

I have long wished that somebody more capable than myself, would have undertaken the task of correcting these mistakes. However, as no abler advocate has yet appeared, and as the Colonel has since, in a reply to General Brenier, called upon the officers of the 29th to confirm or deny the General's statement, wherein he affirms that, he with only two companies broke the 29th Regiment, I shall by simply stating matters of fact, as they occurred, endeavour to show that both are mistaken.

I may add that, however inadequate to the task, I am entitled to do this without much presumption, having had the honour and good fortune to serve in that gallant corps during the whole period of their service in the Peninsula

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

AN OFFICER LATE OF THE 29TH REGIMENT "

"Cork, 21st August, 1830 "

Colonel Napier states, "that the 29th and 9th Regiments forced the two strongest passes ;"

"That the 29th Regiment arrived first in disorder at the top ,"

"That ere they could form, a French battalion broke through the midst of them, slaying the Colonel and many others. and making one major and 50 or 60 men prisoners "

I flatter myself that I shall satisfactorily prove, by the following extract from a journal kept at the time, that the Colonel has been misinformed when he makes the above assertion.

In Colonel Leslie's journal are the following paragraphs relating the Battle of Roliça :—

"To show that the regiment was not in disorder when we arrived at the top, I may state that after clearing the wood where we had reformed, and were advancing in column of sections, a ball knocked off the steel of a serjeant's halbert, who was leading the section in front of me, which came flying backwards and struck Major Way, who being dismounted, was walking alongside. Soon afterwards, when we were forming line, I saw his sword broken by a ball, whilst in the act of waving it and cheering the men. When he

was taken prisoner, as before related, General Laborde gave him permission to retain the hilt of his sword, in which a part of the blade was still remaining, however, the escort (who behaved very brutally to him) afterwards made him throw it away

We afterwards understood that it was not intended the 29th should have so soon attacked the strong pass, nor penetrate so far as we did, but were merely in the first instance to have occupied the village of Columbeira, and make a demonstration on the enemy's centre, whilst General Ferguson on the left, and General Hill on the right, should attack and turn his flanks. By some mistake, however, the order was misunderstood, and our gallant Colonel pushed on "

This account of the battle of Roliça, the correctness of which can be established by the testimony of several officers, I deem sufficient to prove—

- I That the 9th Regiment did not force a separate pass,
- II That the 29th Regiment did not arrive in disorder at the top, and
- III. That the French did not break through the midst of the regiment, slaying the Colonel and making sixty prisoners, as was asserted by Colonel Napier in his "History of the Peninsular War"

With regard to General Brenier's assertion, that he, with only two companies, broke the 29th Regiment, I have to observe that it may no doubt be true that he sent two companies from his own left, but it ought at the same time to have been stated that those companies could only have come in support of troops already defending the debouch of the pass, and that neither they, nor others broke through the centre of the regiment, because at the time stated it is sufficiently proved that there were not formed more than the remains of three or four weak companies, reduced by the dreadful fire they had been exposed to, so that he would have had no great achievement to boast of, even if correct. While we were engaged in this desperate conflict, the enemy's balls which passed through our ranks or over our heads, fell amongst the 9th Regiment, which was moving up in our rear to support us. They, not being aware that we were so immediately in their front, because the wood concealed us from their view, some of their leading companies opened their fire upon us, nor could this be stopped until they had occasioned serious casualties in our ranks. They, however, soon afterwards rushed up, and formed upon our left. We all dashed boldly on. The enemy gave way at all points. They again attempted to make a stand at Zambugeira. We continued to pursue them, but as our cavalry was not up to follow the pursuit, we were at last ordered to halt, and the enemy continued their retreat on the road to Torres Vedras. We took up a good position "

1809 In consequence of the failure of Sir John Moore's expedition, it was now suggested to secure Cadiz, as a future base of operations.

The 29th Regiment, having received drafts from England, and most of its wounded having returned to duty, on the 27th of January, 1809, it was reviewed by the commander-in-chief, Lieut-General Sir John Cradock, in the Rocio Square, when he gave it his most unqualified praise, and two days later, it received orders to be in readiness to embark at a moment's notice. The force destined for this service, consisted of the 2nd battalion 9th, the 27th and 29th regiments, and a brigade of artillery, the whole under General Mackenzie. It embarked at 8 a.m. on the 31st instant, and arrived off Cadiz on the 5th of February, but not being permitted to land, the troops remained on board the transports in the harbour till the 6th of March, when the convoy sailed for the Tagus, where after a stormy passage, it anchored on the 12th. The following day the 29th landed, and the men were quartered in a convent, the officers in billets.

The sudden recall of General Mackenzie's expedition was now ascertained to be due to Marshal Soult having entered Portugal and taken possession of Oporto.

Further reinforcements having arrived from England, and Marshal Beresford having collected the bulk of the Portuguese regular troops between the Tagus and the Mondego, Cradock resolved to advance against Soult.

On the 18th, the army took up cantonments in the villages of Loires and Lumear, the 29th being at the former on the 1st of April. On the 8th, the advance was commenced, and the regiment marched to Bucellas. Leaving there on the 11th, it arrived at Leira, where the different corps of the army concentrated on the 22nd, the same day on which Sir Arthur Wellesley landed at Lisbon to take over the supreme command. On the 29th instant, the regiment marched to Pombal, on the 30th to Condeixa, and on the 1st May to Coimbra.

On the occasion of the commander-in-chief's arrival there on the 3rd, 1809 the 29th Grenadiers had the honour of being selected to form the guard of honour to receive him. It being ascertained that the enemy's advance guard had been pushed forward, and was two or three days' march from Oporto, the outposts and inlying picquets of the allies were strengthened.

On the 4th, the regiment was placed in Brigadier-General R Stewart's brigade, in which were the 16th Portuguese and the 1st provisional battalion of detachments. When, two days later, Sir Arthur reviewed the allied army in the Campo de Mondego, it is stated that, with the exception of the Guards, the 29th Foot, and the Germans, most of the soldiers were very young.

It was now decided to advance towards Oporto, in two columns, one marching by Adiga on the Vouga, the other by the Bay of Aveiro, to Ovar. The advance guard of the first-mentioned column (consisting of the King's German Legion, Brigadier-General R Stewart's brigade, with a battery of 6-pounders, and one of 3-pounders) under Lieut.-General Paget, marched from Coimbra to Mangaforaz on the 7th, and the following day to Mureska, a small village on the left bank of the Vouga. Having remained inactive the whole of the 9th, the troops were roused about midnight and ordered to get under arms with as little noise as possible, and to march immediately with the view of surprising the enemy's advance guard, which was at Oliveira. On account of the intense darkness, the artillery missed the way, and it was found necessary to halt the column. It was near daybreak of the 10th before the march was resumed, and on reaching Albergaria Nova, it was discovered that the enemy had retired but an hour before. The light troops were at once pushed forward, some skirmishing ensued, in which the 29th Foot had

1 Rank and File wounded,

and the French were driven through Oliveira. That evening the outposts were placed close up to the enemy, the sentries being within half

1809 musket shot of each other. When at daybreak of the 11th, it was ascertained that the enemy had retired, a pursuit was immediately commenced, and their advance guard, consisting of 4000 infantry and some squadrons of cavalry, with its front covered by woods and broken ground, was discovered strongly posted on the heights above Grijo. Two companies of the 29th were then thrown into a wood on the right side of the road, to clear it, and at the same time to act as a flanking party to the advanced troops. These companies, on being relieved by the riflemen of the K.G.L., rejoined their regiment, which had halted on a height immediately opposite the enemy. Line was then formed, the cavalry and artillery on the right, the 29th in the centre, and the 16th Portuguese on the left. The riflemen of the 95th and the Flank companies of the 29th, 43rd, and 52nd regiments, under command of Major Way of the 29th, then advanced against the enemy's centre, and soon became warmly engaged. Whilst this was taking place, the remainder of the brigade was ordered to lie down. Sir Arthur Wellesley and his staff were immediately in rear of the colours of the 29th, and as the skirmishing in front continued with great obstinacy, Sir Arthur was heard to say, "If they don't move soon, I must let the old 29th loose upon them!" On the enemy's left flank being turned by a well-executed movement of Major-General Murray's with the K.G.L., and their right threatened by the 16th Portuguese regiment, they gave way. After moving through the village, the 29th Foot halted in the French bivouac, and became indebted to their foes for shelter and food, for slaughtered cattle had been left lying about.

In the action fought on the 11th of May, 1809, on the heights of Grijo and Calvahos, the casualties in the regiment were :—

Killed—2 Rank and File

Wounded—6 „

Sir Arthur Wellesley, in his despatch to Viscount Castlereagh anent the fight at Grijo, wrote. "I have also to request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of the riflemen, and flank companies of the 29th, 43rd, and 52nd Regiments under command of Major Way, 29th,

The following morning, the regiment pushed on with great expedition to Villa Nova, a suburb of Oporto, situated on the left bank of the Douro. Here it halted in the steep narrow streets, in column of sections well closed up. Word having been passed from the rear, to open out right and left, to let the Guards pass, it is related that the 29th, wishing to remain at the head of the column, passed back word that it was impossible to do so. 1809

In the meantime, three companies of the " Buffs " had crossed the river higher up, and occupied the convent of St. Augustino da Serra, and on General Murray showing himself on the enemy's left, Soult commenced to retire from Oporto. The French having collected all the boats to their side of the river, apparently considered them so secure as to make it unnecessary to place a sufficient guard over, or to destroy, them. This being observed, it was immediately taken advantage of. Signs were made to the inhabitants, who, availing themselves of the confusion in the enemy's army, instantly brought over several boats, into which the 29th jumped, and pushing across, succeeded in gaining the opposite shore with but slight opposition. Having landed and formed, the regiment at once moved up the main street, and the Grenadiers opened fire on the retreating enemy. The " Buffs " now dashed into the town, and cut off a battery of light artillery, which becoming wedged in between that regiment and the 29th, received the fire of both, and was captured. The 29th then drove the enemy from a rocky height and continued pursuing them very closely, but when on the point of charging them, a staff officer rode up to the head of the regiment, and placing his horse across the road, said to the commanding officer, " Sir, I order you to halt, to let the cavalry pass to the front!" This, as may be conceived, was very disappointing to the men. The cavalry having cleared the front, the 29th continued to advance, until ordered by Sir Arthur in person, to form line along a wall on the edge of a wood to the left of the road, and not to move without his own positive orders. Having remained in this position till about 7 p.m.,

1809 the regiment marched back to Oporto, where a street was given up to it, and the officers were allowed to choose the best houses they could find.

EXTRACT FROM THE GENERAL ORDER PUBLISHED WITH REGARD
TO THIS ACTION.

"Oporto, 12 May, 1809.

"The timely passage of the Douro, and subsequent movement on the enemy's flank by Lieut.-General Sherbrook with the brigade of Guards and 29th Regiment; and the bravery of the two squadrons of the 14th Light Dragoons, under command of Major Hervey and led by Brig^{dr} General the Hon^{ble} C. Stewart, obtained the victory which has contributed so much to the honour of the troops on this day."

I have not been able to trace any regimental list of the killed and wounded in this action, but the 29th Regimental Pay Lists and Muster Rolls do not return any of the men as killed.

The following anecdote was related by Dr. Guthrie:—

"The Portuguese boatmen having procured more boats, ferried me over, with my horse. The alarm was perfect, for the enemy, who appear not to have suspected such a surprise, fled in all directions, leaving horses, mules, and baggage all in the greatest confusion; every one took to his horse or his heels, and no one thought he could leave Oporto fast enough.

"The inhabitants seemed afraid to touch anything themselves, but called out to us to seize every horse and baggage mule we saw as being French. Being the only mounted officer, I could ride about and take my choice of lots of loaded horses and mules. It was not yet considered officer-like to deal in baggage, and so I occupied my time looking for some riding-horses, until I lost the British, and was overtaken by Sir J. Milley Doyle at the head of the 16th Portuguese, also looking for them. I offered to show him the way, as they were only a

little before us, and placed myself by his side at the head of his regiment. **1809**
 On turning a corner I showed him the 29th Grenadiers drawn up in line on the rising ground at the end of the road. They soon perceived us, and after a minute or two I saw Sir J. Sherbrooke himself face the Grenadier company towards us, and to my astonishment they very quietly 'made ready' as if on parade.

"Sir John and the Portuguese called out it was all over with them, and I thought so myself, for, knowing the old Grenadiers very well, I took it for granted we were as good as dead. We were too far off to be heard in time, yet close enough to be shot, and it was quite plain they took us for French. I bethought me I had a red round jacket on, under my blue undress coat, and as little time was to be lost, I stood up in my stirrups and opened the blue coat as wide as possible, so that none of the red one should be lost. The Grenadiers at this moment came to the 'present;' I thought we were gone: when in an instant I saw them irregularly changing to the 'recover:' they knew me, and called out 'the doctor and the Portuguese.' I never was so delighted in my life, and galloped up to them forthwith.

"Sir J. Sherbrooke saluted me with, 'By God, Sir, if you had not shown that red jacket, I would have sent you all in a second more to the devil!' I knew Sir John very well, and said I hoped at all events he would have sent us elsewhere, but he would not hear of it. 'No, sir,' said he, 'I would have sent you all to the devil: you should have gone there and nowhere else!' and as it was well known that Sir John would always do what he said as far as depended on him, there was nothing to be done but submit. From that day the Portuguese never went into action, that I saw, without a white band round the left arm.

"Shortly after this I accompanied the light troops to the front, and had a little skirmish with the French runaways, who were making their escape from the end of every street. Some of them brought up a gun, but on seeing us, and also that the road was occupied, as it turned in front of us, dismounted and left the gun with the four mules that drew

1809 it. These I seized, but what to do with a gun and four mules I did not know, more particularly after my failure in horse-stealing ; so I settled the matter by taking possession of the best mule, which I carried off, and it served me very faithfully through the Talavera campaign."

Owing to the rapid advance made by the army during the last few days, and the difficulty of getting the necessary supplies across the river, Stewart's brigade remained at Oporto till the 15th, when it followed the direction taken by the French in their retreat, and marched to Villa Nova de Famelicao. Braga was reached the following day. On the 17th, it was ascertained that Soult, having destroyed his artillery and stores, had escaped across the frontier, breaking down all bridges with a view of retarding the pursuit. Sir A. Wellesley therefore came to the conclusion that to pursue any further with his whole force, would be harassing the men for very little purpose. Stewart's brigade was therefore immediately countermarched, and moved into cantonments at Povo de Lanhoso. On hearing that Marshal Victor had taken Alcantara, and was threatening to enter Portugal by way of Castello Branco, the regiment left its cantonment, and on the 22nd, returned to Oporto, where the army had re-assembled. It will not be necessary to record the daily marches now made by the troops, but sufficient to state that, on the 24th, Stewart's brigade re-passed the Douro, and subsequently marched to Ovar, where it embarked on board some boats, and proceeding down the Vouga, reached Aveiro early on the morning of the 28th. On the 1st of June the 29th was at Coimbra, and on the 8th at Abrantes. Whilst here, it was ascertained that Marshal Victor, on hearing of Soult's defeat, had retired to Talavera de la Reyna, and that a Spanish army, under General Cuesta, was on the Tagus watching the French. Sir A. Wellesley, having determined to march into Spain and attack the enemy, now commenced to concentrate his troops, and on the 12th Stewart's brigade crossed to the left bank and took up a position about a league from it. On the 18th, the brigades of Major-General

Hill and Brigadier-General Stewart were ordered to form the 2nd **1809** division. On the 9th of July, this division reached Plasencia. By a Return, dated Plasencia the 15th of June, Stewart's brigade was composed of the 1st battalion of detachments, 1st battalion 48th, and the 29th regiments, the strength of the latter being 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 14 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 6 staff 36 serjeants, 15 drummers, 600 rank and file, present and fit for duty. A hospital depôt having been established here, under the command of Captain Patison,* of the 29th, the regiment marched on the 16th for Talavera, where on arriving on the 21st, it bivouacked in the olive groves to the left of that town. On the 22nd, the enemy's advanced corps were driven in on to their main body, which occupied a position about two leagues distant, on the other side of the Alberche. When, early on the morning of the 24th, the troops advanced to attack the enemy, it was discovered that Marshal Victor had fallen back to meet Joseph Buonaparte, who, with reinforcements, was hastening to his support. Sir A. Wellesley therefore halted his troops, but Cuesta, becoming full of fight, dashed forward in pursuit. Nothing was heard of the Spanish army till the morning of the 26th, when the report of artillery announced its return, and it was found that Cuesta had sustained a severe check.

That night and the following morning, the Spaniards continued to pass to the rear in full retreat, first from 4000 to 5000 runaways, then the baggage, cattle, sick, wounded, &c, all in terrible confusion.† A heavy cannonade, and fire of musketry, announced the rapid advance of the French, and all this confused mass had to be got out of the way, and line formed in a very short space of time. The position now taken up

* Was made prisoner on the 31st July, 1809, when Marshal Mortier, with the 5th Corps, entered the town.

† I am indebted to Colonel Alexander S. Leith Hay, C.B., for the use of a letter written from La Puebla de la Calzade, September 19th, 1809, by Lieut. Leith Hay, of the 29th Foot, to his uncle, General Sir Jas. Leith, G.C.B., describing the part taken by the 29th at Talavera.

1809 by the allies, was about half-a-mile in front of Talavera. Their right rested on the Tagus, at a short distance from, and parallel to which, ran the main road to Madrid. To command this road, and the space between it and the river, some field works had been thrown up, and a battery of Spanish artillery placed in position ; from this, and for a mile towards the left, the country was level, but on account of the olive groves, and vineyards, and of its being intersected by thick earthen walls, it was easy to defend. Here the Spaniards were posted. The British right flank rested on a knoll just clear of these enclosures, and the ground which now became perfectly open, rose gradually until it reached the summit of a hill on the left, which formed the key of the position. Beyond this hill was a valley, on the other side of which, the country being broken, rocky, and mountainous, was therefore impracticable for troops. The bed of a dried-up stream ran along the whole front of the position.

The Spanish army having taken up its position on the ground until then occupied by General Hill's division, between 4 and 5 p.m. Stewart's brigade received orders to move to its left, and when passing between the lines of the allies was greeted by the valiant cries of " Rompez los Franceses !" On getting clear of the enclosures, and gaining the lower slope of the hill on the left, the brigade (which had been marching left in front, the 48th Regiment leading) was halted and drawn up in rear of the front line. Whilst in this position, the regiment becoming exposed to a continued fire of shot and shell directed against portions of the advance guard which was now falling back, the men were ordered to lie down. As evening approached, the firing ceased, and all seemed quiet. Marshal Victor, perceiving that the eminence on the left was the key of the position of the allies, and that Donkin's brigade, which occupied it, was too weak to defend every part, conceived the idea of seizing the hill by a sudden assault, and, without communicating his design to King Joseph, directed General Ruffin's division, which consisted of the 9th Léger, the 24th, and 96th Regiments of the Line,

to attack it. About 9 p.m., a sudden and tremendous fire was opened **1809** on the hill, and it soon became evident that the enemy were in possession of the top. General Hill was then ordered to reinforce Donkin. Stewart's brigade was approaching the base of the hill when a sharp fire issued from the leading regiment, which although assailed in its progress, continued to advance. It was about this time that General Hill, galloping down the descent, met the 29th advancing in column of companies, and, without a moment's hesitation, led it up at the double. So dark was it, that the blaze of musketry alone displayed the forms of the assailants. The leading company, when close to the enemy's bayonets, poured in a volley, and with a glorious cheer charged the French, who after a short but desperate struggle, were driven off the summit. The regiment having then wheeled into line, advanced in an oblique direction, and the right companies being some way down the slope of the hill, opened fire on the French reserves, which were fast advancing. All the battalions of the 9th *Léger* having re-formed, it again advanced with re-doubled vigour. The fighting became vehement, for the combatants were scarcely 20 yards apart, but soon the shout of the British soldiers made itself heard above the din of arms, and the enemy's broken troops were once more driven into the ravine below. Line having been re-formed, the 29th took possession of the top of the hill; picquets were immediately thrown out, and a chain of sentries having been posted, the men lay down on their arms in the midst of fallen enemies, the furred shako of a dead French soldier forming in many cases a pillow for the night.

Sir A. Wellesley having arrived on the scene of action, immediately ordered up artillery, and the early part of the night was employed in placing the guns in position, after which a stillness prevailed for some time; this was at length broken by the rumbling of gun carriages to the front, which betokened preparations for renewed hostilities on the morrow.

1809 At dawn on the 28th, all eyes were anxiously turned towards the enemy, the whole of whose dispositions became clearly visible from the hill as the sun rose. Immediately in front, and on the brink of the ravine at the foot of the hill, appeared a very strong column with reserves in its rear, and field batteries on either flank, whilst light troops were thrown out as skirmishers to cover the front, and prepare the way for an assault. The first move on the part of the French, was made by their artillery directing the muzzles of their guns up the hill.

Soon after this, the picquets of Stewart's brigade were withdrawn, the Light companies being ordered out to cover its front. Sir A. Wellesley now rode up in rear of the 29th. A breathless silence prevailed on both sides, till a signal gun, which was to put the enemy's attacking column in motion, was fired, at the same time a heavy cannonade was opened against the hill, from the afore-mentioned batteries, which never ceased until the French had so nearly reached the summit, that they were unable to make their shot tell without endangering their own troops.

In capturing the hill the previous evening, the formation of Stewart's brigade had become somewhat altered, and the 29th now found itself on the extreme left of the British line of infantry, whilst the battalion of detachments, and the 48th Regiment, were formed on the slope extending towards the right.

Being exposed to a heavy fire, the 29th had been ordered to lie down a short distance behind the brow of the hill, but ready to start up at a moment's notice, and by this judicious arrangement the regiment suffered but little. An old Scotch serjeant, who was crouching close to Lieut. Leith Hay, permitted his head to attain a very slight elevation, and with a groan said, "Good God, sir, this is dreadful!" Without discussing the merits of the situation, he was advised to keep down his head, a hint instantly adopted without any apparent reluctance. No other part of the army was at this time engaged.

General Hill, on seeing the overwhelming force advancing against **1809** his position, gave orders for the light troops to fall back.

General Ruffin's columns, notwithstanding the well-served fire of the British artillery directed against them, had nearly surmounted all the difficulties of the ground, when they received a check, as the summit, which had up to the present appeared deserted suddenly supported a regular line of infantry, for General Stewart had called out, "Now 29th! Now is your time!"

The men instantly sprang to their feet and poured in a heavy fire. The French, however, continued the battle with small arms, when Sir Arthur, who was standing near the colours of the 29th, ordered a charge. With a tremendous shout, the right wing of the regiment, together with the 48th, rushed down like a torrent, bayonetting and sweeping back the enemy, even across the ravine, to where their reserves were formed. It was in this charge, that the 29th had the honour of securing two silk standards*. On the top of each pole was a plate with screw-holes, which unquestionably indicated that "Eagles" had surmounted them†. At this moment a column of French infantry appeared close upon the right flank. By great exertions, the pursuers were collected, and forming a front, they charged their new assailants. So completely had all attacks been repelled, that the British infantry were quietly collected in the ravine, and marched back to the height without being seriously assailed. Line was then again reformed a short distance in rear of the crest of the hill, so as to shelter the men as much as possible from the effect of the cannonade, which was for some time kept up along the whole line. After these repulses, great indecision appeared to prevail in the enemy's army, and their columns remained

* The official account states that, one Standard was captured, and another destroyed, by the 29th Foot.

The attacks on the 27th and 28th July appear to have been led by the 9^{me} Leger

† It was the custom of the French to unscrew the "Eagle" when in danger, and for the "Eagle-bearer" to conceal it about his person.

1809 immoveable for some hours. When about 10 o'clock, the firing having ceased and everything being quiet, Sir Arthur descended the hill, repaired to the Spanish position, and held a conference with General Cuesta.

Detachments from both armies were now sent to collect the wounded, and friend and foe intermixed in the most friendly way without fear or suspicion. Suffering from excessive thirst, occasioned by the heat of the weather and their recent exertions, they descended in parties to the stream in their front.

Lieut. Langton took this opportunity of giving a French officer two Crosses of the Legion of Honour which had been taken off the bodies of officers killed far up the hill.

For a time all symptoms of strife seemed to have ceased, but early in the afternoon, appearances again indicating renewed action on the part of the enemy, Sir Arthur immediately returned to his former position on the hill. The whole of the enemy's line now stood to arms, heavy masses were seen to be forming against the centre of the allies' position, and soon after, clouds of dust marked the advance of troops against the British right. The scene from the hill was now of a grand description. The columns advancing against the centre were serious in aspect, and caused some anxiety, which, however, was soon relieved by the bayonet, and those on the hill had the pleasure of seeing the enemy give way at every point.

During this great struggle Stewart's brigade had remained comparatively disengaged, for the fire of the enemy's artillery and light troops produced but slight effect. The favourable termination of the battle in the centre, had created great excitement. The cheer which had been re-echoed from the height had scarcely died away when a movement of another character attracted Sir Arthur's attention, for Marshal Victor, having failed to force the centre, now tried to turn the left of the allies' position. The movements of the divisions of Ruffin and Villatte, had, during the contest just described, been vacillating and

uncertain. Formed to all appearances with a determination again to **1809** attack the hill, they had even advanced some distance towards its base, and their light troops skirmished closely and seriously, but nothing like the attack of the morning was again attempted. A similar repulse would in all probability have attended the effort, for 6000 cavalry were now in the immediate vicinity, and could have instantly fallen on the broken ranks. A turning movement having been checked by the 23rd Light Dragoons and the K.G.L., no further attempt was made to gain possession of the hill. Towards the evening, the enemy, repulsed and defeated at all points, drew off their infantry under cover of their cavalry.

After the French attack on the centre, the wadding of the guns lying smouldering on the ground, set fire to the long grass in the valley, which burnt and extended with such rapidity that the face of the hill on which Stewart's brigade was posted, soon became a scorched mass, studded with bodies of dead and wounded. Sir Arthur Wellesley, who had been on the hill during the whole action, was in the evening hit by a spent ball.

The casualties which occurred to the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment in the actions with the French, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte in person, were as follows:—

27TH JULY, 1809.

Killed—10 Rank and File.

*Wounded**—1 Lieutenant, 42 Rank and File.

Missing—1 Rank and File.

28TH JULY.

Killed—1 Serjeant, 25 Rank and File.

*Wounded**—1 Captain, 5 Lieutenants, 98 Rank and File.

Missing—2 Rank and File.

1809 Exhausted from want of food, oppressed by heat, tired by the duration of a struggle which seemed interminable, the approach of night was not unwelcome. The fire of cannon had not yet altogether ceased, and it was not till the close of twilight that the dull rumbling sound of artillery heard at intervals, and at a distance, seemed to indicate the close of this sanguinary but most interesting battle. A cold damp night succeeded the excessively warm and fatiguing day, and the regiment, without food or covering of any description, bivouacked on the same spot as on the preceding day. A morsel of bread, with some pure water, would have been considered luxurious fare.

At daybreak, on the 29th of July, it becoming evident that the main body of the enemy had retreated from view, and that there was no necessity for the troops to retain their positions at 9 a.m. the regiment marched down from that height, which, from the commencement to the end of the action, it had had the honour of defending against repeated and desperate attacks, and which it now left behind strewn with dead bodies, broken arms, shattered tumbrils, and fragments of shell. It encamped in the olive groves at its base.

The gallantry and discipline evinced by the 29th and the 1st battalion 48th Regiment, on the night of the 27th inst, was specially noticed by the commander-in-chief, in General Orders dated Talavera de la Reyna, the 29th of July, 1809 —

“Talavera,” said Sir Arthur, “was the hardest fought battle of modern times, and each party engaged lost a quarter of its numbers.”

On the morning after these battles, every exertion was made to inter the dead; each regiment furnishing its quota of men on fatigue duty for this purpose, and this last sad duty was performed as far as possible to both friend and foe.

The town of Talavera now became crowded with wounded, those of the 29th, through the activity and energy of Dr. Guthrie, were however soon lodged.

Captain Gauntlett, who in the second day's action had been struck **1809** on the side of the head by a ball, which carried away a portion of his skull and brain, lingered until the 31st inst., when he was interred, in presence of the regiment, on the heights where he had fallen

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO LIEUT.-COL. WHITE, 29TH REG^t.

" 30 July, 1809.

" I have presented the French Standard taken by the 29th on the 28th instant to the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed by his Excellency to return it to you, that it may remain in possession of the 29th Regiment as a testimony of their gallant conduct "

In the "*Memoir of George Wale, formerly of the 29th Regt. of Foot*," one reads " The regiment succeeded in taking one and destroying another of the French eagles. The one captured, was sent by Lieutenant Elliot (afterwards Major) to be presented to Lord Wellington, who directed it to be retained with the regiment as a trophy of their valour."

It is much to be regretted that all trace of this standard has been lost; the only information attainable being that of General Sir R. P. Douglas, Bart., who joined the regiment in 1820, and wrote as follows in 1885 . -

"Heatherton Park,

Wellington,

Somerset

" 7th March.

"My dear Captain Everard,

If I possessed any old 29th records, I would willingly contribute them towards your future publication.—My memory is still fresh as to many persons and things, which I could narrate by word, but which I do not think worthy of committing to paper

With regard to the French Standard captured by the 29th at Talavera, I think it was either given into the care of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, or was left in the possession of the late Lord Strafford,§ who, as Sir John Byng, was Colonel of the Regt.

§ There is not any trace of it at Worcester, nor is the Earl of Strafford in possession of it.

1809 Do you know the present Lord S.? If not I could with pleasure write to him on the subject. We were brother Sub^s in the 29th.

Have you a drawing of the 29th Grenadiers in old days? Long black gaiters to the kneecap, and white breeches —The Grenadier Co. carrying the port fire and slow match on their belts—and the bayonet carried in a *sliding* frog on the cross belt, this was quite an exception to all other corps. Hoping you will find ample materials for your interesting publication,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. P. DOUGLAS."

During the 30th and 31st of July, the French were not seen. On the 1st and 2nd of August, intelligence was received, that Soult, with intention of cutting off the British communications with Portugal, was advancing against Plasencia. Prompt measures were therefore necessary, and Sir Arthur Wellesley proposed to march with the entire British army against Soult, provided that Cuesta would remain at Talavera in charge of the wounded, and to secure the rear.

As the regiment was to accompany Sir Arthur, its sick and wounded were left behind in charge of Assistant-Surgeon Curby.

On the morning of the 3rd, the army marched to Oropesa.

Scarcely were the British out of sight, when the Spanish general began to doubt the security of his quarters, and giving orders for the immediate evacuation of Talavera, made ready to follow Sir Arthur. In doing this he sacrificed the whole of the wounded who had been entrusted to his charge, and that, too, when no enemy was even in sight. Three days after this hasty and uncalled-for retreat, Marshal Victor's advance guard entered Talavera without opposition, and Lieut. Stanhope, Assistant-Surgeon Curby, and 27 privates of the regiment, who were too ill to be moved, were among those who fell into the enemy's hands. The wounded privates having died, their two officers were sent prisoners to France, *via* Madrid. Dr. Curby was, however, released the following year, and rejoined his regiment in October, but Lieut. Stanhope remained a prisoner till 1814.

The following Monthly Returns for May and August give the names of the Officers serving with the Regiment on the 1st of May and 25th of August. All the Officers were present with the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, except where otherwise specified.—

HEAD QUARTERS, 29TH REGIMENT.

	1st May, Coimbra.	25th August, Medillen.
Colonel	G. Forbes, L.C.	Absent with leave, His Majesty's permission.
Lieut.-Colonels	F. Maitland, M.C. D. White.	Absent with leave, His Majesty's permission.
Majors	G. Way. Thos. Egerton. Left Sick at Loires since and April, 1809.	Absent with Lieut.-Genl. Sir A. Wellesley's leave, 3 months from 9th June, 1809. Promoted in the 95th Foot
	A. Creagh, M. Absent without leave from 27th Dec., 1808.	Joined the Head Quarters of Regt. 24th July.
	J. Tucker. Brigade Major, Nova Scotia.	In charge of a Detachment at Lisbon.
	P. Hodge. Absent without leave since 2nd Feb., 1809.	Severely Wounded 28th, died 31st July.
	S. Gauntlett.	
Captains	G. Tod E. Nestor. C. Davy. Left Sick at Lisbon on 18th March, 1809. A. Patison. W. Birmingham. T. Gell. H. Birmingham. A. Newbold. J. Humfrey. Wm. Wade, Adj't. T. Langton. St. J. W. Lucas. E. S. L. Nicholson. J. Nestor. K. Stannus. Left Sick at Caldas, 21 April, 1809. J. Brooks. Left Sick at Loires, 9th April, 1809.	Left Sick at Lisbon. In Charge of Sick at Plasencia Made Prisoner 31st July Prisoner in France since 13th January, 1807. Slightly Wounded 28th July. Slightly Wounded 28th July. Severely Wounded 28th July. Left Sick at Elvas. Absent with Lt. Genl. Sir A. Wellesley's leave, 3 months from 14 June, 1809.
Lieutenants	W. Duguid. A. Gregory. C. Leslie. T. Popham. W. Penrose. C. Stanhope. W. Elliot. A. Leith Hay. Absent without leave since 1st August, 1808. T. L. Coker. A. Young. H. Pennington. S. Hardy. Chas. Western. Appointed 25th May.	Severely Wounded 28th July Left Sick at Elvas. Severely Wounded 27th July Left Sick at Elvas. Severely Wounded 28th July. Left Sick at Talavera. Prisoner 7th August. In charge of Sick at Elvas. "Present with Regiment on 27th and 28th July." In charge of a Detachment at Lisbon. Absent with leave. Not yet joined. Left Sick at Plasencia. Recruiting at Aberdeen In charge of Sick at Coimbra
Ensigns	Thos. Biggs. Left Sick at Oporto 24th May, 1809. Wm. Stirling. Left Sick at Oporto 24th May, 1809. Mills Sandys. George Hillier. Appointed 23rd March, 1809. Not yet joined. John Vane. Appointed 13th April, 1809. George E. Ironside. Appointed 8th June, 1809.	Left Sick at Oporto. Left Sick at Oporto. Not yet joined. Not yet joined.
Pay Master	T. Stott.	
Adjutant	W. Wade.	
Quartermaster	W. Gillespie.	
Surgeon	G. Guthrie.	
Assistant Surgeon	E. Curdy.	In charge of Sick at Talavera. Prisoner 7th August.
	J. Frazer.	In charge of Sick at Elvas.

1809 In order to secure his retreat to Portugal, and extricate himself from the position in which he had been placed by Cuesta's untimely move, Sir Arthur decided to at once cross the Tagus by Puente del Arzobispo, and so place the river between himself and Soult. Marching by Deleytosa and Jaraicijo, on the 24th Hill's division reached Medillen, where having remained a couple of days, it continued its march to Merida.

On the 30th of August, Sir Arthur Wellesley established his headquarters at Badajos, and distributed his army along the frontier of Spain and Portugal, in a position where it could subsist with ease, and also give protection to both countries. On the 3rd of September, Major-General Hill's division was ordered to be cantoned in Montijo, and Puebla de la Calçada, the 29th being at the latter place. All the sick were now directed to be sent to Elvas.

In his "*Recollections of the Peninsular War*," Captain Moyle Sherer, of the 34th Foot, gives the following description of the 29th Regiment :—

"On the 7th September, 1809, we marched into cantonments in Spanish Estramadura. We reached Torre Major, the village allotted to our brigade, in two days. Some regiments of Hill's division, to which our brigade was attached, lay at Montijo amongst others, the 29th. It was the first corps distinguished for its service, which I had ever seen under arms. Nothing could possibly be worse than their clothing; it had become necessary to patch it, and as red cloth could not be procured, grey, white, and even brown, had been used; yet under this striking disadvantage, they could not be viewed by a soldier without admiration. The perfect order and cleanliness of their arms and appointments, their steadiness on parade, their erect carriage, and their firm and free marching, exceeded anything of the kind I had ever seen. No corps of any army or nation which I have since had an opportunity of seeing, has come nearer to my idea of what a regiment of infantry should be, than the old Twenty-ninth."

The following is an extract from the Wellington Dispatches — 1809

“ TO VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

“ Badajos, 12 Sept., 1809

“ My dear Lord,

. I wish very much that some measures could be adopted to get some recruits for the 29th Regiment. It is the best Regiment in this Army, has an admirable internal system, and excellent Non-Commissioned Officers, but for the want of a Second Battalion, and somebody to attend to its recruiting, it is much reduced in numbers by the losses in the Actions of Roliça and Vimiero, in the Expedition to the North of Portugal and at Talavera

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.”

“ Viscount Castlereagh.”

On the 4th of October, Lord Wellington reviewed General Hill's division on the plain of Montijo

Fever and ague now caused many casualties amongst the troops cantoned on the plain bordering either side of the Guadiana, and Captain Ambrose Newbold succumbed after a few days' illness.

Extract from “ The Weekly State of the Forces in Spain and Portugal under command of Lieut.-General Lord Vis^{ct} Wellington, K.B.

“ Head Quarters, Badajos, 1 Nov., 1809

2nd Brigade (Major Genl R. Stewart's), 2nd Division 29th, 1/48 and 1/57th Regts
29th Foot, Puebla de la Calçada

Officers Present, 1 Lt. Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 11 Lieuts., 7 Ensigns, 5 Staff.

Serjeants „ 22 4 Present, Sick 7 Absent, Sick 4 On Command.

Drummers „ 14 1 „ „ 2 „ „

Rank & File „ 429 111 „ „ 179 „ „ 7 „ „

Alterations—7 Rank and File dead.

1809 While the greater part of the forces under Lord Wellington marched northwards, General Hill's division was left to watch the Tagus, and the province of Alentejo. On the 14th of December, this division was quartered at Portalegre, and on the 25th, General Hill established his head-quarters at Abrantes, the 29th Foot being also stationed there. Captain Gell, Lieuts. Elliot and Penrose, together with Assistant-Surgeon Evans, were left at Elvas in charge of the sick.

On the 28th of March, 1809, a General Order was issued that Officers of Grenadier and Light companies should wear wings, in addition to epaulettes

The French, in consequence of their various victories over the Spaniards, were now nearly masters of the whole of south Spain. Soult was advancing on Cadiz, whilst General Regnier threatened Spanish Estramadura. It being necessary that General Hill should watch the latter, and act decisively in opposition to him, on the 5th of **1810** January the 2nd division marched to Punhete, a small town situated at the junction of the Zezere with the Tagus, but on information being received that Badajos was threatened, General Hill was ordered to return to Portalegre, which was reached on the 18th of February.

On the 31st of March Lieut. Gregory, and on the 4th of April Capt. W. Birmingham, were ordered to place themselves under the orders of Marshal Beresford, with a view of being attached to the Portuguese army. On the 20th, Lieut. A. Leith Hay was appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Leith.

On the 23rd, when the regiment was about to celebrate St. George's Day, information was received that the French had attacked and driven out the Spanish garrison of a frontier town a few leagues distant. All further thoughts of celebrating the anniversary of the patron saint were therefore dismissed, and the 29th marched that afternoon to Allegrete, where it halted and bivouacked. On its being ascertained the following day that the enemy had retreated, the division returned to its former

quarters. On the 15th of May, the division was again ordered out, **1810** this time to Arronches, but, two days later, returned to Portalegre. In July, it being reported that the French were again threatening Badajos, the division marched to Arronches, where on arrival, it was found that this was but a feint on the part of the enemy, their main body being actually on the march northwards with the design of crossing the Tagus, and seizing Castello Branco. General Hill therefore immediately retraced his steps, crossed the Tagus at Villa Velha, and on the 21st, the division reached Castello Branco. After halting here a day, the troops advanced to Atalaya, near which place the regiment bivouacked. It was now discovered that the enemy had got command of the road leading thence to the north of Spain. Communications by that route, between General Hill and Lord Wellington, being thereby cut off, the former retired further back into Portugal, and marched by another, but less practicable, road across the mountains. On the 2nd of August, Hill's division took up a position at Sarzedas, which commanded the roads to Villa Velha and Thomar. On the 7th, Major-General the Hon. W. Stewart was appointed to command the 2nd division, under General Hill, and shortly after, on the illness of Major-General R. Stewart, Col. Inglis, of the 57th Regiment took over the command of the brigade.

In consequence of Massena's advance against Lisbon, in September, Lord Wellington decided to take up a position on the left bank of the Tagus, near Pena Cova. Three days later, Stewart's division crossed the Mondego, and, on joining the main body of the army, Hill's corps was placed in force on the extreme right of the position, across the road leading over the Serra to Pena Cova.

The next day, the 27th of September, was fought the battle of **Busaco**, in which it was not the fortune of the 2nd division to be actively engaged.

1810 *By the Monthly Return dated the 25th of September, Camp on the Mondego, the following Officers were present with the Head-quarters :—*

Major—Way.

Captains—Hodge, Tod, Nestor, Gell, Humfrey, Wade.

Lieutenants—Nicholson, Stannus, Brooks, Duguid, Popham, Penrose, Elliot, Coker,
Young, Pennington, Hardy, Evans, Sandys, Hillier

Ensigns—Vesie, Ironside, Lovelock, King, Furnace, Lucas.

Adjutant—B. Wild.

Quarter-Master—Gillespie.

Surgeon—Jos. A. Stanford.

The French having been repulsed in the battle of the 27th, Massena, finding Wellington's position impregnable, now endeavoured to turn his left. Lord Wellington therefore retired his forces to the first series of the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras, which extended from the Tagus to the mouth of the Zizandre, a distance of 29 miles. Having recrossed the Mondego and retired by Espinal, Thomar, and Santarem, the 2nd division reached Alhandra, the extreme right of the new position, on the 9th of October.

From Alhandra to the valley of Cadandrix, a distance of five miles, there ran a continuous lofty ridge, defended by thirteen redoubts, and for two miles its brow was rendered inaccessible by the erection of a scarp from 15 to 20 feet high. This portion of the lines was to be held by the British and Portuguese divisions, under General Hill. A strong flotilla of gunboats, manned by British seamen, was stationed in the Tagus, to flank the right of the lines.

On the morning of the 10th of October, the 2nd brigade took post at the village of Sobral Piqueño, about two miles to the west of Alhandra. It was here that Major-General Houghton succeeded to its command (*vice* General R. Stewart, deceased), and that the brigade became the 3rd.

Soon after this, the regiment marched to Bucellas, and on the 25th of October was encamped at St. Jago, where, after a short stay, it was

ordered to occupy the Quinta de Cunha, a large solitary chateau in the hills. The walls of this building being loop-holed, armed with a few pieces of light artillery, and protected by the surrounding batteries, formed a place of some strength. During the time the regiment was here stationed, nothing of importance occurred.

Massena, finding it impossible to force the lines without strong reinforcements, broke up his cantonments, and retired on the night of the 14th of November. The following morning being very foggy, the retreat of the French marshal was not discovered for some hours after daybreak. The enemy's intention not being clearly developed, Lord Wellington kept the principal part of his army in position, but directed General Hill's and the light division to follow the French.

On the 16th, Houghton's brigade marched from the lines; the route lay through deserted, desolate villages, and the rain fell heavily without intermission. It was not till long after dark that the 29th reached Villa Nova, where it halted for the night. On it becoming known that Massena had established his army on the heights about Santarem, which had been fortified with numerous batteries and redoubts, Hill's division was ordered to cross the Tagus opposite to Magem. Finding the enemy had no intention of falling back any further, the 2nd division went into winter quarters in a series of small towns and villages bordering the river, the 29th being stationed at Chamusca. The inhabitants proved kind and hospitable, sutlers brought copious supplies of comforts and luxuries, so the regiment had an easy and pleasant time. The river being here of no very great breadth, it was a favourite morning amusement of the officers to ride down to its banks and hold conversation across the water with the French, who came for a similar purpose to the opposite side. In these dialogues offence had been taken, possibly at some national reflections, for the meetings eventually assumed a more hostile form. Captain Thos. Hamilton relates that the daily routine became as follows :—“ A Frenchman would advance close

1810 to the river, when an English officer, taking the musket of a neighbouring sentry, would deliberately take aim at the Frenchman and fire. The Englishman, after waiting to receive the fire of his antagonist, would yield his place to some other competitor. General Hill, on hearing of these contests, very judiciously put a stop to them."

In December, General Hill being compelled by sickness to return to England, and it being ascertained that Soult was collecting a strong force, Lord Wellington ordered the troops on the left bank of the Tagus to be reinforced, Marshal Beresford being at the same time appointed to their command

The following General Order was published on the 9th of February, 1810 —

"Field Officers to wear an epaulette on each shoulder A Colonel to wear a crown and star; Lieut. Col, a crown, Major, a star, on the strap

Captains, Subalterns, and the Quarter Master, one epaulette only, on the right shoulder.

Officers of the Flank Companies to wear a wing on each shoulder, with a Grenade or Bugle thereon, according to their respective Company

The Paymaster, and Surgeons to wear a Regimental Coat, but without epaulette or sash."

[At this period, every regiment had its own pattern of epaulette The Adjutant wore one on his right shoulder, and an epaulette strap, on his left The Paymaster and Surgeon carried their sword suspended from a black leather belt, worn under the coat.]

"Horse Guards,

9th Sept., 1810.

"His Majesty is pleased to command that, in commemoration of the brilliant victories obtained at Roleia, Vimera, Corunna, and Talavera, the under-mentioned Officers present on those occasions shall enjoy the privilege of wearing a medal, to be worn by Commanding Officers of Corps (not being under rank inferior to Lieut.-Colonel) attached by a ribbon of the colour of the Sash, with a blue edge, to the button hole of their uniform. H.M. has also been pleased to command, that the Medal which would have been conferred upon the Officers who have fallen at, or died since, the above-named actions, shall, as a token of respect for their memories, be deposited with their respective families.

29th Foot. Lieut.-Colonels—Honble. G. A. F. Lake, and Daniel White."

In January, 1811, the regiment proceeded to Carraguera where **1811** it remained till the enemy retired from the neighbourhood of Santarem on the night of the 5th of March. The following morning, the 3rd brigade crossed the Tagus and joined the pursuing army. The enemy's track was found literally strewn with carcasses of mules and horses, which had succumbed to famine or fatigue.

On reaching Thomar, Houghton's division,* which formed the rear of the pursuing force, halted for a day; and when, on the 12th, the leading division of Lord Wellington's army attacked the enemy at Redinha, Houghton was ordered to bring up his troops with all possible speed, but on nearing the scene of action, the 29th were halted in rear of an eminence, and held in readiness should their services be required. Such, however, was not the case, as the French continued their retreat to Condeixa. This was the last night that the 29th served with the pursuing army, for intelligence being received of the surrender of Badajos, General Houghton was ordered to retrace his steps and place his troops under command of Marshal Beresford, who had received orders to retake the fortress. Having crossed the Zezere at Punhete, and the Tagus by a bridge of boats near Tancros, General Houghton's troops advanced by Oralo, and Portalegre, to Arronches, in the neighbourhood of which they halted for two days. On the 25th, the enemy having been surprised at Campo Major, abandoned that place, and retired to Badajos. The next day Beresford advanced to Elvas, where the troops halted for a few days. On the 4th of April, the division marched to Borba, where it remained whilst the engineers were engaged in constructing a bridge across the Guadiana, near Jurumenha. It was late on the night of the 6th before all the troops had crossed the river, and taken up a position on the heights of Villa Real. On the 9th, the division encamped near Olivenza, where General Sir Lowry Cole was left to conduct its siege, whilst the main body under Beresford

* A temporary command, consisting of the 3rd brigade, and one of Portuguese infantry.

1811 proceeded to cover all the roads by which Soult could advance to the relief of Badajos.

On the 25th, the head-quarters of the regiment were at Almen-dralejo. The French having retired from Estremadura, on the 6th of May the division moved towards Badajos, to take part in the first siege of that fortress.

On the evening of the 13th, it being the turn of the 29th to go on duty in the trenches, about sunset the regiment marched from its encampment, and when night approached covering parties were sent to the front. The remainder of the regiment having piled arms, took off their packs, and having been served out with entrenching tools, advanced with great caution to within three hundred yards of the walls. In an hour or two, when the trenches were so far advanced as to afford some cover, orders were received for the working parties to retire, and the siege to be raised; also for the 2nd, and the Portuguese divisions, to join Marshal Beresford, for Soult had quitted Seville and was advancing to the relief of Badajos.

On the afternoon of the 15th, the British army took up its position on a ridge about four miles long, which ran nearly parallel to the rivulet of Albuera and about six hundred yards distant from it. On the right, these heights were steep and more detached; somewhat in advance of the centre of the position was a bridge and the village of Albuera. On the opposite side of the stream, the main body of the French army was hidden from view by a gentle slope covered with trees.

On arriving at this position, the 2nd division under General W. Stewart, was drawn up in line, its right resting on a commanding hill over which the Valverde road passes, its left on the road from Badajos. The Portuguese troops prolonged the line to the left. As the Spanish army, which was to occupy the right of Beresford's position, had not yet arrived, Houghton's brigade, viz., "the 29th, 57th, and 1/48 regts.," was moved to that flank, and formed into line, with its right thrown back.

The Spaniards having come up during the night, early on the **1811** morning of the 16th of May, Houghton's brigade resumed its place in the line. Scarcely had the men time to get a little tea and a morsel of biscuit, when the alarm was given that the enemy were advancing towards the bridge and village of Albuera, in two strong columns, supported by cavalry and artillery. This attack proved to be a feint, for in the meantime the main body of the French attacked the Spaniards, and a sharp firing was heard in that direction. Such being the case, the 2nd division broke into column and moved rapidly along the heights to its right. Nearly at the commencement of the battle, a heavy storm of rain came on, which with the smoke, rendered it impossible to discern anything distinctly. The enemy having already established themselves on some heights, opened a tremendous cannonade on the advancing troops, and Captain Humfrey, who was struck on the hip by a cannon ball, which carried away the limbs of two men behind him, died, encouraging the advance of his company, "for the honour of old Ireland," of which country he and many of his men were natives.

The Spaniards being attacked with an impetuosity they were unable to resist, were also put into some confusion when in the act of throwing back their right, to meet an unexpected flank attack.

Colonel Colborne's brigade (consisting of the " Buffs," 2^d 48th, 66th, and 31st Regiments), the first, of Stewart's division, to come into action, behaved in the most gallant manner, and notwithstanding a loss of two-thirds of its numbers, kept its ground until the arrival of Houghton's brigade, the conduct of which, said Marshal Beresford, " was conspicuously gallant." As the latter brigade came up, the 29th leading, the regiment closed to quarter column, under cover of the heights, and deployed. Before the other two corps could complete this formation, a body of Spaniards in front of the left of the 29th gave way, and came rushing back on the regiment. On the assurance that if they would only keep their ground for a few moments they should be relieved, and by the exertions of some of the officers, together with

1811 those of Lieut. Wild, the adjutant of the 29th, who rode amongst them, they rallied, moved up the hill again, but very shortly returned in the utmost confusion, closely followed by the enemy's lancers, who were cutting and thrusting without mercy. Many of the Spaniards attempted to get through the ranks of the 29th, which was now in line on the slope of the hill, but this could not be permitted, since an opening, if made to allow the former to pass, would also have admitted the enemy. There being no alternative, the regiment stood firm, and had in self-defence to fire on both. This shortly decided the business, and whilst the lancers made the best of their way back to their own lines, the surviving Spaniards were permitted to pass to the rear. Houghton's brigade being now deployed, General Stewart rode up, and after a few stirring words, said, "Now is the time, let us give three cheers!" This was responded to with heart and soul, and the brigade immediately advanced, under a sharp fire from the enemy's light troops, without returning a shot. General Stewart was twice hit, the gallant Houghton, after receiving many wounds without shrinking, fell pierced by three musket balls whilst in the act of cheering on his men. Colonel Daniel White, of the 29th, was mortally wounded. On arriving at the crest of the hill, the French were seen a little in rear, apparently formed in masses, or columns of grand divisions, with light troops and artillery between the intervals, whilst some artillery, posted on a bank in rear, fired over their heads.

Notwithstanding this formidable array, the 29th, 57th, and 48th continued to advance, without even a piece of artillery to support them, whilst Soult afterwards stated he had forty pieces of cannon bearing on the advancing troops. The 29th was at this time on the extreme right of the line, for the 4th division, which was advancing to the new front, was still at a considerable distance below, in the plain to the right. It was at this period that the desperate fighting began, when a most overwhelming fire of artillery and small arms was opened on the brigade, which was vigorously returned. There the men unflinchingly stood,

and there they fell, their ranks at times being swept away by sections. **1811**
 Notwithstanding this, the struggle was continued with unabated fury.

"The regiments of this brigade," said Lord Londonderry, "vied with one another in deeds of heroism, the 57th and 29th in particular, the former under Col. Inglis, the latter under Major Way, performed prodigies of valour."

Major Way had his bridle arm broken by a shot, and fell from his charger, *Black Jack*, badly wounded. Ensign Edward Furnace, † only 17 years of age, who had, whilst carrying the colours, received a severe wound, but declined to leave the field, soon after received another, which proving fatal, terminated his short but honourable career.

The regiment at length became so reduced in numbers, that what had formerly been a line, now resembled detached groups of skirmishers ; in fact not one-third of the brigade remained standing. From its constantly diminishing numbers, and the necessity of closing in towards the colours, the right of the 29th became further exposed. The supply of ammunition was now falling short, when Sir Lowry Cole brought up his Fusilier brigade, from the plain, on the right of the 29th. The two battalions of the 7th, and the 23rd then bringing their right shoulders forward, took the enemy obliquely in flank. Nothing could withstand the undaunted bravery of these soldiers who continued to advance notwithstanding the fearful discharges of grape poured upon them. At the same moment, Abercromby's brigade passed the left of Houghton's, and the enemy's masses, after a desperate struggle for victory, being forced to give way at all points, were driven in disorder beyond the Albuera.

Sir William Napier writes :—"In vain the French reserves joining with the struggling multitude, endeavoured to sustain the fight ; their efforts only increased the irremediable confusion, and the mighty mass giving way like a loosened cliff, went headlong down the ascent.

† Youngest son of Thos. Furnace, Esq., of Baldoyle, co. Dublin.

1811 The rain flowed after in streams discoloured with blood, and fifteen hundred unwounded men, the remainder of six thousand unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the fatal hill."

The battle, which had commenced at 9 a.m., had been continued without interruption until two in the afternoon; during the remainder of the day there was but cannonading and skirmishing.

In the battle of Albuera, fought on the 16th of May, 1811, the 29th Foot suffered the following casualties.—

Killed—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Ensigns, 1 Serjeant, 76 Rank and File

Wounded—1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff,
12 Serjeants, 220 Rank and File

Missing—11 Rank and File

After the action the field presented a sad spectacle, the English dead lying generally in rows, the French in large heaps, from their having fought principally in masses. The 29th was brought out of action by Captain Thos. Gell, who ensigned in the regiment dated from the 5th of October, 1804. For having succeeded to the command of the regiment during action, this officer afterwards received the gold medal. On calling the roll, it was found that only 96 men, two captains, and a few subalterns of the regiment remained unwounded. Every field officer of Houghton's brigade, being either killed or wounded, at the close of the action it remained in command of Captain C  m  ti  re, of the 48th.

Some affecting incidents which occurred on this memorable day may not prove uninteresting.—

Early in the morning, General Houghton, hearing of the enemy's advance, had in the hurry turned out in a green frock coat. Whilst on horseback, in front of his brigade, his servant rode up with his red uniform, and, without dismounting, a change was immediately made. This public display of the national colour, and British coolness, took place under fire of French artillery.

Ensign Richard Vance,* who was amongst the killed, had scarcely **1811** been gazetted seven months to the 29th : his heroism during the action had been most conspicuous. Seeing the terrible loss his regiment was suffering, and fearing lest the regimental colour, of which he had charge, might fall into the hands of the enemy, he tore it from the pole. Shortly after so doing, he was killed, and when the action was over the colour was found concealed in the breast of his coat, the standard lying near his body.

Lieut.-Colonel White, who had been severely wounded whilst leading his regiment into action, died at ~~Ex~~Elvas on the 3rd of June, and his remains were interred near those of his late brigadier.

During the following day, both armies retained their respective positions, and Marshal Beresford, having received reinforcements, the 2nd division was enabled to re-occupy its former ground between the Valverde and Badajos roads.

On the 18th, Soult, "the Duke of Dalmatia," commenced to retire. On the same day the Duke of Wellington reached Albuera, for on hearing of the French marshal's advance, he had used all possible exertions to come up and command in person.

After examining the state of affairs, the Duke desired Beresford to follow the French cautiously, whilst he returned to Elvas, and the siege of Badajos was re-commenced. A call was now made for volunteers from line regiments to assist the Engineers, and it appears that some of the 29th offered their services, for by the Returns of the killed and wounded in the trenches between the 6th and 11th of June, one rank and file of the regiment was reported as wounded.

In the meanwhile General Hill, who had returned to Portugal, was given the command of the covering army, which consisted of the 2nd and 4th divisions and some Spaniards.

This officer also appears to have been of Irish extraction. The notice of his death states him to have been a "nephew of the late Alderman Vance, of Dublin." Previous to appointment in the 20th Foot, he held a lieutenancy in the Dublin County Militia.

1811 By Monthly Returns dated the 25th of May, the head-quarters of the 29th were at Almendralejo.

25th April. Almendralejo		25th May Almendralejo.	
Colonel	Gordon Forbes, 1 c	Absent with His Majesty's leave	
Lieut Colonel	D White	Absent	Severely Wounded 16th May 3rd June
Majors	{ G. Way	Absent without leave, since 18th April	
	{ Thos Ferguson		
	{ I Tucker		
	{ P Hodge		
	{ G. God		
Captains	L Nestor	Absent	Slightly Wounded 16th May
	C Davy	Absent	Slightly Wounded 16th May
	A. Patison	With Dep't of Regiment at Droitwich	
	W Birmingham	Prisoner of War	
	T Gell	Attached to the Portuguese Army	
	J Humfrey	Commanding the Regiment	
	W Wade	Killed 16th May	
	T Langton	Absent	
		Marshal Sir W Beresford's leave, 1 month from 21st inst	
	Lieutenants	H Birmingham	Prisoner of War
St J Lucas		Recruiting, at Mullingar	
I Nicholson		Absent without leave since 21st March	
J Nestor			
R Stannus		Absent	Severely Wounded 16th May
J Brooks		Absent	Slightly Wounded 16th May
W Duguid		Absent without leave since 7th April	
A Gregory		Killed 16th May	
C Leslie		Attached to the Portuguese Army	
I Popham		Absent	Severely Wounded 16th May
W Pentosc		Prisoner of War	
C Scynhope			
W J. H. H.		A D C to Major General Fent	
A Leith Hay			
T Coker		On duty at Lisbon	
A Young			
H Pennington		Recruiting in England	
S Hardy			
Chas. Western		Absent	
B Wild Adj't		Severely Wounded 16th May	
H Reid		Recruiting at Aberdeen	
I Evans		Absent	
J Biggs	Severely Wounded 16th May		
Ensigns	M Sandys	On duty at Lisbon	
	G. Hulber		
	J Vesce	With Dep't at Droitwich	
	Cornelius Sullivan		
	J B Lovelock	Absent	Slightly Wounded 16th May
	Francis King	Killed 16th May	
	Edward Furnace	Killed 16th May	
	Richard Lucas	Absent without leave since 20th April	
	Thos Hamilton	Absent	Severely Wounded 16th May
	Henry Brodrick	On duty at Belem	
Edwd Kearney	Absent	Severely Wounded 16th May	
Richard Vance	Killed 16th May		
Pay Master	T Stott	Absent with leave since 25th June, 1810, till appointment of a successor	
Adjutant	B Wild	Absent	
Qr-Master	W Gillespie	On duty at Lisbon	
Surgeon	Josh A Stanford	On duty at Elvas	
Assistant Surgeons	E Curby	Attached to the 4th Division	
	I Evans	On duty at Elvas	

Fit for Duty at Head Quarters —

1 Lieut Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 14 Lieutenants,
5 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant Surgeon,
25 Serjeants, 10 Drummers, 460 Rank and File

2 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign,
13 Serjeants, 10 Drummers, 144 Rank and File.

All these Officers were present with the head-quarters of the Regiment on the 25th of April, and 25th of May, except where otherwise specified.

It is related that when Lord Wellington was inspecting the **1811** hospitals at Elvas, on seeing some of the 29th, he said, "Oh, old 29th, I am sorry to see so many of you here!" The men instantly replied, "Oh, my lord, if you had only been with us, there would not have been so many of us here!" So implicit was the confidence, of even the humblest individual, in this great man.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS PUBLISHED ON THE 6TH OF JUNE.

"Quinta, in front of Elvas.

- Para. 8. The 3rd Regiment or Buffs, 29th, 2/31st, 57th, and 2/66th, are for the present to be formed into a provisional battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Colborne.
- " 9. The N.C.O.'s and Soldiers, are to remain in their companies in their several regiments at present, but for the purpose of the formation, those present and fit for duty of each of these regiments are to be divided into two companies.
- " 10. The Colours of these regiments to be sent to Elvas, under the charge of the senior officer of each, who will be there.
- " 11. The provisional battalion is to be in Major-Genl Lumley's brigade, in the 2nd division of infantry.

WELLINGTON."

Information having been received that the forces under Marshals Marmont, and Soult, had formed a junction, and were again advancing to relieve Badajos, the covering army was ordered to concentrate at Albuera. The blockade having been raised on the 17th, the troops re-passed the Guadiana, and the 2nd division joined the main army under Lord Wellington, at Elvas. Soon after this, the 2nd and 4th divisions were cantoned near Evora. On the 25th of June, the headquarters of the regiment were in bivouac near Torre de Mora, and on the 25th of July the regiment was quartered at Villa Viçosa.

1811

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS, 7TH AUGUST, 1811.

1. The provisional battalion, consisting of the Buffs, 29th, 31st, 57th, and 66th, to be broken up, and the Buffs and 57th each to resume their separate formation in the usual manner.
2. The officers and men present fit for duty, in the 29th, 31st, and 66th are to form a provisional battalion under command of the senior officer of the three who shall be present fit for duty; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates fit for duty of the 29th and 66th are to be formed into three companies of each regiment, and those of the 31st into four, for the purpose of this battalion.
5. The Buffs, 57th, and the provisional battalion are to form a separate brigade in the 2nd division.

On the 27th of August, the 29th were at Portalegre. From the beginning of September, this brigade under command of Lieut.-Colonel W. Stewart, of the Buffs, was occupied in movements along the valley of the Tagus; between Niza and Peña Macor, and in communicating with the main body of the army near Fuente Guinaldo, during the combat of El Boden.

On the 25th, the regiment was stationed at Aldea D'Bispo, and when, on the 28th, the French army fell back towards Salamanca, the British troops resumed their cantonments, whilst Lieut.-Colonel Stewart's brigade retired gradually to Portalegre.

The three regiments which had suffered most severely in the recent campaign being ordered home to recruit, on the 3rd of October the following orders were published:—

PROVISIONAL BATTALION ORDER. 3RD OCTOBER, 1811.

"The 29th Regiment being ordered for England, Lieut.-Colonel L'Estrange cannot take leave of them without testifying his satisfaction at the manner they have conducted themselves whilst under his

command ; if his approbation can be considered as a gratification by a **1811** Corps which has distinguished itself on every occasion, he is happy in taking the opportunity of expressing it, as well as his regret, at its removal from his provisional battalion."

GENERAL ORDER, FRENEDA, 3RD OCTOBER, 1811.

"The Commander of the Forces has received the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, to send to England the 29th Regiment, the 85th, and 97th.

These regiments have all been distinguished since they have belonged to this army, particularly the 29th and 97th, which have been with the army so long. The 29th landed with the army three years ago, and they have been distinguished in every action that has been fought in that period : and the Commander of the Forces is happy to add, that the conduct of all these troops has been equally regular in their cantonments and camp, as it has been gallant in the field.

WILLINGTON."

GENERAL ORDER BY LIEUT.-GENERAL HILL.

"Portalegre, 7th October, 1811.

"Considering the length of time the 29th Regiment has been under his orders, and the distinguished manner in which it has always conducted itself, as testified in the General Order of the Commander of the Forces, Lieut.-General Hill cannot allow it to quit the 2nd division of infantry without expressing to it his warmest approbation and thanks for its good conduct, and his regret at being deprived of their services."

On the 25th of October, the head-quarters were at Lisbon, and Lieut. Gregory was ordered to rejoin. On the 2nd of November, the regiment, under command of Major Tucker, embarked on H.M.S. "Agincourt," 64 guns, which left the Tagus two days later, and after a rather boisterous passage, arrived at Portsmouth on the 1st of December. Having disembarked on the following day, the regiment

1811 marched to Havant, and thence to Steyning Barracks, where it was joined by its dépôt, under command of Captain St. John Lucas, with Lieut. James Brooks and Ensign Ensor. These had left Worcester on the 9th of September, for Horsham Barracks, where they were stationed awaiting the arrival of the head-quarters from Portugal.

On the 10th of December, the regiment was reviewed at Steyning Barracks by Major-General Houston, when the following officers and men were reported as being absent :—

Prisoners of War.—Captain Patison, Lieuts. H. Birmingham, C. Stanhope, and 33 Privates.

Attached to the Portuguese Army.—Captain W. Birmingham, Lieuts. C. Western and George Hillier.

In Charge of Sick in Portugal.—Ensign Geo. Ford.

The nationality of the officers, &c., and height of non-commissioned officers and privates, were as follows —

	English	Scotch	Irish	Foreign
Officers	25	9	20	
Staff	4		1	
Serjeants	27	10	6	
Corporals	21	11	7	
Drummers	1		2	9
Privates	337	64	236	4

Height	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Privates
6 ft. 2 & upwds				2
6 "	4	2		5
5 " 11	2	2		14
5 " 10	7	4		27
5 " 9	3	4	1	63
5 " 8	11	11		102
5 " 7	8	9	3	109
5 " 6	7	5	1	123
5 " 5	1	2	4	113
Under 5 ft. 5			3	77
Boys				6

On the following day the regiment was inspected by its colonel, 1811
Lieut.-General Gordon Forbes, who caused the following Regimental
Order to be published :—

“ Steyning, 13th Dec., 1811.

“ Lieut.-General Forbes has charged the commanding officer to express to the regiment his perfect satisfaction with their appearance on parade yesterday. He offers all his best congratulations on their arrival in England, and feels every confidence that their conduct in this country will ensure them the continuance of that high and distinguished character which accompanied them during all their services in the Peninsular War.”

List of Officers of the 29th Foot on whom gold medals, clasps, and crosses had been conferred in reward of military services from 1806—1815, with their rank at the time || —

Name		Rank	Service	Action
Creagh, Andrew	M*	Rt Major, 29th Foot	Fight Companies of a Brigade	At Roliça and Vimiero
Gell, Thomas	M	Captain	Succeeded to Command of Regiment	At Albuera
Honble G A I Lake	M	Colonel	Commanded Regiment	At Roliça
Way, Gregory, H B	M	Major „	Succeeded to Command of Regiment	At Albuera
White, Daniel	X†	Lt Colonel „	Succeeded to Command of Regiment	At Roliça, Vimiero, Talavera, Albuera.
Western, Chas M T	M	Major 8th Caçadores	Major 8th Caçadores	Salamanca

* M—Medal † X—Cross

Medals for the Peninsular campaign were not issued till 1849.

1811 NAMES, FROM MUSTER ROLLS AND CASUALTY RETURNS, OF OFFICERS,
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, RANK AND FILE OF 29TH, KILLED
IN THE PENINSULAR WAR.

Roliça, 17th August, 1808.

Lieut.-Colonel—Honble. G. A. F. Lake.

Serjeant-Major—Richard Richards Serjeant—Henry Rostern. Corporal—Mark Brown.

Privates—

Barker, Josh.	Featherston Fras.	Parkins, Josh.	Stevenson, Archd.
Barnsley, John.	Giles, Alexr	Pass, Chas	Stubbs, Benjm.
Bell, Wm.	Grogan, Sylvester.	Perry, Geo.	Thompson, Wm.
Brown, Mark.	Henderson, John.	Peterson, Nicks	Townsend, Jas.
Clarke, Geo.	Husband, Richd	Pinnager, Thos	Want, Edward
Cluff, Jas.	Knox, Jas.	Reardon, Denis.	Warnell, Jno
Cockayne, Geo.	Lewis, Thos.	Richardson, Jas	Watts, Thos.
Connor, John.	Massey, Thos	Rigby, Jas.	Weimar, Joseph
Curtis, H.	Millbank, Henry.	Sharp, Fred.	Whelan, John.

Vimero, 21st August, 1808.

Corporal—Richard Franklyn Private—Gunn, Thos.

Heights of Grijó and Calvados, 11th May, 1809.

Drummer—Forbes, Robert Private—Clough, James.

Talavera de la Reyna, 27th and 28th July, 1809.

Serjeant—Joseph Martin Corporals—Geo Duckworth, Jno. Palmer.

Privates—

Alleson, Robt.	Gladson, Thos.	Kenagh, Jas	Schofield, Jno.
Armstrong, Jno.	Garside, Robt.	Lord, John.	Shelmardine, Thos.
Aspinall, Richd.	Griffith, Jno.	Newlands, Wm.	Slater, Jno.
Barnes, Wm.	Hayes, Wm.	Newton, Wm.	Smith and Thos.
Bayles, Josh.	Hefferman, Jas.	Pearson, Wm.	Teston, Thos.
Collingwood, Josh.	Hird, Thos.	Quinn, Pat.	Tyler 1st Jas.
Evans 1st Jno.	Johnston, Jno.	Ragg, Edmd.	Tyler 2nd Jas.
Findley, Robt.	Jones, John.	Rhodes, Josh.	Watts, Jas.

Williams, Wm.

Albuera, 16th May, 1811.

1811

Captain—John Humfrey. Lieut.—Wm. Duguid.

Ensigns—Francis King, Edward Furnace, Richard Vance.

Serjeant—Jas. Farmer. Corporal—Jas. M'Intyre. Drummer—Joseph Creeber.

Privates—

Adams, Jno.	Craig, Patrick.	Hall, Joseph.	Pierce, Hugh.
Allen, Francis.	Dalton, Garret	Hawkins, Wm.	Poole, Chas.
*Bailies, Joseph.	Davellan, Joseph	Henly, Thos.	Ridley, Robert.
Barclay, Absalom.	Dean, Robert.	Holding, Wm.	Ryder, Thos.
Barker, Jno.	Devine, Patrick	Holmes, Wm.	Shepherd, Robt.
Birch, Wm.	Dickie, Alexr.	Hughes, Barnaby.	Shore, Rodger.
Bolton, Jno.	Dingwell, Jno.	King, Lawrence.	Siddle, Jno.
Bonsanger, Jacob	Doherty, Jno.	*Lane, Jno.	Smith, Alexr.
Boston, Joseph.	Donaldson, Jas.	McConville, Pat	Stewart, Jas.
Boyle, Thos.	Douglas, Thos	McDowall, Peter.	Stewart, Robert.
Brooks, Thos.	Eddie, Wm.	McKeon, Benjm.	Sweeney, Wm.
Caple, Thos.	Everleigh, Jno.	McNamara, Patk.	Taylor, George.
Carig, Thos.	Faghey, Thos	Mackay, Thos.	Thays, Saml.
Cassidy, Jas.	Gardiner, Robert	Neil, Luke	Tierney, Thos.
Chadwick, Jno.	Good, Wm.	Ogden, Thos.	Weazer, Jas.
Charlesworth, Jona- than.	*Gould, Wm.	O'Hara, Danl.	Whitcraft, Wm.
Clegg, Jas.	Graham, Wm.	Olliver, Jno.	Youle Wm.
Coogan, Jno.	Grimes, David.	Pendergrass, Richd.	
Couts, Finley.	Grimshaw, David.	Perry, Wm.	

Died of Wounds—Sergt.-Major John Robinson, 3 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, and 47 Privates.

Colonel Leslie relates that "during the march from Portsmouth to Havant some fine pigs happened to pass the regiment, and a soldier remarked to his comrade, 'My eyes, Jack, them's fine pigs!' This remark being overheard by a patriotic bystander, he exclaimed, 'Pigs! would you like pigs?' and there and then bought them for the men, and the regiment continued its march, driving not prisoners, but—pigs before (or after) it."

The only three Worcester men in the regiment amongst the killed.

1811

GENERAL ORDER. HORSE GUARDS, 24TH DEC., 1811.

"Officers of the Infantry are to wear—a Cap of a pattern similar to that established for the Line: a Regimental Coat similar to the Private men's, but with lapells to button over the breast and body: a grey cloth Great Coat, corresponding in colour with that established for the Line, with a stand-up collar, a cape to protect the shoulders, and regimental buttons.

In case of regiments employed on foreign service, the Officers are to wear grey Pantaloons, or Overalls, with short boots, or with Shoes and Gaiters such as Private men's.

The Field and Staff Officers of Regiments are to conform to the foregoing Regulations, the same as the Officers of companies.

When at Court the Officers of Infantry are to appear in long Coats, with cocked hats, as at present.

The Epaulettes and Wings of all Regimental Officers, are in future to be of the same description without any other distinction than what is prescribed by the General Order of 9th February, 1810.

Captains of Flank Companies who have the Brevet rank of Field Officers are to wear 'Wings' in addition to their Epaulettes, Officers of the Grenadier Company to have a 'Grenade,' those of the Light Company a bugle horn below the previously mentioned badge of rank on Epaulette strap."

About this period officers of the Light Company carried a curved scimitar-shaped sword, suspended by slings from the shoulder-belt.

CHAPTER XI.



ON the 3rd of March, 1812, H R H the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of the King, was pleased to approve of the word "ROI FIA" being borne on the colours and appointments of the 29th (or Worcestershire) Regiment in recognition of its distinguished conduct in that battle

The regiment was selected for Windsor duty, and marched from Steyning in two divisions on the 20th and 21st of April, on arriving at Windsor it relieved the Staffordshire Militia, which had been quartered there nearly fifteen years

On the 18th of June the Congress of the United States of America declared war against England

EXTRACT FROM "*Knight's Passages of Working Life.*"

"Sunday evening, 16th August, the Band which was playing in the Long Walk, was suddenly ordered back to Barracks, the reason for which was the arrival of the Extraordinary Gazette, containing Lord Wellington's dispatches relating to the Victory of Salamanca, whereupon the regiment marched to the inspiring tune of 'Ça ira,' into a field adjoining Frogmore Gardens, and fired a feu-de-joie. . . .

A practical joke, with a somewhat ludicrous termination, was here played on a sentry of the 29th, a man who had more than once crossed bayonets with the French, and had been twice wounded at Talavera. Being one night posted beneath a private appartement under Queen Elizabeth's Gallery, the sentry saw a figure in black approaching, he

1812 challenged it, but not receiving any answer, brought his musket to the charge, and advanced towards it, on which the figure disappeared, but on its re-appearance the sentry, crying out 'I'm lost! I'm lost!' fell prostrate. Even when a mischievous artist was shortly after compelled



PRIVATES OF LIGHT, AND OF GRENADIER COMPANY, 1812.

to leave his pleasant apartment, carrying with him his phantasmagorian devices, it was difficult for many, in the somewhat benighted town, to comprehend that optical delusions were not difficult to manage."

The regiment was inspected by Major-General Disney on the 1812 25th of May and on the 12th of October. On the former occasion its strength was 43 serjeants, 40 corporals, 16 drummers, 634 rank and file. The colours were represented as being "bad," but according to regulation.

EXTRACTS FROM STANDING ORDERS OF H.M. 29TH (OR WORCESTERSHIRE) REGIMENT OF FOOT, PRINTED IN LONDON, 24TH JUNI, 1812 —

Uniformity of Dress.

"Upon home service, Field and Mounted officers, to appear in white leather breeches, high military boots of the same pattern, and regulation spurs. At morning parades, all other officers will dress in white pantaloons and half boots, but at all reviews, inspections by general officers, public and regimental duties, in black cloth leggings and white breeches, the former to come close up to the knee, with two buttons of the breeches knee, only to appear above the top of the gaiter.

No other than black stocks clasped behind, agreeable to the regimental pattern, to be worn.

Gorgetts—Upon all reviews, field days, marches public and regimental duties, fastened close up the stock with ribbands and rosettes corresponding in colour to the facings.

Three button holes, of the jacket lappel to turn back, and frills worn outside; the same number of buttons and white edging to the jackets as were worn on the coats.

Sashes, to be tied uniformly over the left side.

Caps, being the established uniform for the army, they are to be worn perfectly straight over the forehead, and in paying compliments never to be taken off, but the right hand brought over the peak to the salute.

1812 Upon service, marches, and duties of fatigue, grey pantaloons overalls will be worn, six buttons opening at the bottom; and great coats, of the same colour, agreeable to the late established pattern for the army.

Officers' Epaulettes must be all of the same pattern, and uniformly put on; they are to pass under a silver braid, fastened so as to keep the epaulette perfectly steady, and the pad must come up close to it. The epaulette to be sewed on cloth of the same colour as the facing, which should be, when new, of a pale lemon colour, and kept clean with English pink.

Regimental Swords only to be worn, and always in the belt.

Officers will wear their swords at all times when in uniform (excepting in their own rooms), and always a regimental sword knot, and white leather gloves at all parades and duties.

The Colours.

The Colours are to be at all times treated with the highest respect; they are to be carried by the two senior ensigns present. In times of danger, the officers carrying the Colours will consider themselves as responsible for the honour of the regiment, and to defend them at every personal risk. The minds of soldiers must be impressed with the duty incumbent upon all, to defend their Colours to the last extremity; and of the infamy and disgrace that attends the base deserter of this important pledge entrusted to their fidelity and valour. Officers passing the Colours of their own, or other corps, to mark their respect by taking off their hats, or saluting in caps. Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers to observe the same.

Men's Necessaries.

The complement of necessaries must always be kept up to the following Establishment:—

3 Good shirts, 2 pairs hose or socks, 2 pairs of good shoes, 1 pair indifferent.

- 1 Pair good black leggings, 1 pair indifferent, 1 good forage cap. **1812**
 1 Regimental stock and clasp. Brushes and black ball. Worm, screw, brush and picker. Buff stick, hair comb, and razors. Any changes or additions according to climate, will be ordered accordingly.

Music, Drums, and Fifes.

The Master of the Band, and the Drum-Major are always to be serjeants in the regiment, and obeyed as such. Cymbals, Big Drum, and Tambourines, when employed are considered as belonging to the Band."

In the Miscellany Books, at the War Office, is a Warrant authorizing the Commissioners for the Affairs of Barracks to appropriate and fit up barrack rooms for regimental schools, and to issue coals and candles for the same, dated 24th July, 1812.

In the Army Lists published about this time, the facings of the 29th are given as being yellow, and the lace silver. It may be as well to mention that the latter referred only to the epaulettes, and hat lace.

Officers of the 29th did not wear lace on their jackets, or coatees, till 1830.

The regimental braid (half-an-inch broad) worn by privates was white, with two dark blue, and two yellow stripes, the latter being on the outside.

Serjeants' sashes were crimson, with one yellow stripe.

It appears that about this time the officers' shoulder-belt plate and skirt ornaments were altered; for those at present in use were—

Breast Plate. †—Plain silver, with gilt, raised ornaments; *i.e.*, in centre, on a wreath, was the Lion crowned, *statant guardant*, encircled by a garter (with the motto, "*Honi soit*," &c.), surmounted by a crown; from the bottom of the garter and extending either way was a branch of laurels, below which was a scroll with "*ROLEIA*."

The Skirt Ornament, † about two inches in diameter, was a wreath of laurels surmounted by a crown; in the centre of the wreath was "*29*," with "*ROLEIA*" above it. The whole was embroidered in silver, on scarlet cloth.

† I am indebted to Mr. S. M. Milne, of Calverley, near Leeds, for information about these badges.

* *Jacket Epaulettes*, on yellow cloth, 2½ in. silver braid strap, with binder, a twisted bullion silver ~~present~~ with a gilt metal scroll with "*ROLEIA*" between palm and laurel branches.

1812 It is quite possible that the silver button, "with '29' encircled by a laurel wreath,"† which was worn by the officers, up to 1833, was in use at this period.

General Order dated 6th July, 1812, instituted the rank of Colour Serjeant, whose distinguishing badge was a "Regimental Colour," supported by crossed swords, and was worn above the chevrons.

So high was the character borne by the regiment, that its numbers were soon completed, and it once more received orders to proceed on foreign service.

1813 Leaving Windsor on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of February, in three divisions, the regiment, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Gregory Way, marched for Portsmouth, and there embarked on board the "Malabar" transport, for conveyance to Cadiz, where on landing on the 23rd of March, it went into quarters at Isla de Leon, and Major Hodge proceeded on command to Tarifa.

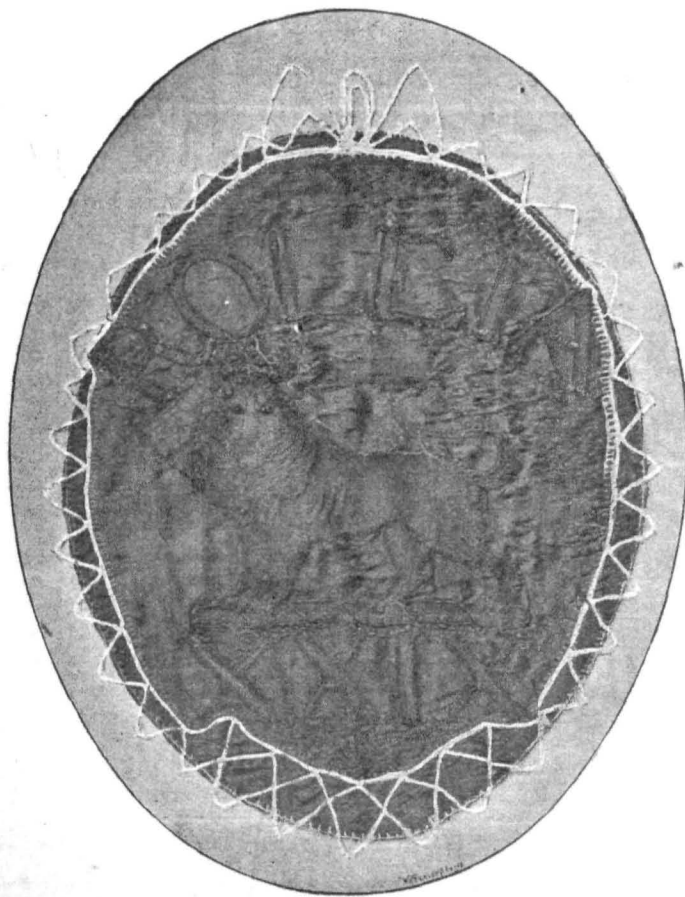
Shortly after the inspection of the regiment, in December, by Colonel the Honble. Edward Capel, Lieut.-Colonel Way, who was still suffering from his wounds, was obliged to return to England on leave. H.M. King George III., having previously granted this officer permission to wear the Order of the Tower and Sword, presented by the King of Portugal, now made him a K.C.B.

DEPÔT, 1813.

When the regiment left Windsor, its Depôt marched to Chichester, where it was inspected in May by Major-General Houston, and in October, by Major-General Richard Bingham. On both of these occasions two colours "good" were returned as being in its charge. As the Depôt was not in charge of any colours when inspected on the 9th of May, 1814, it is quite possible they had been

† It is said that this "wreath" was adopted to commemorate the services of the regiment on board the fleet.

sent out to replace those carried by the regiment through the Peninsular 1813 War. In the mess-room at Norton Barracks, Worcester, is one side of



FRAGMENT OF REGIMENTAL COLOUR CARRIED IN THE PENINSULA.

the centre of a *Regimental Colour*, which was presented by Colonel A. A. Dick to the regiment when stationed at Aldershot in 1877. It was afterwards mounted and framed, and on the 29th being ordered to

1813 India in 1879, it was left in charge of the Dépôt. It will be observed by the accompanying illustration that "ROLEIA," which was granted in March, 1812, is the only battle borne on the colour. From the present appearance of the gold wire with which that word, the lion, and regimental number, are worked, it would seem that they were all embroidered at the same time, and therefore it is quite probably a piece of the colours which the Dépôt had charge of in 1813, for those presented in 1824 are now in possession of Lord Strafford.

1814 Early in January, 1814, the regiment took up quarters at San Fernando, and in February, embarked at Cadiz, on board the "Leyden," a Dutch 64, for conveyance to Gibraltar, where, on landing it occupied quarters in the King's Bastion, Town Range, and Blue Barracks.

The following paragraph, concerning the Calpe Hunt and the 29th Regiment, is taken from the "Histories of Gibraltar," by Colonel Gildea and Lieut-Colonel Gilbard:—

"The origin of the Calpe Hunt is rather doubtful. It certainly appears from the only documents connected with the Cadiz Club, still extant, that on the breaking up of the Cadiz garrison, the hounds were presented to the 29th Regiment, in joint ownership with the other regiments quartered on the Rock. The entry, in the Account and Record Book of the Isla de Leon Hunt, is as follows — 'April 29, 1814. It was this day resolved by the remaining members of the Real Isla de Leon Hunting Club, that the hounds shall be offered to the officers of the 29th Regiment, who originally subscribed to them, and to the officers composing the Hunting Club now established at Gibraltar.'

"The Isla de Leon Hunt Club established by the British garrison at Cadiz, claims, therefore, the honour of having supplied the nucleus round which the Calpe Hunt was formed."

On the 30th of April, the regiment, under command of Major Hodge, was inspected by Major-General Widdrington, who reported the colours as "good, and according to regulation," but in his "*Confidential Report*" the following remark appears: "The colours have seen so much honourable service in the field that little of them is left on the

poles."|| The inspecting officer also caused the following Order to be published :—

BRIGADE ORDERS 30TH APRIL, 1814

"In expressing the very great satisfaction Major-General Widdrington has derived from his inspection of the 29th Regiment this day, he feels it a duty incumbent upon him, and an act of justice to Major Hodge, and the officers, and non commissioned officers of the corps, for the manner in which they have fulfilled with so much honour to themselves, and the public service, the important duties attached to their particular stations, both in training, and securing health and comfort to the soldiers, and by an example, conspicuous, in directing their minds to patriotism and enterprise

"The distinguished honour, this corps has received for Intrepidity, during the greatest and most awful events the eye of a soldier ever gazed on, leaves the Major-General little more to say The military prowess of the 29th Regiment will add an illustrious page to the records of British valour and heroism Nothing but the greatest attention on the part of the officers and a zealous application on the part of the men, could have brought the battalion to such a forward state of discipline, so highly creditable in all respects The Major-General will most sincerely state in his Report, as strongly as is in his power, his entire approbation and how much he has been gratified by the soldierlike appearance, the correct movements, and good conduct of the corps If the Major-General might be permitted to obey the impulse of his own heart, he cannot conclude without wishing Major Hodge, the officers, and men, after so honourable a return from the fatigues, hardships, and dangers to which they have been so much exposed, a comfortable and uninterrupted enjoyment of the remaining years of their life."

|| This must refer to the colours carried by the regiment through the recent campaign.

1814 * Nothing of moment, except the death of the lieutenant-governor, Lieut.-General Colin Campbell, and his interment in the presence of the whole garrison, occurred during the stay of the regiment on the Rock.

The Treaty of Paris having been signed on the 11th of April, troops were now withdrawn from Spain and Portugal, and sent to America to carry on with greater vigour, the war which the Congress had declared two years previously.

The regiment having been minutely inspected on the 8th of June, was placed under the command of Major-General Gosselin, and shortly afterwards embarked for America. Having arrived at Teneriffe, it remained in the harbour of Vera Cru' till the 24th instant, when it left for Bermuda, where transports having been changed, it sailed again for Halifax, Nova Scotia, and on arriving there on the 20th of August, it encamped near the Freshwater Run.

Six days later, a combined naval and military expedition (of which the 29th formed part), under command of Rear-Admiral Griffith and Lieut.-General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, G.C.B., sailed for the Penobscot River.

The Fort of Castine, situated on a peninsula on the eastern side of the river, was summoned on the 1st of September, but on the American officer in command refusing to surrender, arrangements were made for disembarking the troops, before however this could be effected, the enemy, having blown up their magazine, evacuated the place.

The fort having been occupied, it was determined to obtain possession of the U.S. frigate "Adams," which had run up the river to Hamden, where her guns had been landed, and by way of defence mounted on the shore.

It being judged advisable to establish a post on the western bank, so as to be able to afford support, if necessary, to the force going up

the river, Major-General Gosselin was directed to occupy Belfast, with **1814** the battalion companies of the 29th. The Flank companies, under Captains Gell and Coker, were attached to the force, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel John, 60th Regiment, which was ordered to proceed by river to Hamden. On reaching Ball's Head Cove, on the afternoon of the 2nd, the troops immediately commenced to land, and the enemy's picquets having been dislodged, the force bivouacked for the night, during which it rained incessantly.

Having got under arms about 5 o'clock the following morning, the troops advanced ; the ships and gunboats on their right, moving up the river at the same time. The fog was so thick that it was impossible to form a correct idea of the features of the country, or to reconnoitre the enemy, who were reported to be 1400 strong, and under command of Brigadier-General Blake.

Between seven and eight o'clock, the Rifle company of the 7/60th, which formed the advance guard, being sharply engaged, half of the Light company of the 29th, under Captain Coker, was sent to its support.

The column had not advanced much further, when the enemy, drawn up in line, were discovered occupying a very strong and advantageous position in front of the town of Hamden. Their left rested on a high hill, on which were mounted several heavy pieces of cannon commanding the road and river.

In order to rake the road and narrow bridge, by which their assailants were obliged to advance, the enemy had placed some light field pieces in advance of their centre ; their right rested on a strong point d'appui, where an 18-pounder had been placed in position.

A heavy, but somewhat ill-directed, fire of grape and musquetry was opened on the attacking column, and Captain Gell, who was leading the advance, fell severely wounded.

1814 The bridge having been crossed, the troops immediately deployed, and charged up the hill to get possession of the guns. Some of the advanced ones, having been captured by the riflemen of the 60th, the enemy's fire commenced to slacken. When Captain Coker, with the Light company of the 29th, gained possession of the heights on the enemy's left, it was discovered that the "Adams" frigate was on fire, and that the battery which defended her, was deserted. The enemy being now driven in at all points, and their position captured, the expedition pushed on to Bangor, which was reached without any opposition, and here Brigadier-General Blake, with several others, surrendered themselves.

Twenty-two pieces of cannon, and three stands of colours, this day fell into the hands of the expeditionary force.

In the affair at Hamden, 3rd of September, 1814, the Flank companies of the 29th suffered the following casualties —

Killed—Private Peter Bracewell, Light company

Wounded—Captain Thos Gell (severely), 2 rank and file

One of the latter, Private Isaac Holt, of the Grenadier company, died shortly afterwards from effect of his wounds.

Lieut.-Colonel John's force returned to Castine on the 9th, where Major-General Gosselin, with the battalion companies of the 29th, was also directed to rejoin General Sherbrooke.

The Fort at Machias being now the only remaining post in the enemy's possession between the Penobscot and Passamaquady Bay, Lieut.-Colonel Pilkington was ordered to proceed and occupy it with a detachment of Royal Artillery, and the 29th Regiment. On the evening of the 10th, a landing was effected at some distance from the fort, which after a very difficult night march, was taken possession of early the next morning. A capitulation was signed, by which the enemy engaged not to bear arms against his Britannic Majesty during the remainder of the year. On this occasion 24 pieces of cannon were taken possession

of. Having destroyed the fort, Colonel Pilkington's force returned to 1814 Castine, which was now strongly fortified. In December the Treaty of Ghent was signed, Peace was concluded with America, and the evacuation of Castine agreed upon.

DEPÔT, 1814

The following officers, who had for some time been prisoners in France, rejoined their Dépôt this year, viz. —Captains H. Birmingham, A. Patison, and Lieut. Charles Stanhope

On the 29th of September, Lieut-Colonel Sir Gregory Way, K.C.B., exchanged to the 22nd Foot,* with Lieut-Col John Tucker, who had a short time previously been promoted into that corps from the 29th.

On the 31st of December, a circular was received from the Adjutant General, directing a Bugle Horn, with the number of the regiment below it, to be worn on the Caps of the Light Infantry company

It may interest some to know that William Vincent Wallace, the composer of the charming operas of *Maritana*, *Lurline*, *Amber Witch*, &c., &c., was the son of the bandmaster of the 29th Regiment, he was born at Waterford 1st of June, 1814 and buried in October, 1865, in Kensal Green cemetery, by the side of Balfe.

* On leaving the 29th Regiment, Sir G. Way was presented by the officers with a piece of Plate with the following inscription surmounted by the "Lion and Sword" —

Presented
By the Officers of His Majesty's
29th Regiment of Foot, to
Lieut-Colonel Sir Gregory Way, K^{nt} C. B. and K^t. T^h and S^d,
Deputy Adjutant-General for N.B.,
And late in Command of that Corps,
In Acknowledgment of their Gratitude for
the Warm Interest he invariably displayed
wherever their welfare and happiness
was concerned
Dec. 1st, 1814

1815 On the 18th of April, 1815, H.R.H. the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, was pleased to approve of the word "PENINSULA" being borne on the Colours and Appointments of the 29th Regiment, in commemoration of its services during the late war in Portugal and Spain, under Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

On account of Buonaparte's escape from Elba, and his subsequent operations, the regiment, under command of Major G. Tod, sailed from Castine in May, and having arrived at Spithead on the 4th of June, landed, and marched to the Portsea Barracks, where it proceeded with the least possible delay to complete its equipment for service in the Netherlands. Colonel Tucker having now taken over the command of the 29th, issued the following order :—

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, 8TH JUNE, 1815.

"Lieut.-Colonel Tucker was particularly desired on taking over the command of the 29th Regiment, to express the pain and regret felt by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Gregory Way, when another appointment obliged him to relinquish the proud situation which he held at the head of the corps.

His high feeling of their conduct on every occasion involving the credit and honour of the regiment, renders all commendation weak and unnecessary ; it is only in his warm interest for the character of the 29th Regiment that Lieut.-Colonel Tucker presumes to rival him ; having now succeeded to a command which has long been the object of his proudest wishes, he only entreats the assistance of his brother officers, and soldiers will surely never forget the corps to which they belong.

In a few days more we shall be called into the field, by the express desire of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and I trust our conduct there, will not weaken the gracious kindness and regard by which he has never failed to distinguish the 29th Regiment."

Having re-embarked on the 10th, on board the "Leyden," the **1815** regiment landed at Ostend on the 13th, and proceeded in boats up the Bruges canal to Ghent, which was reached on the 15th. Pushing on from thence in all haste, it arrived near enough to distinctly hear the firing, but, to the great disappointment of all ranks, too late to take part in the battle of Waterloo.

After this, it was employed in escorting prisoners for embarkation at Ostend. Returning to Ghent, the regiment did duty over H.M. Louis XVIII till the 24th, when it marched, with part of the 7th Fusiliers, under command of Colonel Sir F. Blakeney, for Paris. The King of France, escorted by about 200 of his Guards, left Ghent at the same time, but it is a question whether his troops would have proved an acquisition in the event of an attack as they were conveyed in waggons, and had only the appearance of soldiers.

A Return, dated Grammont, 25th June, gives the names of the following officers as being present with the regiment —

Lieut Colonel	Tucker
Majors	Hodge, and Iod
Captains	{ Pauson, Birmingham, H Gell, Elliot, Mahon, Coker, Stannus, Gregory, Stanhope
Lieutenants	{ Popham, Pennington, Reid, Ivans, Biggs, Vesic, Sullivan, Lovelock, Lucas, Brodrick, Lord, Richardson, Arth, FitzGerald, Chas, Doyle, Richd Gibbons, Stephn, Hilton, Wm L, Bovill, Edwd
Ensigns	{ Johnstone, Wm, Dixon, Henry Parker, Wm, Akers, J L, Fitzgerald, John, Wright, Chas, Wild, Henry, Sitwell, Robt
Paymaster	Humfrey, Chrisr
Adjutant	Wild, Benjn
Quarter Master	Gillespie
Surgeon	Stanford
Assist. Surgeons	Parker, Wm, and Lawder, Jas

On the 6th of July, the regiment arrived at St German, where it joined the army under the Duke of Wellington in camp near Paris. It was placed in Major-General Sir Morley Powers brigade (which formed part of the 6th division) and the following day moved to Neuilly.

1815 During the occupation of Paris by the allied army, Frenchmen took every opportunity of insulting its officers, and it has been alleged that a club of French officers existed, the members of which had sworn to devote their lives to the killing of them one by one. Most people have read "Harry Lorrequer," in which Lever tells us of a French captain, a member of such a club, who boasted of already having killed a dozen English officers, and promised to go on with this work, and how that one evening, having swaggered into his usual café, and finding his accustomed seat in possession of one of them who was quietly reading a newspaper, proceeded to insult him, first by taking away the lights, and then snatching the paper out of his hands, failing to obtain the explanation he sought for, he brought his heel down on the officer's foot, who still took no notice of the insults. The Frenchman then called for a glass of brandy, and putting his face close to the Englishman's, said in a loud voice "*à votre courage Anglais*," and tossed off the liquor. Scarcely had he time to swallow it, when the Englishman rose slowly from his chair, and with one stride was beside the Frenchman, seizing his nose with one hand, while with the other he grasped his lower jaw, with the strength of a man standing 6 feet 6, and broad and strong in proportion, he wrenched open the bully's mouth, and spat down his throat. The Frenchman rushed from the room, holding his lower jaw with both hands (for it was fractured), and was never again seen at that café.

"We may add," says Mr. Douglas in his book on '*Duelling Days in the British Army*,' "that the English officer in question was the late General Sir James Simpson,† who for a time commanded the army in the Crimea."

The following reason is given by officers who served for many years in the 29th with Sir James Simpson, for his conduct on this occasion. Whilst Simpson was recovering from wounds received at Quatre Bras, a great friend of his had unfortunately fallen by the

† Captain Simpson exchanged from the 1st Foot Guards to the 29th Foot in 1825.

hand of this Frenchman, whose name and habits Simpson having ascer- **1815**
tained, as soon as he was convalescent, he repaired to the café, the
bully's place of resort, and purposely placed himself in his way

On the 24th of July, the allied troops were reviewed by H I M
the Emperor of Russia.

On the 10th of September, a squadron of Life Guards and the
29th Regiment were ordered to St Cloud, and placed at the disposal of
Sir George Scovell

On the 23rd of October, Sir Manly Power inspected the regiment
(strength 61 serjeants, 56 corporals, 22 drummers and 858 privates) at
Neuilly camp The only officers reported absent were—General Gordon
Forbes, Captains H Birmingham (Commander-in-Chief's leave), W
Elliot (Brigadier-Major 16th Brigade), Lieut Thos Hamilton, and
Assistant-Surgeon W Parker (sick leave)

It having been decided to keep a British contingent in France of
30,000 men, of which 10,000 were Hanoverians, on the 30th of
November the regiment together with the 1/16th and 1/71st, was
placed in Major-General Sir F Bradford's brigade The 29th was at
first quartered at Andrésy on the Seine, but on the 10th of December
marched to Versailles, where it joined the 6th brigade On the 28th
it continued its march to St Just, and thence to Chaumontel

DEPÔT, 1815.

On the 24th of February, 1815, the Dépôt, under command of
Captain W. Wade, marched from Chichester to Hulsea Barracks, and
later on embarked for the Isle of Wight, where on arrival, it took up
quarters in the Albany Barracks

On the 2nd of August, a General Order was received relative to the arms of the
Infantry being "browned," and on the 22nd another Order that the cap then in use by
the Infantry of the army should be discontinued, and one of an approved pattern
adorned.