordered further one league. Having ascended half way up a high mountain got orders to return as no quarters could be procured within three leagues.

Our guns were left where they were & each N.C. Officer got his own men & horses into billets as well as they were able.

Loring and myself after going a league & crossing two rivers & innumerable dirty lanes in the dark were happy to get into the same loft with a sergeant's party of the 7th Dragoons, which we did about 8 o'clock at night. Left 3 horses behind.

22. Tuesday.—Up at six. With the men a little after seven & marched the troop so as to be in our billets at Nogales (4 leagues) by 2 o'clock. Some of the Officers of the 7th & us dined together.

23. Wednesday.—Marched at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 o'clock. Billeted at Cebados (5 leagues). Heard the news from the army was very bad.

24. Thursday.—Marched early for Villafranca. Reached it ($2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues) by ten o'clock. When there received orders to proceed to Constantino & to leave all our sick & baggage behind. Procured an excellent billet at this place where we dined with the Alcalde.

25. Friday.—The 1st division of the 7th were yesterday

* Henry William Paget, afterwards (July 1815) created first Marquis of Anglesey.

NOVEMBER 25-30, 1808.

ordered to fall back, & the whole army was to retreat, but this morning we received orders to advance. Marched at eleven o'clock with three day provision and forage.

Arrived at Bembibre, where we were to have halted, at 7 in the evening, but was there ordered to advance to the next village with a squadron of Light Dragoons. We reached Torre (6 leagues) at 10 o'clock and halted there, all having to look out for themselves.

26. Saturday.—Reached Astorga (5 leagues) at $\frac{1}{2}$ past five—men and horses very well off for quarters. Dined with Captain Bean.*

The men and horses in a college, & Loring & myself in one of the Junta's houses the señor himself at Coruña, but two men servants were there to attend to our orders.

27. Sunday.—Downman & the remainder of the troop arrived—they all dined with us.

Wrote to Chigwell & sent it on the 1st December.

28. Monday.—Hard at work getting all the horses & men in order. Visited the cathedral which is the finest building I ever saw, & the outside the most beautiful—the windows of stained glass, & all the figures and images at the altars richly gilded.

29. Tuesday.—In consequence of Dispatches from Sir John Moore, it was intended to form a junction with him at Zamora, & the Lt. Brigade under Genl. Craufurd† are to march tomorrow towards Benavente.

Bean, Capt. Irby,‡ Dep. Adj. Genl., & Lieut. Maling§ dined with us.

30. Wednesday.—Last night brought a variety of Dispatches. One from Sir J. Moore ordered the Army to fall back as quick as possible, as the French had attacked &

* Captain George Bean, commanding a company, 3rd battalion, R.A.

† Robert Craufurd.

‡ The Hon. Edward Henry Irby, 24th Regiment of Foot.

§ W. E. Maling, of Bean's company, 3rd battalion, R.A.

NOVEMBER 30—DECEMBER 2, 1808.

totally destroyed & dispersed the armies of Generals Castaños & Palafox united.

Not more than seven thousand men are at this moment in arms in Spain, & these are at Leon under the Marquis de Romana. 18 guns of the Spanish Artillery arrived here from there.

December 1. Thursday.—The whole army fell back today except the 43rd, 95th Regiments of Light Infantry, who with Captain Bean's Brigade of guns act with the 7th Light Dragoons & our troop to cover the retreat.

Sent my letter No. 11 to Chigwell, & one to Barkway. Received one from them & Nos. 7. 8. 9. & 10 from Chigwell.

2. Friday.—Sent off this morning 3 ammunition and 1 baggage waggon with all our women, sick men & horses. The city of Astorga is like all others in Spain extremely ill built—the houses low and streets narrow. It has a weekly market, but every necessary of life is extremely scarce & dear. The small shops (which indeed are the only ones) are filled with goods of English manufacture. It has two convents & 2 monasteries. Even in the palace there are no fire places, & the state rooms, which are long and narrow, are warmed by a copper bason filled with charcoal. These rooms, as well as the bed rooms of the best houses, are paved with brick, instead of wooden floors—and their beds are universally without curtains.

The fruit we got here was extremely poor of every kind, & the wine even at any price hardly drinkable. Astorga is surrounded by a high wall evidently of Roman construction but so old & decayed that it would afford no resistance to an enemy.

The Spaniards are very much behind the rest of Europe in every article both of comfort & elegance. In their drawing rooms, which are hung round with fine sculptural paintings, & a variety of looking glasses, the walls are of all colors but the white one which it is intended they should be, & under

DECEMBER 2-5, 1808.

a fine crimson curtain, you see heavy brown wooden window shutters which as well as their doors are not painted, but the cracks & knots stopped up with white putty. The brick floors in their rooms are partially covered with mats.

3. Saturday.—This morning the troop was ordered to march towards Orense, to find their way across the mountains to Portugal. After we had got 3 miles on the road we received an order to halt, & wait for Lord Paget's orders, which soon after were that I should proceed accompanied by an interpreter & guide to reconnoitre the passes of the mountains, & the roads in order to ascertain if it was possible for Artillery and Cavalry to pass that way.

It not being possible to procure either interpreter or guide, I left Astorga at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 o'clock p.m. with Gunners Linsey & Cook as an escort. Passed Manzanal where the 43rd & 95th Regiments were encamped, & reached Las Torres (5 leagues) by six o'clock.

After dinner a man in the tatter'd rags of an old black coat, with every appearance of a deserter, forced his way into the house with his bayonet fixed, and appeared likely to give us some trouble, but proved to be a drunken Irishman on his way to join the 28th Regiment. Slept on straw with my saddle bags as a pillow.

Wrote & sent letters to Fareham.

4. Sunday.—Left Las Torres at $\frac{1}{2}$ past eight a.m.—at Bemibre found the 15th Light Dragoons on their march for Astorga, & the 14th and 23rd Regts. of Foot lying there, and Beans brigade of Light 6 Prs. (see p. 22. Ed.).

The road towards Ponferrada branches off to the left about a league from Bemibre. It is certainly not good but can by no means be called impossible. Reach'd Ponferrada (5 leagues) by 2 o'clock. This is a very neat well built town & the inhabitants very civil.

5. Monday.—At one this morning I was roused from a sound sleep by a noise at the window which proved to be

DECEMBER 5-9, 1808.

Burtenshaw* with a dispatch for me saying the cavalry & our troop was to march as this day to endeavour to form a junction with Sir J. Moore quite in an opposite direction to where I was.

Started at day light. Breakfasted with Bean, where my horses baited, as also at Manzanal. Reach'd Astorga (10 leagues) at 5 o'clock. At Manzanal left Gunners Cook & Linsey to proceed by an easy pace to within 7 miles of Astorga as their horses were unable to proceed any farther. Got into my old billet with some difficulty. Found few English in the place, & 3000 Spaniards just marched in from León which made them very insolent.

6. Tuesday.—At 7 this morning I found myself the only English Officer in Astorga, & learnt after some difficulty the route of the cavalry. Reached La Bañeza ($3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues) with all my party by eleven a.m. & found all the cavalry and the troop there.

7. Wednesday.—March'd at nine o'clock last night. Reach'd Benavente ($6\frac{1}{2}$ leagues) by day light in the morning. This is a pretty neat town, & the inhabitants more civil than any we have yet met with. Dined with Lord Paget.

8. Thursday.—Marched at 12 o'clock last night with the cavalry. Passed the bridge about a league from Benavente where the French were expected to be posted, without opposition. They might have done so, with great effect & but a small force as it was a most excellent position. Reached the village of Salathor at seven this morning, where we picketed our horses, in a heavy fog. The men lay on the ground till near twelve o'clock at night when we again march'd and reach'd Zamora by day light (5 leagues).

9. Friday.—This [is] a beautiful town surrounded by a strong wall, which has lately been put in a state of defence. The inhabitants received us with enthusiasm, ringing bells, firing guns, &c. At this place was another bridge which the

* Gunner John Burtenshaw

DECEMBER 9-15, 1808.

French were expected to have possessed themselves of, but fortunately for us they did not, or we must have retired as it would have been impossible to force the position.

10. Saturday.—Left Zamora this morning & marched to Toro—5 leagues. Here again the inhabitants received us with bell ringing, &c. Captain Downman & myself billeted on a Lt. Col. of Spanish Artillery by his particular request. Downman and myself began by his own wish to mess together—more comfortable certainly.

11. Sunday.—Employed getting the guns in order—Colonel Nicolls* dined with us.

12. Monday.—Court martial punished Button† & Lynch‡. All the officers dined with us. Carthew§ did the same—his brigade marched in to this place with General Paget|| brigade from Salamanca. It consists of the 20th, 52nd, 28th, & 91st, with part of the 95th.

13. Tuesday.—The 2nd Batn. 52nd, the 9th, & 45th Regiments marched into this place from Salamanca. Heard that Austria had declared war against France.

14. Wednesday.—This morning we were suddenly ordered to march, which we could not accomplish until 3 o'clock p.m. as all the troops were completed with three days provisions which take much time to draw. Reached Torrecilla (3½ leagues) at nine o'clock, & our men took billets as well as they were able.

15. Thursday.—After we had marched off on our route to Tordesillas (distant one league) received orders to proceed to Casasola, in the rear and on our left. Reached it (3 leagues) by one o'clock & found two squadrons of the 10th Dragoons there under Major Palmer.

* Jasper Nicolls, 14th Regiment of Foot.

† Gunner and Driver Benjamin Button.

‡ Gunner (dismounted) George Lynch.

§ Captain R. Carthew, R.A.—see p. 22.

|| Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, K.B. He commanded the Reserve Division of the Army.

DECEMBER 16-21, 1808.

16. Friday.—Marched at 9 o'clock and reached Tiedra (1 league) Lord Pagets head Quarters where we found Major General Pagets division. Had to shift for ourselves & horses.

17. Saturday. Marched with the Infantry consisting of eight regiments. On the road fell in with Lt. Genl. Mackenzie's * division, and saw Sir J. Moore & Staff, Major Colborne † amongst them ; also Col. Wood, ‡ &c., &c. Reached Villalpando (5 leagues) at three o'clock.

18. Sunday.—Halted at Villalpando. In the morning came to Lord Paget, Sir John Moore, Sir D. Baird, &c., & Colonel Harding § called on us. Dined at Lord Pagets.

19. Monday.—Marched to Mayorga—7 leagues. Did not get in till an hour or two after dark & in the snow.

20. Tuesday.—Marched to Monasterio, Melgar de Abajo—the 10th Dragoons also halted here, & the 15th went forward with Lord Paget—14½ leagues.

21. Wednesday.—Marched with the 10th and 4 guns at one o'clock this morning, a deep snow on the ground. Reached Sahagún, where we knew the French had a position, by ½ past 6, when we found they had received news of our approach, & were drawn up (700 cavalry) ready to receive us. The 15th Dragoons met them first & 400 of them charged them. We came up at the time they were dispersing and assisted in taking them.

The number consisted of ten killed, 20 wounded & 140 taken. Their men were very fine ones but badly mounted.

Sir J. Moore, Sir D. Baird, & three brigades of Infantry arrived this day.

* This must be Alexander Mackenzie-Fraser, commanding the 3rd division. He was originally Mackenzie, and took the additional name Fraser in 1803. He died in 1809.

† John Colborne (afterwards first Baron Seaton), Moore's military secretary.

‡ G. A. Wood, R.A.

§ J. Harding, R.A.

DECEMBER 21-24, 1808.

About two we had an alarm of the enemy being in sight in great force, & turned out to meet them, but it proved a false alarm. I took a good horse from some fellows this morning.

22. Thursday.—More Infantry arrived, & three brigades of Artillery—Evelegh's troop one of them. I was obliged in consequence of publish'd orders to give up my horse that I took yesterday, tho' Lord Paget promised me twice that I should be paid the regulation Dragoon price for him. The 15th Dragoons got him one of the first that was picked out. Received letter from Fareham, very old, being before I left the Downs. Wrote to Chigwell No. 12.

23. Friday.—The army concentrating itself, & the different divisions taking up their positions preparatory to an attack on the enemy.

Our troop was today ordered with the 7th and 18th Regiments of Light Dragoons under Brigr. General Stewart to be attached to the division of the army under Lieut. General Hope (the 2nd division. Ed.).

Eveleghs Troop with the 10th and 15th Regts. under Genl. Slade to Sir D. Bairds division (the 1st division. Ed.).

24. Saturday.—This evening at five o'clock the troop marched to take up our position on the Carrion road, preparatory to our general attack on Field Marshal Soult who had taken up a strong position there & at Saldaña with twenty-four thousand men. There had been much snow on the ground and a severe frost after a thaw for several days, in consequence of which, & none of our troop horses being turned up, owing to our farriers having the whole day been employed on Sir J. Moore's & Lord Paget's horses, our march was one continued scene of difficulty & danger. We passed the 15th Dragoons about nine o'clock at night waiting for orders. In many places the road was so bad that the Comr in Chief had ordered a party of Pioneers to proceed with us to remedy the evil, but after going about five miles they were permitted to return.

DECEMBER 24-27, 1808.

At about 10 o'clock in passing through a village, the inhabitants came out to us crying, (a common case with them) & beseeching us not to proceed by ourselves any farther, as six hundred French Dragoons were only three miles in our line of advance.

We however proceeded forward till overtaken by a dispatch from Sir J. Moore ordering us to return to our old quarters at Sahagún.

When we had retraced about one third of our route a counter order came from Ld Paget, & we wasted a full hour in one of the coldest nights I ever experienced, till it was determin'd that we should go back to Sahagún, which we reached between one & two, but were obliged to take our guns on by hand the last $\frac{1}{2}$ mile as the horses could not stand in the draught.

25. Sunday.—All the Infantry marched this morning which might properly be called a first movement of our retreat to Coruña, in consequence of Sir J. Moore receiving information that four or five armies of 25000 men each were on their march to cut him off.

Had a miserable dinner which Lempriere & Forster shared—Brown came in at night nearly dead with fatigue, & slept on a blanket between Downman & myself.

26. Monday.—On horseback by five a.m. When we got to Mayorga found the French were in possession of it. The 7th, 10th, and 15th, with our troop immediately advanced against it. The enemy retreated & the 10th coming up first, charged them, & either killed or took all but four. Halted at Valderas at 7 p.m. 8 leagues.

27. Tuesday.—Marched from Valderas at six o'clock—now join'd by the 18th Dragoons & the Evelegh's troop. Reached Benavente by dusk, where the whole army except two divisions then were.

This evening a strong advance of French cavalry drove our pickets over the bridge about two miles from Benavente.

DECEMBER 28-31, 1808.

28. Wednesday.—The whole army turned out in a most soaking rain for about three hours from the supposed advance of the French to attack us, but it only proved to be an affair of pickets. Half the Infantry marched this morning for Astorga.

29. Thursday.—All the remainder of the Infantry marched this morning at six o'clock.

The bridge last night was blown up, & no ford known within three or four miles of it each way.

At nine our outposts were driven in close up to the town, by a body of upwards of 600 French Dragoons of Buonapartes Imperial Guard headed by Genl. Lefebvre. The picket consisting of only 120 of the different regiments commanded by Col. Quentin formed, charged thro' them three times, & the rest of the cavalry and our troop coming up they were totally dispersed, & lost at least half their number in killed & prisoners. Amongst the latter was Genl. Lefebvre.

On their again forming on the other side of the river I had the pleasure of firing several rounds at them (the first guns fired in Spain) as well as Downman & Lempriere, when they made off leaving their killed & wounded.

We remained in their front all night, when all but the picket retreated. We destroyed a bridge on the road, & reached La Bañeza soon after day light.

30. Friday.—Halted till 12 at night, when we again marched and reached Astorga

31. Saturday.—by seven o'clock having passed thro' a village on fire.

At one had an order to turn out as the French were advancing from La Bañeza, which they entered an hour after we left it, but our pickets drove them back.

At eight in the evening just as we were endeavouring to get an hours rest, we were again turned out as our pickets both on the León & La Bañeza sides of Astorga were forced in by the enemy.

DECEMBER 31—JANUARY 4, 1809.

We remained at our alarm post till twelve o'clock at night when we marched, & after great difficulty from the slipperiness of the roads, & their being blocked up by baggage mules & carts

January 1, 1809. Sunday.—reached Bembibre at nine o'clock, having been accompanied by near ten thousand Spanish Troops under the Marquis de Romana who dispersed in the mountains as we came along, & about 20 pieces of Spanish Artillery. Halted at San Román.

2. Monday.—Marched at six a.m., joined by a brigade of Infantry. Before our rear guard was out of Bembibre, the French enter'd it, & made about 120 men (sick & drunken) prisoners. They continued to harrass our rear, & pick up all stragglers the whole day. Reached Villafranca.

3. Tuesday.—At four o'clock this afternoon the French attack'd two brigades of Infantry who were quartered at the village of Cacabelos. It lasted some time. The French lost many men both from the fire of our guns & rifles. I saw a good deal of this, as I was sent to Sir J. Moore with a message from Ld Paget. Marched at six o'clock p.m. Had a most wretched night. One mountain that we had to pass was seven leagues over-covered with frost & a deep snow, on the top of which we found sticking a great many sick cars—with men & women dead & dying in all directions, two brigades of English & all the Spanish Artillery, as well as thirty thousand pounds in doubloons & dollars, 20 thousand pounds of which was destroyed afterwards as it was found impossible to bring them on.

4. Wednesday.—Reached Nogales by six o'clock a.m. Halted one hour & then proceeded towards Lugo, which we reached, almost dead from fatigue, at nine p.m., having been 29 hours on horseback (save one) and the troop marched 65 miles, & myself 75—the last twelve hours in a soaking rain.

A bad billet, but Colonel Harding gave us something to eat & drink.

JANUARY 5-10, 1809.

5. Thursday.—At Lugo. Moved into the same billet with Major Brown. Recd. No. 11, 12, & 14 from Chigwell. Heard also the pleasing information that no transports were yet at Coruña.

6. Friday.—This afternoon the French drove in our pickets. The outposts were engaged for some hours. Two of our guns were in action, & fired away all their ammunition.

7. Saturday.—The whole army had an alarm, & turned out. Much skirmishing at the outposts.

The Guards took several prisoners. Half the army remained in advance under arms all night.

8. Sunday.—At four this morning we marched, & with the whole army took up a position in front of the French lines about four miles from Lugo, with intent to bring on a general action, but as we advanced, they retreated, & after waiting till dark the whole retreated leaving our troop in the rear with the reserve to cover the army.

9. Monday.—Reached Baamonde at nine in the morning. Halted there till six in the evening.

10. Tuesday.—At eight this morning found we had advanced only three leagues in fourteen hours, as we had to halt every ten yards to allow the sick & lame who fell out of their ranks to keep up, & twice formed to preserve them from the French who followed us up very close. While we halted in this common which we did in a heavy rain for nearly five hours, above three thousand stragglers passed us, who, if we had not halted, must inevitably have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Reached a small hovel about two miles from Betanzos soon after dark, leaving one brigade & two guns on a high hill in rear of us.

At eight had an alarm & turned out, but it was only a ship gun at Coruña. Left Sir D. Bairds carriage & four mules sticking in a slough about $\frac{1}{2}$ way up a hill. I was detain'd by it & other carriages blocking up the road for upwards of an hour—but got off at last.

JANUARY 11-13, 1809.

11. Wednesday.—Marched at $\frac{1}{2}$ past five, but had to halt at Betanzos & on the hill on the Coruña side of it, till the Infantry had passed the bridge & it was blown up by the Engineers.

While they were working on it the French poured down the opposite hill. The bridge was fired, & the enemy immediately galloped down on it & drove our people off. They instantly were reinforced, & with the assistance of a gun, return'd the compliment. The French then got possession of some houses, & being under cover again forced our people to retire, when M. General Paget advanced with one regiment & cleared them.

They continued however to harrass us till we had gone some miles from Betanzos.

Halted at a village a league and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Coruña.

The bridge at Betanzos was not so effectually destroyed but that cavalry could pass it singly.

12. Thursday.—This morning as it was represented to Col. Harding that we had been in the advance post duty, or covering the retreat of the army every day & night but six since the 5th of December when we left Astorga, he order'd Eveleghs troop to relieve us.

Got a good chance billet by two o'clock ; had a delightful wash, & put on a clean shirt which was a great luxury to me not having done so for a fortnight before.

Dined with Captain Smith of the Engineers.

Wrote to Chigwell.

13. Friday.—Marched again on picquet at seven this morning—our position at the top of a high rocky hill about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the French. Drummonds * Brigade came up & relieved us at 2 o'clock when we fell back about a mile.

I this morning† witnessed a most grand & magnificent

* Captain Percy Drummond, 3rd battalion, R.A.

† See p. 31. Harding's despatch gives January 14 as the date of the explosion.



VIEW OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH POSITIONS BEFORE CORUÑA, TAKEN FROM THE CITADEL.

From an illustration in "A Narrative of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain, Commanded by His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, K.B.," by James Moore. 1809.

a b—British line. c d—French line. e—Magazine blown up on January 14, 1809. f—The Village of Elvina.
g g—Heights occupied by the French on the morning of January 17.

[To face page 64.

JANUARY 13-16, 1809.

sight—the blowing up two magazines of powder in one of which was 5000 barrels. It was compared by those who had seen Mount Vesuvius to a dreadful explosion of that mountain, & its shock was so violent as to shake the men of war in the harbour.

14. Saturday.—Chester relieved us this day, Eveleigh being sick, & was himself taken so ill as to be obliged to come in soon afterwards. At this time seventy five men in their troop were sick, 2 Captains & 1 subaltern.

We were made happy today by the appearance of 13 sail of the line & 150 transports off the bay from Vigo.

Dined with Captain Smith, Engineers.

15. Sunday.—Went on board five hospital ships to find Carr.* This I could not do as the boat would not go any further with me, & only so far with difficulty. Chester & Beckford went with us.

16. Monday.—This was a day, tho' glorious to the British arms & renown, truly distressing to many individuals who there lost husbands, sons, &c., the flower of our army, numbers of whom perished. Amongst these I shall only mention Sir John Moore, the Comr in Chief, Col. Napier, † Major Stanhope, ‡ with about eight others killed. Sir D. Baird, 2nd in command, lost an arm, four Colonels & forty six other officers were wounded, many of whom died on their passage to England. Lord Carr was on board No. 301. Received No. 15 from Higwell.

But to continue my journal : at seven o'clock our troop went to the advanced picquet ; at ten, we saw at least ten thousand

* Gunner John Carr, of "B" troop. He was possibly Bogue's servant.

† Major Charles James Napier, then in command of the 2nd battalion, 1st Regiment. He was, however, only wounded and taken prisoner. Afterwards became the "conqueror of Scinde." See "Dict. National Biography," vol. xl, p. 45.

‡ The Hon. Charles Banks Stanhope, 50th Regiment, second son of the third Earl Stanhope.

JANUARY 16, 1809.

fresh troops join the enemys lines, and as they appear'd much disposed to strengthen their left, we fired several shots at them from Lieut. Lemprieres guns, which were posted on the right of our lines, when the French, who had endeavour'd to bring up more guns, desisted, & fell back into their own lines with precipitation & disorder.

Between eleven & twelve Truscott, with two companies of Foot Artillery,* came up to relieve me by order of Col. Harding, as we were then to march on foot to Coruña & embark our horses & men by one o'clock. This we succeeded in, tho' not without using every exertion. Downman & myself were on board the *Mary*, with part of the troop; the remainder were on board the *Marina* (with the four other officers), & the *Traveller* Brig, with several other vessels, held such men as could not join us in time. The finest transports in the fleet were appointed for General & Staff Officers horses; on board of these no troops were (at first) allowed to come, & the smallest brigs were told off for us to return in, had we not managed better. About two I relanded, and soon after saw an action commence, which shortly became general. The fire was dreadful & incessant, on both sides from this time till dark, when the French fell back to their former position.

I saw a good deal of this action from a distance which was supposed by everyone to be the sharpest for the time it lasted that was ever known.

The French opened a heavy fire from six guns on a high hill commanding our right (by far the weakest, & indeed the only vulnerable part of our line) & protected by these, pushed down three strong columns on our guns station'd there, consisting of two six Prs. and one 8 Pr. The latter of these was almost immediately in their possession, tho' not before it was spiked, at which time the French were so close to the N.C. Officer who did it, as to shatter his right arm in no less than six different places by musquet balls.

* See page 34.

JANUARY 16-17, 1809.

The 42nd charged these columns, supported by the 50th Regt. and retook the gun, but advancing too rapidly, both regiments lost considerably in officers & men.

The Brigade of Guards with better success charged, drove the French back quite to the heights, & we were masters of the field. On the road towards the left of our line, the enemy made a partial attack, but without success as we were too strongly posted. The English army in this action did not consist of more than 15 thousand men & eight guns. That of the French was nearer thirty thousand, & fourteen guns. Our loss was very great, but theirs in the proportion of three to one. We lost in this action between 700 & 800, the French * by their own account 3000, but the death of the never sufficiently to be regretted Sir J. Moore is more than a balance.

After dark the whole army fell back, & commenced their embarkation, which was done with more regard to expedition, than order. As a proof of which, in our ship came home officers & men of twelve different regiments, the ship itself not being calculated for more than thirty six men.

17. Tuesday.—At day light this morning our picquets were withdrawn, and at nine o'clock the French entered the suburbs of Coruña at Santa Lucia. By ten they got some heavy field guns on an eminence, & began to make dreadful havoc amongst our shipping, at least 300 sail of which were still in the harbour, & some thousand troops still to be embarked. After pausing in this situation some time, the ships began to cut their cables, & then the confusion that ensued became dreadful beyond description, anxiety for those embarked, as well as the poor fellows still on shore, being wound up to highest pitch, as there were some dangerous rocks to pass, & several of our finest ships had got so far into the harbour that it was impossible to move them as the wind then blew.

Two officers & fifty men of different regiments were put

* Professor Oman puts the actual French losses at between 1000 and 1200.

JANUARY 17-21, 1809.

on board us by a man of wars boat, their own vessel being on the rocks, & soon after we saw her fall on her side, & sink.

The noise & disorder that now ensued was truly distressing, embarking troops under a heavy & incessant fire—ships cutting their cables, others striking on the rocks, some sinking.

Towards night, Lieut. Debenham of the Navy, one of the agents for transports, came on board us, but could not tell us if Vigo or England was our destination, but Portugal was the general belief, & the more so as the Commodore made the signal to steer S. by W.

As fair a wind as could blow for England, but we were obliged to stand off & on for orders.

18. Wednesday.—This morning a signal was made for *all masters*, and on the return of ours we found to our great happiness, that our destination was Spithead, so that we have again a chance of seeing our dear dear friends in England, which for some time past we did not think likely.

Saw all last night a dreadful fire in the direction of Coruña—supposed to be the suburbs.

Delightfully fine wind, but this day was also lost, that such ships as stood in great need of provisions from their having more men on board than their complement, might be supplied from the others. This was completed by five o'clock when we set sail for England with a fair wind, & went all night seven knots.

19. Thursday.—Not above one or two of the fleet in sight the whole day, although we left Coruña with nearly 400 sail. Consequently we determin'd to run as a single ship straight for Spithead.

20. Friday.—Only a distant sail in sight all this day. We ran before the wind at eight knots. By observation today, at twelve o'clock, we were $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the way across the bay of Biscay.

21. Saturday.—This morning instead of a prospect of

JANUARY 21—FEBRUARY 1, 1809.

making land as we expected, we were disappointed by finding ourselves becalmed.

22. Sunday.—Blew hard all night with a heavy rain, & this morning the wind became directly foul with a thick haze, so that we had every prospect of being some days longer at sea, no pleasant idea! as the small sea stock Downman & myself were able to procure at Coruña from having six to mess (i.e. the Officers of the army, & agent, who breakfasted & dined constantly with us) was almost entirely expended, & no chance of getting more.

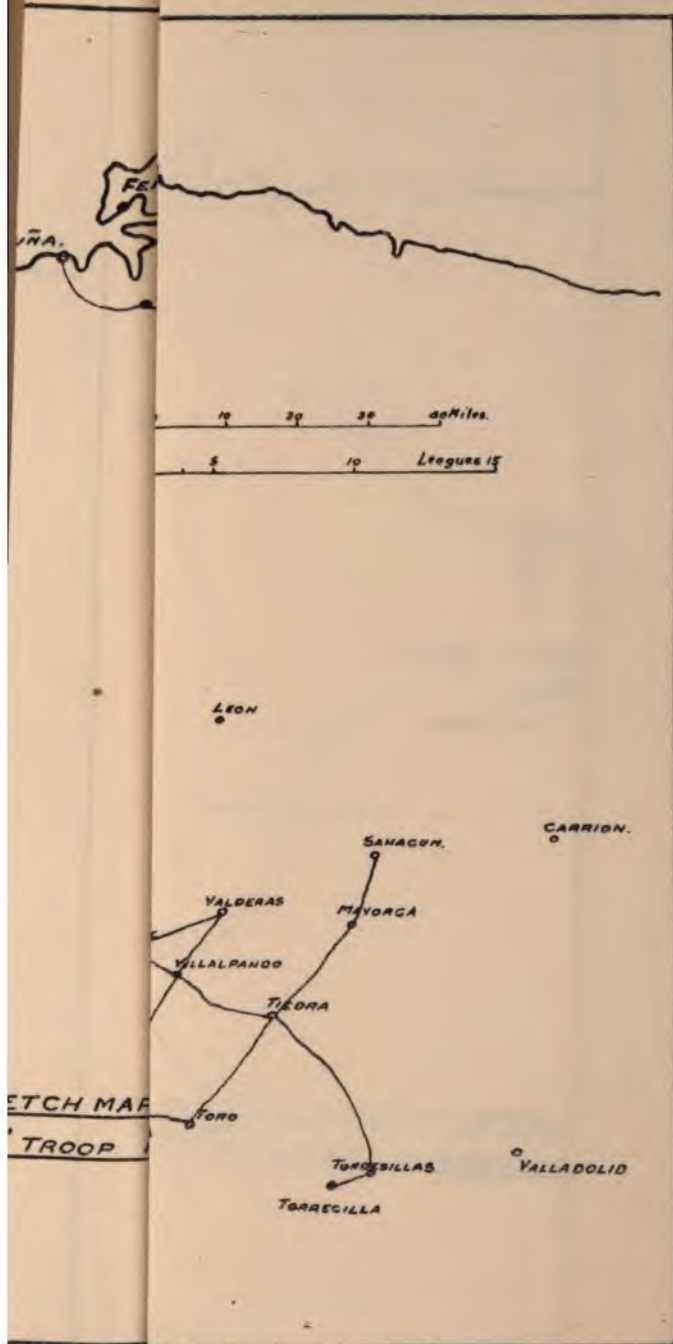
23. Monday.—Last night the wind changed to fair—and at four a.m. we had the happiness to make the English land, at which every heart in the ship was truly rejoiced.

At first it was said to be the Lizard, but as the day broke we had the pleasure of finding it to be the Race of Portland. At nine it fell almost calm, so that we only got to the Spitsand. At one the ship ran aground and was so till the next tide.

24. Tuesday.—Downman went on shore. Blew hard all day, & a gale at night.

25. Wednesday.—This morning the Officers of the Line took their departure, & at three in the afternoon a ships boat landed me at Haslar Hospital. From thence I walked home to see my father whom I had the happiness of finding with my brother quite well, & at the same time the still greater one of hearing that my beloved wife & child were equally so.

January 28, Saturday, to February 1, Wednesday. N.B.—The men disembarked on Saturday the 28th & marched to Horndean. Next day to Petersfield, Monday Godalming, Tuesday Epsom, Wednesday Woolwich, & on the same day I went to London where I joined my wife, child, & good friends in Russell Square.



The Services of the
Royal Regiment of Artillery
in the
Peninsular War,
1808 to 1814.

BY
MAJOR JOHN H. LESLIE, R.A.
(RETIRED LIST)

CHAPTER III.
(November, 1808, to end of 1809.)

WOOLWICH:
PRINTED AT THE ROYAL ARTILLERY INSTITUTION PRINTING HOUSE.

1912.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY IN THE PENINSULAR WAR.

CHAPTER III.

November, 1808, to end of 1809.

Arrival of Lieut. General Sir Arthur Wellesley at Lisbon—
22 April, 1809.

Passage of the Douro and Capture of Oporto—12 May, 1809.

Battle of Talavera de la Reyna—27-28 July, 1809.

In this and succeeding chapters frequent mention will be made of the Artillery of the *King's German Legion*. It is necessary, therefore, to explain that the King's German Legion was formed in England in 1803.

It was a force composed of all arms (Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry) and was a regular component part of the British Army, and as such its several regiments, with the names of their Officers, appeared in the Official Army Lists.

It was officered by German Officers, and its ranks were chiefly filled by volunteers from the recently disbanded Hanoverian Army.*

* "*History of the King's German Legion*," by N. Ludlow Beamish F.R.S., late Major, unattached. 2 vols. Thomas and William Bone. 1832

As already recorded on page 30, the whole of the Royal Artillery units in the Peninsula embarked at Coruña on 16th January, 1809, and returned to England, with the exception of two which were stationed at Lisbon, under the command of Lieut. Colonel W. Robe, R.A.

These two units were Companies of the 8th battalion, R.A. under the command of (see pp. 22-3)

Captain Andrew Bredin, and
Captain Robert Lawson.

Lawson's was *a half company only*, the other half having proceeded from Gibraltar to Sicily (Messina) in 1808—see page 7—under the command of its 2nd Captain, H. T. Fauquier.

These two units had been left in Lisbon—see page 29—when Lieut. General Sir John Moore's army marched thence into Spain in October 1808.

The situation at Lisbon at that time is set forth in a letter addressed by Lieut. Colonel W. Robe, R.A., to Lieut. General Sir Harry Burrard, then commanding the British forces in Portugal.

The letter (Public Record Office. W.O. 55/1194. Letter Book—"From Officers—Foreign"—page 52) is as follows:—

Lisbon. 1 November, 1808.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before you a state of the Field Ordnance, left in Portugal, on the departure of Lieut. General Sir John Moore's army for Spain.

Light 6 Prs.	9	} In two brigades, being part of Sir Arthur Wellesley's guns*; they are now refitting in the arsenal, and will be immediately applicable to any service.
Light 5½ inch howitzers	3	

Medium 12 Prs.	5	} In two brigades; these having never been landed, are complete for service, except in harness, and some stores which have been applied to the use of the army going forward, and of which an exact account preparatory to a demand, is now making.
Long 6 Prs.	5	
Heavy 5½ inch howitzers	2	

* The guns which belonged to the army under Wellesley's command in the *Roliça—Vimeiro* (Portugal) campaign in 1808. See pages 6-11.

Medium 12 Prs.	4	}	In three brigades; these belong to, and form part of the establishment of the German Artillery and are now in good order, requiring only the harness and stores, to replace what has been worn and used, for which a return is now preparing.
Light 6 Prs.	12		
Heavy 5½ inch howitzers	2		
Light 5½ inch howitzers	2		

These brigades have eight pieces of ordnance each, except the 12 Pounder; two guns being kept in reserve. An appropriation of them is hereafter made.

Light 3 Prs.	4	}	In one brigade, received from Gibraltar. As the carriages of the light 3 Pounders are of the old pattern, with single horse draft, they are totally inapplicable to the service of this country. I would therefore recommend them to be either returned to Gibraltar, or sent to England, to be replaced by guns more adequate to the service.
Light 5½ inch howitzers	2		

The howitzers, altho' their carriages are not of the present form, may be put to use here, by forming a reserve Brigade with the extra guns of the German Artillery.

Recapitulation of Field Ordnance.

Medium 12 Prs.	- - - 9
Long 6 Prs.	- - - 5
Light 6 Prs.	- - - 21
Light 3 Prs.	- - - 4
Heavy 5½ inch howitzers	4
Light 5½ inch howitzers	9*

Total	<u>52</u>
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All the above ordnance is subject to any demands to be made by Colonel Harding, either by the Tagus, or Coruña, he having informed me, it was probable he might call for part of it, especially the heavy Brigades.

* Nine are shewn here, being two more than are included in the distribution above.

For service of which ordnance I have of British Artillery one Company and a half amounting to (Officers and Drummers not included) 163.

German Artillery three Companies (do.) 332. Total 495.

Considering therefore the three German Brigades of guns, as immediately belonging to that corps, that six pieces instead of eight were only supplied and that two brigades were manned in a similar manner by the British companies, there would remain applicable to Garrison or Park duties, or to additional strength on the march, as appropriated by the Artillery of Sir John Moore's army,

British	41	}	231
German	190		

which if any distant Garrisons are to be supplied, will not be found a sufficient number, without even considering casualties of sickness, &c.

One of the Companies of the German Artillery* with the Brigade of guns belonging to it, is embarking for Oporto. I have directed this Brigade to be completed with harness for six horses to each carriage, similar to those sent to Spain, experience having shewn that no less a number can move them in the hills and bad roads of this country.

I must request your commands as to the number of brigades to be kept in a state for moving, in order that horses may be demanded.

The following is a state of the horses left with me on the departure of the army for Spain:—

	Horses.		Mules.
	R.A.	German.	
Effective	11	4	8
Sick or lame	86	13	4
Total	47	17	7
Died of general decay or destroyed for glanders.	7	—	1
Remaining	40	17	6

Total 57 horses and 6 mules. The sick of these were reported to be in a very bad condition, and nearly the whole of them to be at present unserviceable, from lameness, age, and sore backs.

* Captain George Gesenius's Company.

Three hundred horses were demanded by Colonel J. Harding from England, and I was informed by him, that he had received information of their having embarked.

Every Artillery carriage for service in this country, and Spain, will require to be drawn by six horses; the long 6 pounder guns by eight; and the 12 pounders by 10. On that principle the Brigades of Sir John Moore's army are gone, founded on the experience of the march from Mondego Bay to Lisbon,* and the generally mountainous feature of the country. Each light 6 pounder Brigade therefore without more ammunition than can be carried on its cars, must have fourteen carriages, with six horses each, which, with the riding and spare horses will amount to 110.

The long 6 pounder in like manner will require 123 and the 12 pounder Brigade 165.

Of course, all ammunition and stores necessary to accompany the Brigades, beyond what their immediate cars will carry, will require carriages with horses, mules, or oxen, according to the nature and exigency of the service, and on account of the precarious supply to be obtained at the moment when every department of the army calls for the immediate resources of the place where it is situated. I should strongly recommend that a proportion of strong carriage mules (at least ten to each Brigade, and fifty for general duties) should be purchased according to the extent of the equipment of Artillery, and applied to conveyance of ammunition and stores, and other general services. The purchase of these I have reason to think, if proper measures are taken, will not exceed the price and conveyance of horses from England, and their food is easier obtained and cheaper.

One driver will be required for every two horses, or mules, and Officers and Non-commissioned Officers in proportion, very few now remaining in Portugal.

* The short campaign of August—September, 1808, which included the battles of Roliça and Vimeiro, and which was terminated by the Convention of Cintra.

From the great number of horses necessary for the 12 pounders, and from the nature of the country, I would recommend 9 pounders, or long 6 pounders, for reserve Brigades; and for the service of light troops in advance of the army, light 3 pounders, as now constructed in England, only having the draft made double. One Brigade of light 3 pounders, two or three Brigades of light 6 pounders, and one of 9 pounders, or long 6 pounders, would form an efficient establishment for the field service of a small army in this country.

I have the honor to request your Excellency's early commands on such points of the above, as you may think proper, in order to the necessary communication being made to the Master General and Board of Ordnance, and the formation of the required demands.

(sd.) W. ROBE, Lieut. Colonel.

C. R. A.

This was followed, four days later, by another letter from Robe addressed to Brig. General J. MacLeod, in England, Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery. It is taken from the same book as the preceding letter (page 48).

Lisbon. 5 November, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Inclosed herewith is a copy of a state I have laid before the Commander of the forces, of the Field Ordnance left under my charge in Portugal, in order to receive his directions on certain points relative to their equipment. The Lieut. General has directed me, in the interim, until he can more fully decide upon what will be required, to demand an immediate supply of drivers, horses, harness, and stores, to complete the five Brigades, viz. two light six pounder Brigades, British, two light six pounder, and one medium 12 pounder, German Artillery, to a similar establishment with those gone forward into Spain, under Lieut. General Sir John Moore's command.

I have therefore caused such a demand of the stores, &c., to be made to accompany this, as in the short space of time, with the work left on hand, could be ascertained, to be required. A

more correct return shall be sent when the Lieut. General's final decision is received.

I inclose a copy of the statement that you may be immediately aware of our situation, and resources, and also of the necessity of drivers, horses, harness, and the stores, being sent without loss of time.

I forbear to enter into the situations requiring Artillery for the defence of frontier posts, until I am able to obtain the Lieut. General's commands thereon; but if those places such as Almeida, Guarda, Abrantes, Santarem, and Elvas, &c., are to be occupied by British, the strength of the Artillery left with me will be very inadequate to the service.

Should the Lieut. General accede to it, I shall propose a 9 pounder Brigade in lieu of the 12 pounder Brigade, with the German Artillery, which, from what I have seen of the country, will have much difficulty in passing the mountains and bad roads; and I mean to ask for a 3 pounder Brigade, for the use of advanced corps of light troops: those formed for the West Indies will answer very well in this country, only having the draft made double. The span of the wheels being less than common will answer here in the wain roads, but limber waggons should be formed for them of the same span of wheel, and constructed so light, as to carry only the same number of rounds for 3 pounders, as the others do for 6 pounders. These would really be of infinite use in this country, in advance of the army with light troops; and I name the limber waggon as being a perfect four-wheel carriage, the weight not bearing on the shaft horses, whereas the two-wheel cars are dreadful, when going down a steep hill. No holding on of dragropes will counterpoise the weight on the shaft horse. We had less difficulty with the guns than with the cars.

The forge carts with us are mostly of the oldest pattern, and a dead weight upon us. As I get my Brigades in order, I shall endeavor to fit up one with wood from the Portuguese arsenal. Meantime I have demanded six which I hope will be sent of the most approved form. With the miserable set we have here, it is only increasing expences to the country, and

multiplying our labor. The low wheels in front are abominable. The plan of the frame of the limber waggon is the most proper for the forge cart for field Brigades, folding sides being fixed to it, and the pole lengthened, to admit of turning, the limber box serving to carry the tools of the wheeler and the collar maker.

(sd.) W. ROBE.

I inclose to you the return of horses and drivers required. The demand for the stores is sent by the Commissary to the Board.

A third letter on the same subject, also addressed to MacLeod, and taken from the same book as the two preceding letters (P.R.O. W.O. 55/1194—page 92), was written by Robe, and is as here follows:—

Lisbon. 16 November, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

As Lieut. General Sir Harry Burrard embarks in two days, I have received his commands upon the several points contained in my letter to him of the 5th November a copy of which I enclosed to you by the Fleet and a duplicate by the "Orestes" Brig of War. The Lieut. General has now authorized me to demand that the British Artillery should be made up to two full Companies in place of one and a half as at present, the three Companies of German to remain also as before. The Lieut. General thinks it necessary that 5 Brigades should be kept in readiness, and manned by those five Companies, the extra men forming the means of providing for such detachments, and other services as may be required.

Captain Lawson's Company which came here from Gibraltar with Captain Morrison,* consists only of the men required for one Brigade, and has the two 1st Lieutenants with it; the other half of the Company went on to Sicily with Captain Fauquier, and is now there without an Officer. Might not those men be transferred to the Companies in Sicily, and the number

* See pages 7 and 8.

to complete Lawson's Company be sent from England under the 2nd Captain?

The numbers of sick left by Colonel Harding and those belonging to the Companies of this command are fast decreasing, altho' still very considerable. I hope a short time will bring most of them about again. As Colonel Harding went from this well supplied with men to his guns, I suggested to him the propriety of not hurrying forward those recovering men in the rainy season, but to let them remain till that was past that they might be of service to him when they joined, which he acquiesced in, and as it was approved also by Sir H. Burrard, I have not sent any away.

I have written to the Master General, with the approval of Sir H. Burrard, giving his Lordship a state of our situation and of the demands made, praying that they might be complied with as early as possible.

I hope to hear from you soon, and to know whether there is any probability of our going forward to the army, and I shall request the favor of my family being so far made acquainted as to regulate themselves accordingly.

Colonel Harding and Stace* were to leave Abrantes 15th instant, whence he had forwarded the stores, &c., in a way of which Sir John Moore speaks handsomely. Wilmot† was at Alcántara very early in the month. Wood‡ was at Elvas 1st, and had only one brigade (Carthew's) which had not entered Spain; it was to march 3rd so that they are well on.

Lieut. Arbuthnott and 30 men of Captain Bredin's are gone to be stationed at Elvas with the 40th regiment.

Captain Gesenius's Company, King's German Artillery, with its Brigade is gone to Oporto, whence he will be called upon to furnish a detachment to Almeida as soon as Captain Godby with his party shall be ordered forward.

Part of Captain H. L. Heise's Company (German) are stationed in Fort St. Julian's and Cascaes, so that our numbers

* Commissary William Stace, Field Train Department of the Ordnance.

† Captain Edward Wilmot, R.A. See pages 22 and 28.

‡ Lieut. Colonel George Adam Wood, R.A. See page 23.

in Lisbon (for the work left to us to do) are not very great. We have no accounts of Spanish movements since I wrote last.

(sd.) W. ROBE.

Major Viney is returned from Gibraltar and gone forward to the army.

These letters show that Robe fully realised the requirements of the Artillery, and that he was using all means in his power to render his small command effective for service if, and when, called upon.

About this time three Artillery Officers in Lisbon were sent on tour to collect information regarding the country, with instructions to report upon its roads, resources, etc., acting as Intelligence Officers.

These were 2nd Captain W. G. Eliot, of Captain Carthew's Company (see pages 24 and 28), who for some unexplained reason did not accompany Sir John Moore's army into Spain; 2nd Captain J. Taylor, who had belonged to Captain Crawford's Company of the 6th battalion, R.A., but had recently been transferred to Lawson's; and Lieut. B. Wills who belonged to Bredin's Company. Eliot was ordered to proceed to Valladolid *viâ* Abrantes, Almeida, and Salamanca. He left Lisbon on December 1808, accompanied by Taylor. On arrival at Almeida the reserve ammunition of Moore's force was placed in his charge to be convoyed to the army. Owing to the near approach of the French they did not succeed in reaching Moore, and were compelled to make the best of their way to Oporto in order to save the ammunition. They reached Oporto on 20 January, 1809, having journeyed from Lamego on the Douro by boat, and returned thence to Lisbon in February.

The following letter (Public Record Office. W.O. 55/1194. p. 239) from 2nd Captain J. Taylor to Brig. General J. MacLeod, R.A., dated at Lisbon, 3 March, 1809, fully explains the matter :—

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you of my having arrived at this *place on the 11th ult.* after a ten weeks most fatiguing march,

during which time myself and Captain Eliot tried every effort but without effect to join the army in Spain, first in the direction of Salamanca, and afterwards by Braganza and Astorga, across the frozen mounts. The rapidity of the retreat of the English army and the numerous flanking patrols of the enemy rendered our junction impossible without the positive certainty of being made prisoners.

We marched near nine hundred miles.

I have, &c.

(sd.) JOHN TAYLOR.

In 1810 Eliot published a book entitled "A treatise on the defence of Portugal," utilising all the information which he had acquired when employed upon this "particular service." Second and third editions appeared in 1811.

The situation at Lisbon towards the end of January, 1809, is well summarised in a letter (Public Record Office. W.O. 55/1194—page 172) from Robe to Brig. General J. MacLeod, R.A., dated at Lisbon on 20 January. It is as follows:—
SIR,

I think it right to give you for the information of His Lordship The Master General the following account of the disposition of the Artillery in this country and such other circumstances as appears to me necessary for His Lordship to be informed of.

Captain Bredin's Company—the whole now in Lisbon.

Captain Lawson's half Company—also in Lisbon.

Captain (George) Gesenius's (1st) Company, Royal German Artillery—occupying Cascaes, St. Julian, and the forts on the Tagus with 2 Officers and 75 men—the rest of the Company in Lisbon.

Captain (Anthony) Tieling's (2nd) Company, do.,—at present in Lisbon.

Captain (Henry Lewis) Heise's (4th) Company, do.—the whole at Elvas in garrison except the driver part of the establishment which is in Lisbon.

The sick of both corps and of the Royal Artillery drivers on board an Ordnance transport in the Tagus; these amount to eighty men.

The small detachment of Royal Artillery Drivers now in Lisbon.

For the number of the above I will beg leave to refer you to the Monthly Return for January which has been sent to you in duplicate.

The field ordnance is now all on board the transports except two Brigades of light six pounders, that being the greatest number for which we could obtain horses or mules and which have not yet been completed.

The transports have been arranged as nearly to the directions left by Colonel Harding as could be in order to their receiving his Brigades if returned here or that the ships were called for him elsewhere which has not been the case. Such therefore as will contain troops more than the amount of the Artillery here will I am informed by the Agent of transports be called for to receive other troops in the event of embarkation.

One half of each of the two Brigades fitted out here marched to accompany two British and two German regiments toward the frontier on the Tagus. Captain Lawson reached Niza on the Alemtejo side; 2nd Captain (Charles von) Rettberg went no further than Abrantes. That force having been ordered back, the Artillery are now returned. They were fitted in the same manner as the Brigades of Sir John Moore's army, but the roads are so cut up by the continued rains that the carriages have suffered much, and Captain Lawson's half Brigade lost six horses or mules; twelve of his men, viz. nine drivers and three gunners were returned to Lisbon sick, and four of Captain von Rettberg's gunners. The other halves of these Brigades although not complete with horses were prepared to march to a position near Sacavem on the Tagus but were countermanded.

Captain Heise's Company I have mentioned as being at Elvas. They are with the 40th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Kemmis, and are quartered in Fort La Lippe to where Captain Heise has been doing what appeared immediately necessary for its defence. Should a re-embarkation be judged necessary from hence, I understand that Company will accompany Colonel Kemmis to Setubal, if necessary to Cadiz.

I have been informed by Lieut. Arbuthnott who returned from Elvas that a party of Artillery men and drivers with an Officer of the latter had been left sick at Elvas from Sir John Moore's army, and were now mostly recovered. I have obtained their number, viz. Royal Artillery 34—Royal Artillery Drivers —1 Officer, 36 Drivers. In reporting it to Sir John Cradock he has directed me for the present to put them under the command of Captain Heise to accompany them wherever they are ordered which has been done.

From Almeida I have received a report from Captain Eliot who was there with Captain Taylor and Lieut. Woodyear on their way to join Colonel Harding, that Almeida is not in any manner provided for defence, the works being in such a state as scarcely to make them at all tenable. Those three Officers left Almeida with a party of Artillery of Sir John Moore's army and a convoy of ammunition and stores on the 3rd instant to join that army by way of Moncorvo and Braganza. Of their progress I have not yet learnt but fear for them as Brigadier General Cameron who left Almeida for the same route on the 5th is returned to Lamego on the Douro.

Captain (Victor von) Arentschildt of the Royal German Artillery who was ordered by Colonel Harding to transport the stores from Almeida to Oporto has sent me a report of several convoys which he has forwarded toward that place accompanied by Asst. Commissary Henegan* and Conductor Bant, and I expect daily to hear that he is arrived there with the whole. Colonel Harding's and Mr. Stace's papers are in charge of Asst. Commissary Henegan.

From the state of the bar of Oporto, no vessels can now get in owing to the heavy rains but I understand vessels are within the harbour sufficient to receive the men and stores.

The forts of the Tagus between St. Julian's and Belem, including the latter, and on the south side down to the Bugio† are dismantled, that is the guns are all dismounted and the

* Richard Drake Henegan, Field Train Department of the Ordnance.

† At the mouth of the estuary of the Tagus, opposite St. Julian.

ammunition removed ready for any subsequent order. Bugio is not yet dismantled. I have reason to think the order will be immediately given. St. Julian and Farcaz remain as they were and the forts on the sea except Junqueira, next to St. Julian. A short time will dismantle these if the orders should be given.

With the respect to the horses & mules purchased here, I mentioned in my last letter that we have received the whole of them from the Deputy Commissary General except eighteen which were cast from the 3rd Regiment Light Dragoons, K.G. Legion.* I am informed that preparatory to embarkation, should that be necessary, an inspection will take place to ascertain such as are fit for transport when I think our numbers will sensibly decrease except on the impression of immediately landing again for other service. As soon as this takes place I will forward a return.

I think I have now put every thing together which appeared proper for me to inform the Master General of. I do not mention the situation of Sir John Moore's army not having the means of knowing with accuracy what their movements may have been.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit some papers which were partly left by Colonel Harding and partly collected by myself on the state of the Portuguese Garrisons which I had not an opportunity of forwarding sooner it being necessary for me to have them copied and examined as far as was in my power.

(sd.) W. ROBE, Lieut. Colonel.

Commg. R.A., Portugal.

The following list of the papers referred to in the last paragraph accompanied the letter, but I have not been successful in tracing the papers themselves.

* The 3rd Hussar Regiment. It was with Moore's army and returned to England at the end of the Coruña campaign, leaving detachments in the Peninsula.

List of papers to be sent to the Board of Ordnance.

1. Remarks on Peniche by Captain Terrell, Royal Artillery, with Returns of Ordnance & Stores, No. 1 & 9.
 2. Remarks on Cascaes by Captain Skyring, Royal Artillery, with Returns of Ordnance and Stores in Cascaes and Dependencies, No. 1 and 2.
 3. Lieut. Meyer, R. German Artillery, report to Captain Heise on Cascaes.
 4. Remarks on Fort St. Julian by Major Thornhill, Royal Artillery, with a Return of Ordnance and Stores there.
 5. Captain Heise, R. German Artillery, Report on St. Julian.
 6. Major Hartmann's, R. German Artillery, Report on the Forts between Belem and Cascaes.
 7. Ordnance and Stores found in the Citadel of Lisbon, 15 September, 1808, on the evacuation by the French.
 8. Stores of the Arsenal of Santa Clara, Lisbon, June 1, 1808, from Return given to the French Inspector of Artillery.
 9. Powder in the Magazines of Bairollas and Val Formosa, 9 September, 1808.
 10. Ordnance in the Tower of Belem and Batteries of Bom Successo.
 11. Ordnance in the Fort of Torre Velha and Batteries on the south bank of the Tagus.
 12. Report of the Powder made at the Barcarena Mills in one week, 18 January 1808, from a French Return.
 13. Conductor Bant's Report on the Ordnance and Stores at Almeida and Fort Concepcion, 1 October, 1808.
 14. Report on Elvas by Lieut. Wills, R. Artillery, with Returns of Ordnance and Stores at Forts La Lippe and Santa Lucia, No. 1, 2, and 3.
- N.B. The Return for Elvas sent by mistake to Spain to Colonel Harding.
15. Abstract of Ordnance and ammunition in the Garrisons of Alentejo round Estremoz taken from French Returns left by Colonel Dorain, Inspector General of Artillery.

16. State of the Portuguese Garrisons of Algarve from Arifana to Alcoutim, left by Colonel Dorain, French Inspector General of Artillery.

(sd.) W. ROBE, Lieut. Colonel.

Commg. R.A.

At the beginning of February 1809, a small force was despatched from Lisbon to Cadiz, under the command of Major General J. R. MacKenzie, which included Captain Bredin's Company, R.A. It embarked at Lisbon in the Transport "Richard"—strength, 4 Officers, 4 N.C.Os., and 101 Gunners.

The Spanish authorities refused to allow the troops to land, and on 6 March, after lying idle in their Transports for four weeks, looking at Cadiz, the force sailed back and arrived at Lisbon on the 12th, when Bredin's Company once again occupied its former Quarters in Fort Cascaes.

Lawson's company was now considerably below its proper strength. The Muster Roll of 1 March, 1809, shows the following as present.

- 1 Captain (R. Lawson).
- 2 Lieutenants (H. Festing and J. W. Johnston).
- 1 Serjeant.
- 4 Non Commissioned Officers.
- 51 Gunners.
- 1 Drummer.

It must be borne in mind that half of this company had proceeded from Gibraltar to Sicily (Messina) in 1808—see page 7—under the command of its 2nd Captain, H. T. Fauquier.

In March 1809, however, those men of the Company who were "on command" in Sicily were transferred to other companies, and their places filled by transfers (which took effect in the same month) of men from companies of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th battalions, bringing its strength in April up to

- 3 Officers.
- 12 Non Commissioned Officers.
- 100 Gunners.
- 2 Drummers.

In the mean time the British Government had decided to prosecute the war in defence of Spain and Portugal, and as a consequence three more Companies of Artillery were despatched early in 1809 to Lisbon, where they arrived on 4 March.

These Companies were Captain J. May's, of the 1st battalion; Captain F. Glubb's, of the 5th battalion; and Captain C. D. Sillery's, of the 7th battalion; so that the Royal Artillery in Portugal now consisted of 5 Companies, quartered in or near Lisbon, as shown in the table here following.

Bat- talion	Captain's Name.	Arrived in Portugal.	From	Designation in 1912.
8th	Robert Lawson (943)	7 August, 1808	Gibraltar	87th Battery, R.F.A.
8th	Andrew Bredin (928)	23 September 1808	do.	87th Battery, R.F.A.
1st	John May (888)	4 March, 1809	England	2nd Battery, R.F.A.
5th	Frederick Glubb (925)	do.	do.	48 Company, R.G.A.
7th	Charles Doyne Sillery (827)	do.	do.	18th Battery, R.F.A.

Sir A. Wellesley had not yet been appointed to the command of the British Force in Portugal, which was now commanded by Lieut. General Sir J. F. Cradock, K.B., and the four letters here following will sufficiently explain the preparations which were in hand, and the proposed organisation of the Artillery, for the forthcoming campaign.

Letter (Public Record Office. W.O. No. 55/1194. p. 247) from Captain J. May, R.A., to Brig. General J. MacLeod, Deputy Adjutant General, R.A.

Lisbon. 6 March, 1809.

SIR,

We arrived here yesterday, Saturday 4th, after an excellent passage of ten days during which the weather was particularly fine.

Captain Sillery's & Glubb's Companies arrived at the same time and from a communication Colonel Robe had with Sir John Cradock it appears to be his determination to land here the two

former ones, and send mine to join Major General Sherbrooke* immediately unless his expedition should touch here in a day or two.

It would seem we are not to expect from hence horses to the two Brigades we have embarked† since Colonel Robe has scarcely horses and mules enough for two Brigades that have been sent out to take up a position within a few miles of this City.

(sd.) J. MAY, Captain, R. Artillery.

Letter (Public Record Office. W.O. 55/1194. p. 244) from Lieut. Colonel W. Robe, R.A., to Brig. General J. MacLeod, Deputy Adjutant General, R.A.

Lisbon. 6 March, 1809.

SIR,

I have now to report to you the arrival of three Companies of Artillery, viz. Captain Sillery's, Captain May's, & Captain Glubb's, under convoy of the "Lavinia" Frigate. I have reported their arrival to Lieut. General Sir J. F. Cradock.

The Commander of the Forces has received notice of the proposed appropriation of Captain May's Company to Major General Sherbrooke's command, and has ordered that he should continue with it. He has called upon me for a distribution of the rest of the Artillery which is nearly as follows.

The Batteries lately dismantled on the coast have been remounted & consequently require Artillery. One Company of the Germans is at Cascaes; one Company at St. Julian's; the third has a Brigade (now marched to Boecillas & Monte Chique) & the remainder of it (i.e. of the third Company. J.H.L.) is with me at Lisbon: this remainder, as well as the remainder from the British, is on local accounts very small. I have the Castle

* A force, about 4000 strong, under the command of Major General John Sherbrooke, had been despatched from England to Cadiz in January, where it arrived on 6 March, without having touched at Lisbon. This force returned to Lisbon with Mackenzie's force—see page 88.

† Evidently meaning two brigades of guns on board the ships which had brought the three Companies from England.

of Lisbon, the Batteries at Belem, and those on the south side of the Tagus to look to.

Captain Lawson's half Company, and the detachments from the Army lately in Spain, furnish a brigade of Light 6 Prs., now marching to Lumiar, and a Battery of six 12 Prs. in position at that Pass. Another part of that detachment is remounting some of the guns at Belem. As this detachment may be expected to be recalled to England, and as in answer to my application for completing Captain Lawson's half Company here, I am informed from the Board (i.e. of Ordnance. J.H.L.), that it is not intended for this service, I have proposed to Lieut. General Sir J. Cradock that Captain Sillery's and Captain Glubb's Companies should be landed here, Sir John not having drawn on Gibraltar for any Artillery.

Should Major General MacKenzie's Force return from Cadiz as expected, Captain Bredin's Company will also return. In that case one Company will be disposable unless the situation of Major General Sherbrooke should require more Artillery than Captain May's Company.

Captain May informs me that he is referred to this place for horses and Drivers for his two Brigades. I am very sorry to say that not having any account of the horses mentioned in your letters and those of Mr. Crew* as likely to come here, we have none to give him. Those now with my two Brigades marched in advance, are short in numbers, and much too light in weight, and the Commissary General has mentioned to Head Quarters the almost impossibility of supplying us here.

(sd.) W. ROBE, Lieut. Colonel.

On 12 March, 1809, as already stated, Mackenzie's and Sherbrooke's Expeditionary Forces returned from Cadiz to Lisbon, Bredin's Company with the former.—See pages 88 & 90.

Ten days later the following letter (Public Record Office. W.O. 55/1194. page 265) was addressed by Lieut. Colonel Robe to Brig. General J. MacLeod, D.A.G., R.A.

* Mr. R. H. Crew, Secretary to the Board of Ordnance.

Lisbon. 23 March, 1809.

SIR,

The following is the disposition I have proposed to make of the several Companies of Artillery on this service, and perhaps with some small alterations they will be attached accordingly, as horses or other means of moving the Brigades can be obtained.

Captain Sillery's Company takes up the Light 6 Pr. Brigade, now at Lumiar, and for the right wing of the Army, as the 3 Prs. are completed with horses or mules to attend the Cavalry.

Captain Bredin's Company has the duties of Lisbon & Fort Belem, and will take charge of a reserve Brigade of 6 Prs. in Lisbon, for which at present there are no horses.

Captain May's Company will have a Brigade of 6 Prs. with the Guards, as soon as they can be supplied with horses.

Captain Glubb's Company will occupy Cascaes. Such men of it as are disposable will be employed in Transport duties of ammunition & stores.

Captain Lawson's Company will have the Light 3 Pr. Brigade with the Cavalry, as soon as it can be put in movement. I have allotted them to this Brigade, as being formed of the men who have been longest in the country, many of whom also in action.

Of the German Artillery, Captain Gesenius's Company has St. Julian's, and the Forts depending, and would, if horses could be obtained, man another Brigade attached to the German part of the Army.

Captain Tieling's Company has a Brigade now at the advanced posts, but which on the 3 Pounder Brigade going there, will form with the left wing of the Army.

Captain Heise's Company will take up a Brigade of heavy guns, or guns of position, should such be required.

I have named a Company as forming one Brigade, not that the whole of the men of that Company should be so employed, but that the unappropriated men should take the duties of the *Park* & escorts, and be ready to supply casualties of sickness,

&c. This was an arrangement already acted on in this country and Spain, & the good effects of which were seen in the late marches. But at present I see no prospect of going farther than to supply with horses or mules the two Brigades now in Cantonments, and (with every exertion) perhaps the Light 3 Pounder Brigades, unless horses be obtained from England, for of the Mission to Tangier* of which I have had the honor to inform the Board, by letter of 19 instant, I have not very sanguine expectations.

Should the Army be required to take up more advanced positions, a thing not at all improbable, but most likely, considering the enemy as actually in Portugal, I wish you, Sir, to be aware of the small advantage to the Army the ample provision of artillery now here can be, unless there is also the means of accompanying the Army in its movements, for which purpose Drivers and horses are absolutely necessary, and I request you will lay the same before the Master General & Board, in the most respectful manner.

Major Hartmann† takes up, for the present, the general superintendence of the advanced Brigades, and as it will be necessary for me to be between Lisbon & Lumiar, Head Quarters being removed there, I have directed Captain Sillery, the senior Captain, to overlook the interior duties in Lisbon.

(sd.) W. ROBE, Lieut. Colonel.

Commg. R. Artillery.

The next letter (Public Record Office. W.O. 55/1194 p. 271) dated 24 March, also from Robe to MacLeod, refers to Lieut. B. Wills, of Bredin's Company, having been left at Cadiz when Mackenzie's force returned to Lisbon (see p. 88).

The letter continues "Captain Eliot being a very intelligent Officer, and having had great opportunities of knowing this country, by the frequent routes he has been ordered to take, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of moving Artillery; and Captain von Arentschildt, of the King's German

* Captain Andrew Cleves, King's German Legion Artillery, had been sent to Tangier to purchase horses. His mission was unsuccessful. See "Dickson" MSS., Series "C," page 2.

† George Julius Hartmann, King's German Legion Artillery.

Legion Artillery, having been detached, by order of Major General MacKenzie, for the same purpose, to reconnoitre the roads in the North of Portugal, where he now is very actively employed; those gentlemen have been asked for by Marshal Beresford to form part of the Corps of Officers for organising the Portuguese Armies. Lieut. General Sir John Cradock has directed me to detain Captain Eliot for the present. Captain von Arentschildt's promotion not being officially received he is considered as still belonging to this command, and communications from His Excellency, and from Marshal Beresford, will, I understand, be sent home by this opportunity.

Captain May immediately on his arrival at this place was recommended by the Hon. Mr. Villiers, the British Minister, to be employed on that service, but as Captain May's Company formed an essential part of Major General Sherbrooke's command, then on its way to its proposed destination,* I thought it not proper that he should quit the command of his Company, and therefore objected to it which I trust will be approved of.

Captain Sillery's Company having arrived with only one Subaltern, one being left sick in England, I have been directed to detain Lieut. Woodyear for the present, until a Subaltern, to do duty with that Company, shall join it. No sort of transfer has therefore taken place, Lieut. Woodyear being considered as belonging to Captain Skyring's Company.

I have directed Captain Lawson (concerning whose temporary appointment to act as Brigade Major a duplicate of my letter is enclosed) to cause lists of the transfers, in order to complete his Company,† to be made out which will accompany this.

(sd.) W. ROBE, Lieut. Colonel.

Commg. R.A. in Portugal.

This practically brings us up to 1 April, 1809—the commencement of the Peninsular War proper.

The Officers of the Royal Artillery who were in Portugal at this time, and the Companies to which they respectively belonged, are shown in the table on the next page.

* Cadiz. See footnote, page 90.

† See page 88.

STAFF.

Brig. General E. Howorth (484)* Commanding.

Captain A. Dickson (844)* Brigade Major.

Lieut. Colonel H. Framingham (624)*

Lieut. Colonel W. Robe (632)*

Lieut. Colonel G. B. Fisher (677)

Companies—Royal (Foot) Artillery.

Regiment.	Captain.	2nd Captain.	Lieutenants and 2nd Lieutenants.	
8th	R. Lawson (949)*	J. Taylor (1029)	H. Festing (1192)	J. W. Johnston (1199)*
8th	A. Bredin (828)	T. C. Terrell (1100)	B. Wills (1147)	Hon. W. Arbutnott (1217)* ^a
1st	J. May (883) ²	H. Baynes (1092)*	W. Elgee (1384)*	H. Wyatt (1366)
5th	F. Glubb (925)	W. G. Power (1074)*	D. M. Bouchier (1166)	J. G. Martin (1339)
7th	C. D. Sillery (927)*	H. B. Lane (1062)	W. C. Johnson (1303)	R. Woolcombe (1925) ¹

W. Dennis (1446)¹

J. Mercier (1440)¹

2nd Captain W. G. Eliot (971)*. With Portuguese Artillery.

(A. F. Crawford (1142). At Belem.

Lieutenants { L. Woodyear (1943). Adjutant. Doing duty with Sillery's Company.

{ H. G. MacLeod (1392)*. Doing duty with Lawson's Company.

{ J. N. Charles (1391). With Portuguese Army.

¹ England.

² With Portuguese Artillery.

^a Gold medal (or clasp) for Talavera.

^a Silver medal and clasp (issued in 1847) for Talavera.

^a Adjutant to Lieut. Colonel H. Framingham.

^a Quarter Master.

The "Return" which here follows is taken from "The Dickson Manuscripts"—No. 2 of 1809.

Return of the five Brigades of Artillery shewing the number and nature of Ordnance in each, together with the quantity of ammunition, number of Officers, men, horses, and carriages attached, arranged agreeable to the different columns by which they march. *Lisbon. April 9, 1809.*

	Heavy 6 Pts.	Light 6 Pts.	8 Pts.	12 inch Howitzers.	No. of rds. for each gun	Carriages.			Artillery.			Royal Wag'n T'n		Country Drivers and Mulleers.	No. of Horses and Mules for Brigade.	Mules for carriage of Ball	Total	Oxen.	Rds. of ball cartridge ammunition for Infantry		
						Of Brigade	Ox Wheeled	Total	Officers	N.C.O's Gun'rs and Dr- vers.	Privat's	2.	N.C.O's and Privat's								Total
Right Column: Light 3 Pr. Brigade 1	6	...	162	17	4	21	5	117	...	...	...	122	14	66	20	86	8	40,000	About 10 Rounds a man for 3627 Infantry and 146 Light Dragoons.
Centre Column: Light 6 Pr. Brigade 2	5	...	1	160	14	5	19	4	133	...	...	...	136	5	109	...	109	10	20 Rounds a man for 7067 Infantry. 29 do. 569 Rifles. 20 do. 450 Light [Dragoons.	
With Reserve Ammunition	25	25	1	40	1	50	...	92	25	...	...	50	168,000		
Left Column: Light 6 Pr. Brigade 3	4	...	2	133	14	5	19	3	134	...	...	...	137	5	104	...	104	10		
Heavy " 2	5	...	1	160	14	5	19	3	134	...	...	...	137	5	104	...	104	10		
With Reserve Ammunition	170	14	5	19	4	144	...	...	...	148	5	124	...	124	10		
To follow with Reserve Ammunition	8	8	2	88	...	...	...	90	8	...	...	16	50,000	10 Rounds a man for 4823 Infantry. This return as correct as circumstances admit of.	
	70	70	12	160	2	53	...	227	157	...	...	140	...		(ed.) E. Howorth, Brig. General.
	34	949	3	103	...	1089	224	...	...	...	...

- ¹ Lawson's Company.
- ² King's German Legion Artillery.
- ³ Sillery's Company, commanded by 2nd Captain H. B. Lane.
- ⁴ May's Company, commanded by 2nd Captain H. Baynes.

The chief "Events" of the War in 1809 were:—

The Passage of the Douro and Capture of Oporto,
12 May.

The Battle of Talavera de la Reyna. 27—28 July.

Lawson's Company, with a Brigade of light 3 Pr. guns and Lane's (Sillery's*) and Baynes's (May's†) Companies with Brigades of light 6 Pr. guns, marched from Lisbon on 10 April, towards the north, but without any definite objective.

Wellesley reached Lisbon on 22 April, assumed command of the Army, and at once decided upon Oporto as his objective.

Lawson's and Lane's Brigades advanced with the Army. They were present at the Passage of the Douro and Capture of Oporto (12 May), and the former took part in the pursuit of Soult's Army as far as Braga. The pursuit was eventually abandoned, and the Army returned southward.

Baynes's Brigade was detached with Major General J. R. Mackenzie's "containing force" to hold back Victor (Oman's "History of the Peninsular War," Vol. II., page 317) and proceeded to Santarem and Abrantes on the Tagus.

Fuller details regarding these Artillery units will be found in the "Dickson" Manuscripts, Series "C," Chapter I., pages 1 to 33 (published by the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich).

The Battle of Talavera de la Reyna, in Spain—27—28 July, 1809.

The following table shows the Staff Officers, R.A., who were present, and the Companies of Royal Artillery, attached to brigades of guns.

* Sillery did not accompany the expedition. He was possibly left behind in Lisbon, sick.

† May was now employed with the Portuguese Artillery.

STAFF.
 Brigadier General E. Howorth. Commanding.
 Lieut. Colonel H. Framingham.
 Lieut. Colonel W. Robe.
 Lieut. the Hon. W. Arbuthnott. Adjutant to Lieut. Colonel
 H. Framingham.
 Companies—Royal (Foot) Artillery.

Battalion.	Commanded by	Armament.	Designation in 1912.
1st	2nd Captain Henry Baynes.	Light 6 Prs.	2nd Battery, R.F.A.
7th	Captain Charles Doyne Sillery.	Light 6 Prs.	18th Battery, R.F.A.
8th	Captain Robert Lawson.	8 Prs.	87th Battery, R.F.A.

The Officers who belonged to these Companies are shown in the table on page 95.

In the official returns of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, the following Royal Artillery casualties are given:—

Killed. Lieutenant H. Wyatt (May's company).
 Wounded. { Lieut. Colonel H. Framingham.
 2nd Captain H. Baynes (May's company).
 2nd Captain J. Taylor (Lawson's company).

Taylor was left in hospital at Talavera after the battle, and fell into the hands of the French. He is frequently mentioned in a book entitled "A Prisoner of France," by Captain Charles Boothby, R.E., (London: Adam and Charles Black. 1898), who also was wounded in the battle; he lost a leg, and, with Taylor, was taken prisoner by the French.

In addition to these, the following R.A. Officers were present. They received the silver medal and clasp for Talavera, issued in 1847.

Captain Patrick Campbell (879).
 2nd Captain William Granville Eliot (971).
 2nd Captain William Greenshields Power (1074).
 Lieutenant Henry George MacLeod (1392).
 Campbell, who belonged to the family of Campbell of Duntroon Castle, Argyllshire, was serving at this time, in command of a regiment in the Spanish army, and was usually styled "Don Patricio Campbell."

He is referred to in "A Memoir of the Services of Lieut. General Sir James Ford Worsley" published in 1856 and is there described as "a excellent officer and brave man who was also a most estimable personage in the estimation of his friends."

He did not belong to either of the three Companies engaged in the battle on June 18, 1801, but he was present doing duty with Sir J. Worsley. The following extracts from letters of his own are very telling:—

1. Extract from a letter to Sir John Worsley at Talavera de la Reyna, 27 July 1801. "The British have suffered considerably. Captain Baynes being very wounded. I took command of the Brigade with which I have been serving as a Volunteer."

2. Extract from a letter to Lieut. General MacLeod, Deputy Adjutant General, 11th Depot at Basingstoke, October 2, 1801. "In this my dear friend at Talavera on 18th June, I endeavoured to make myself useful by assisting at the different Brigades and carrying orders from General Howorth, and in the second when Captain Baynes was wounded, had the command of the Brigade given to me, with which I continued to act till the whole of that day."

Power which belonged to Sir John's Company is shown in the Muster Rolls as being "in command" from June 1801 until the beginning of 1802. It is not clear in what capacity he was present at the battle.

MacLeod was doing duty with Lawson's Company.

Fuller details of the artillery units in this battle will be found in Volume XLV—page 312—of "The Journal of the Royal Artillery."

STAFF.

Brigadier General E. Howorth. Commanding.

Lieut. Colonel H. Framingham.

Lieut. Colonel W. Robe.

Lieut. the Hon. W. Arbuthnott. Adjutant to Lieut. Colonel
H. Framingham.

Companies—Royal (Foot) Artillery.

Battalion.	Commanded by	Armament.	Designation in 1912.
1st 7th 8th	2nd Captain Henry Baynes. Captain Charles Doyne Sillery. Captain Robert Lawson.	Light 6 Prs. Light 6 Prs. 8 Prs.	2nd Battery, R.F.A. 18th Battery, R.F.A. 87th Battery, R.F.A.

The Officers who belonged to these Companies are shown in the table on page 95.

In the official returns of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, the following Royal Artillery casualties are given :—

Killed. Lieutenant H. Wyatt (May's company).

Wounded. { Lieut. Colonel H. Framingham.
2nd Captain H. Baynes (May's company).
2nd Captain J. Taylor (Lawson's company).

Taylor was left in hospital at Talavera after the battle, and fell into the hands of the French. He is frequently mentioned in a book entitled "A Prisoner of France," by Captain Charles Boothby, R.E., (London : Adam and Charles Black. 1898), who also was wounded in the battle ; he lost a leg, and, with Taylor, was taken prisoner by the French.

In addition to these, the following R.A. Officers were present. They received the silver medal and clasp for Talavera, issued in 1847.

Captain Patrick Campbell (879).

2nd Captain William Granville Eliot (971).

2nd Captain William Greenshields Power (1074).

Lieutenant Henry George MacLeod (1392).

Campbell, who belonged to the family of Campbell of Duntroon Castle, Argyllshire, was serving at this time, in command of a regiment in the Spanish army, and was usually styled "*Don Patricio Campbell*."

He is referred to in "A Memoir of the services of Lieut. General Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham," published in 1868, and is there described as "an excellent officer and brave man, who "was also a most estimable gentleman in private life." (p. 276).

Eliot did not belong to either of the three Companies engaged in the battle, but there is no doubt that he was present, doing duty with May's Company. This is proved by extracts from letters of his own, as here follow :—

1. Extract from a letter to his Wife, dated at Talavera de la Reyna, 29 July, 1809. "The Artillery have suffered considerably. Captain Baynes being early wounded I took command of his Brigade, with which I have been serving as a Volunteer."

2. Extract from a letter to Major-General J. MacLeod, Deputy Adjutant General, R.A., dated at Eastbourne, October 9, 1813. "In this first day's action (at Talavera—27 July. "J.H.L.) I endeavoured to make myself useful by assisting at the different Brigades, and carrying orders for General Howorth, and in the second, when Captain Baynes was wounded, had the command of his Brigade given to me, with which I continued in action the whole of that day."

Power, who belonged to Glubb's Company, is shewn in the Muster Rolls as being "on command" from June 1809 until the beginning of 1810. It is not clear in what capacity he was present at the battle.

MacLeod was doing duty with Lawson's Company.

Fuller details of the Artillery units in this battle will be found in Volume XXXIV.—page 503—of "The Journal of the Royal Artillery."

During 1809 two Troops of Royal Horse Artillery were sent to the Peninsula from England, as shown below :—

Troop	Commanded by	2nd Captain	Lientenants			Arrived
A	H. D. Ross	G. Jenkinson	A. Macdonald	G. J. Belson	G. B. Smyth	1 July
I	R. Bull	W. N. Ramsay	P. Stanhope	C. Blachley	H. R. Moor	21 August

In December they were stationed :—

“ A ” TroopPinhel.

“ I ” TroopThomar.

“ A ” Troop—the “ Chestnut ” Troop—is still “ A ”, its letter never having been changed ; and “ I ” Troop, although its letter was changed to “ H ’ in 1816, regained its original letter in 1889, since when it has been known as “ I ” Battery.

The 5 Companies of Royal (Foot) Artillery (see page 95) were in December, 1809, stationed as shown below :—

Lawson’sBadajoz.

Bredin’sFort Cascaes, near Lisbon.

May’sCoimbra.

Glubb’s.....Fort St. Julian, near Lisbon.

Thompson’s* ...Vizeu.

It will thus be seen that at the end of 1809 there were in the Peninsula

2 Troops of Royal Horse Artillery

and

5 Companies of Royal (Foot) Artillery.

* Sillery’s Company. Sillery died at Badajoz on 30th September, 1809. George Thompson (964), promoted to the rank of Captain on 1st October, 1809, succeeded in command, but did not join the Company until March 1810.





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