

THE FINE AND RARE JAPAN 1863-4 RELATED MEDALS, DIARY, PAINTINGS AND DOCUMENT GROUP TO A NAVAL OFFICER WHO LEFT AN ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICE ASHORE DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR. ADDITIONALLY SERVING IN THE BALTIC, HE COMMANDED H.M.S. PERSEUS DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF KAGOSHIMA IN 1863 FOR WHICH HE WAS MID AND WAS SPECIALLY PROMOTED TO CAPTAIN FOR HIS GALLANTRY IN LEADING AN ASSAULT AND CAPTURING A JAPANESE BATTERY DURING THE BATTLE OF SHIMONOSEKI IN SEPTEMBER 1864, DURING WHICH CAMPAIGN, HE ALSO COMMANDED THE LIGHT SQUADRON



CRIMEA 1854, CLASP SEBASTOPOL 'LIEUT. A.J. KINGSON, H.M.S. ST JEAN D'ACRE', TURKISH CRIMEA, BRITISH ISSUE 'LIEUT. A.J. KINGSON, H.M.S. ST JEAN D'ACRE', BALTIC 1854 'LIEUT. A.J. KINGSON, H.M.S. ST JEAN D'ACRE', MOUNTED FOR WEAR ON SILVER BAR.

Augustus John Kingston was born in Eling, Hampshire on 24 November 1827 and served as Acting Mate of Acorn between 8 January and 8 August 1848. Commissioned Lieutenant on 28 November 1848, he joined Polyphemus on 7 January 1849 and Alarm on 21 August that year, serving aboard until 30 October 1852. Paid off, he joined St Jean D'Acre on 23 May 1853, serving with this ship during the Crimean War and Baltic, before being paid off on 7 November 1856. Of his service in the Crimea, Kingston left a small diary which forms part of this group, this giving entries between 1 March and 28 April 1855 and extending to 36 pages. In it he gives a

fascinating insight of the views of a naval officer. He describes landing at Sebastopol, the sights he saw, the condition of the army, visiting the battlefields etc and is extremely critical of the way the war was being run and the condition of the army. With St Jean D'Acre he would also see service in the Baltic



Appointed to Indus on 6 December 1856, he was appointed Acting Commander of Imaum on 1 January 1859, rejoining Indus on 12 May that year. Serving briefly on Impregnable in July 1860, he was appointed Commander on 6 August 1860 and spent nearly two years without a ship until given command of 17 gun screw sloop Perseus, on 24 September 1862. Kingston was conspicuous for the part he played during the naval actions against Japan in 1863 and 1864, being one of two Commanders promoted to Captain (no higher promotions or rewards) for their service at the battle of Shimonoseki, Japan, September 1864. Kingston as Commander of Perseus and commander of the Light Squadron, was singled out for leading an assault and capturing a Japanese battery; the subject of which he had commissioned as a painting (sold as part of the group). He had previously been MID for his service at the bombardment of Kagoshima in 1863, one of 11 MID's for the action; See the following links for details of the campaign:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shimonoseki_campaign

Promoted Captain London Gazette 18 November 1864 *"For valuable and gallant service at attack on batteries in Simono Seki Straits, Japan"* His service record notes; 21 November 1864 *"Specially promoted by board for services in Japan"*



Having been appointed Acting Captain of Pelorus on 13 September 1864 for his service in Japan, he was confirmed Captain on 21 November. Arriving in England on 19 April 1865, Captain Kingston married Clementina Sophia Heathcote in Newchurch, Hampshire in September 1867 but died in Southampton less than a year later whilst on Half Pay, 24 July 1868. He was just 40 years of age.

GROUP CONSIST OF:

- 1) Crimea and Baltic Medals as described above; each contemporary engraved to him as a Lieutenant of HMS St Jean D'Acre. Original ribbons in frail condition, Crimea has come apart. Medals mounted red velvet back which has been removed from an old frame.
- 2) A fine contemporary over painted portrait photograph of Captain Kingston wearing the above medals. This, overpainting of photographs very much a style of the time and is in a 26.5 x 33.5 cm frame, the portrait itself 14 x 18.5cm
- 3) A small diary (36 filled pages), detailing Kingston's time ashore at Sebastopol, beginning of March until end of April 1855. His views on the various commanders and conditions are very critical indeed.
- 4) Kingston's logbook/diary, as a Lieutenant on HMS Alarm in South America and the West Indies, November 1849 - September 1850. Approx 170 pages, some sketches and a map. Detailed descriptions of what he saw etc etc

5) A superb original watercolour painting by Charles Wirgram of the assault of the crew of HMS Perseus on a Japanese battery at Shimonoseki, September 1864. Kingston MID and promoted Captain for this. This in a 62 x 44cm frame, the watercolour itself 45 x 28cm

Wirgram a well known reported and artist who worked for the Illustrated London News resided in Japan at the time. Presumably Kingston commissioned the painting whilst in Japan

6) A two page report (in clip frame to protect) by the Gunner of HMS Perseus, dated 22 September 1864, concerning the effectiveness of the new Armstrong guns in action at the battle of Shimonoseki. This report or a copy of it was sent to the Admiralty and published in full here:

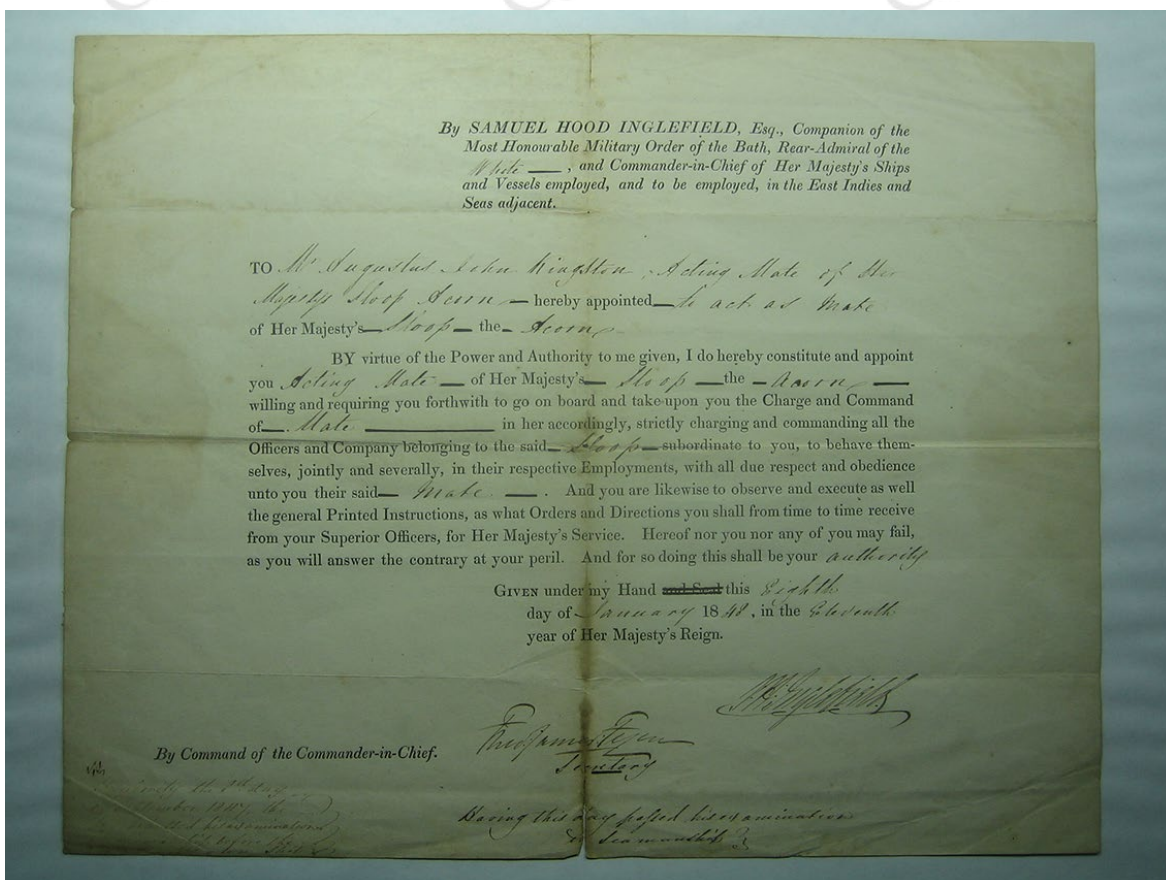
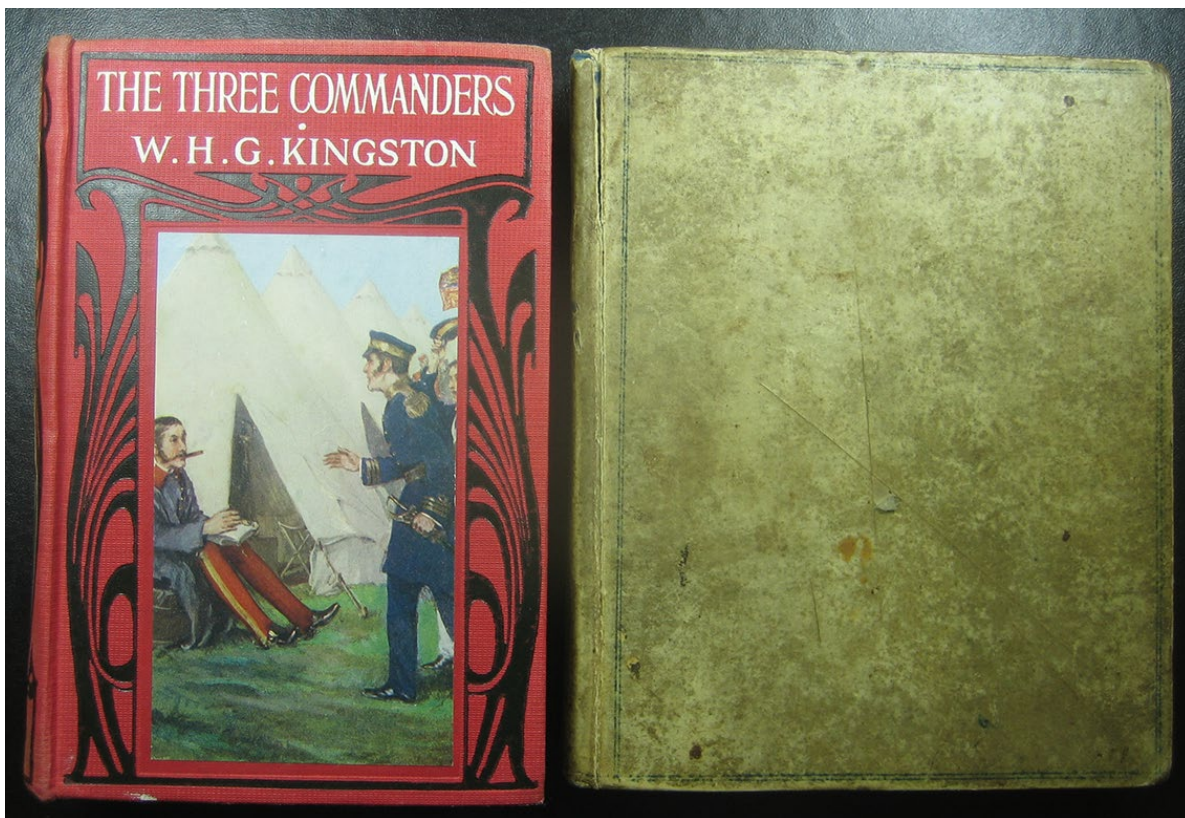
https://www.google.co.uk/books/edition/Accounts_and_Papers_of_the_House_of_Comm/ICtcA AAAQAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=armstrong+and+whitworth+committee+kingston+perseus&pg=PA229&printsec=frontcover

7) A Commission for Kingston as Mate of HMS Acorn, dated 8 January 1848

8) A period adventure/Boys own book entitled 'The Three Commanders' by W H G Kingston who was a cousin of Captain Kingston's. It seems the author had drawn on his cousins experiences for this book and at least some of the details in Captain Kingston's Crimea diary were copied word for word into 'The Three Commanders'

9) Also with the group are a number of letters to and from the National Maritime Museum concerning this group which they had seen in 1994. Looks like the museum was hoping to have it donated but was clearly kept by the family until I picked it up at auction in December.





own conclusions are that the guns
are a decided success in every way,
and with a moderate amount of
care are perfectly safe on board ship,
and are fully equal to any thing
required of them.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
(Signed) Chas Cochran
Gunner

Respecting the Armstrong Guns

H. M. S. "Peregrine"

Hyderabad

22nd September 1865

Sir,

In the station at Simonsport
on the 5th, 6th and 7th inst., I have to report
most favorably of the 110^{lb} Armstrong guns
on board this ship.

The practice itself was both
rapid and accurate, and the guns worked
admirably, not the slightest delay or
accident having occurred to either vent
pieces, or guns.

A bucket of fresh water
was in readiness at each of the guns, in the
event
To
Captain A. S. Kingston
H. M. S. "Peregrine."

went of the screws working stiff, to
wash the ends of the Brass screws by
pouring a little water down the slot,
or by taking them out altogether, it was
only made use of in one instance, and
that at the Vent gun, where the screw
was found to work a little stiff, after
firing a dozen rounds, a little water was
then applied down the slot, to the end of
the screw, after which a little oil, the
screw then worked as easily as at the
commencement of the firing.

Nearly five rounds
were fired altogether from the five
guns, eight rounds with shells and
fifteen with shot.

The fuzes were
very good, as far as they ranged —
leaving nothing to be desired beyond
a little longer fuzes, so as to ensure the
shells bursting at the greatest range
it is possible to fire them ~~longer~~
on board ship.

When firing at long
ranges 2500 yards, and upwards, with
some fuzes, the shells burst short, the
fuzes used were marked from 5' 56"
to 6' 10" within those ranges, the fuzes
acted admirably.

The Pillar Percussion, was
used at long ranges, and was found
very effective, a few did not burst on
striking the object, but the majority did.

The escape of gas was not
perceptible, and match locks were very
little used not a single miss fire, having
resulted in their not being used, and no
difficulty was experienced in loading, the
projectile and charge going home quite
easily.

During the whole of the
firing which continued at intervals for
three days from the Armstrong guns, with
of the guns were sponged or Brass screws
removed, or cleaned in any way, with the
single exception of the Vent gun, and that
was done merely as an experiment, then
from any actual necessity at the time for
doing so.

The Captains of the gun
have been questioned about their guns, and
speak very favorably and have the greatest
confidence in them.

The foregoing remarks
are the result of my own observations,
having fired and attended at the guns
during the greater part of the firing, my own

Hops and Slugs of Slates for Boards of all sizes, Slugs & Boards									
Slugs	Slugs	Slugs	Boards	Slugs	Slugs	Boards	Slugs	Slugs	Boards
1/2 in	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/2 in
1	1.20	10	3.5	3.8	7	2	3.0		
2	1.0	11	3.2	4.0	8	2 1/2	3.4		
3	1.2	12	3 1/2	4.4	9	2 1/2	3.0		
4	2.0	5	1	2.0	10	3	3.0		
5	3.0	5	1 1/2	2.4	11	3 1/2	4.4		
6	3.4	6	1 1/2	2.8	12	3 1/2	4.8		

Plum cuttings for warping the Rigging
 To be the back of the Mast from the upper
 part of the Bolster down to the Grand beam on the
 Starboard Side, then place two Pins for the
 one third of the work for the foremast
 on each of the Mast and bend from rim of
 each must be secured one leg with
 the first of the end



Plum



as, leaving the Backslays bound
see kind of the work of the men
take down as the lower leaving
the Backslays for the left
For line of Battle ships — The
5 yards up a 1 yard down
For Ligates — Your feet
up and then put down

[illegible]

part of Atlanta he has a splendid
price certainly but none of the
business could buy a bit nor were
they at all good looking. Had
a machine overlet for supper at
the business certainly one of
the most delicious things I have ever
tasted. We left Havana the next
morning all lighted, crossing to
Havana a place there is only
one fault to be found with that
that is it does not mix with our men
at a railroad pace.

Arrived at La Guayla on the 16th of Feb.
Left instantly started for Caracas the capital

Feb. 15th. The day ~~the~~ having returned aboard
I should leave & Mr. & I immediately left
the ship to prepare for our journey to Concord.
We sent our clothes on by the diligence,
which travels by the New Road while
we ourselves intended going on mules
by the Mountain Road which I think
is the most beautiful scenery but
is very difficult and very dangerous.
Sometime I believe. We started about
three in the afternoon. The time passed
pleasantly & myself and a mulatto gentleman
who asked permission to join our party.
It was very fine and warm weather in
the town where we left but as I looked
the tops of the mountains were covered
with a thick clouds I took my large
journals to keep the rain out and a flask
of brandy and cigars to comfort me
when on the road. We soon got through

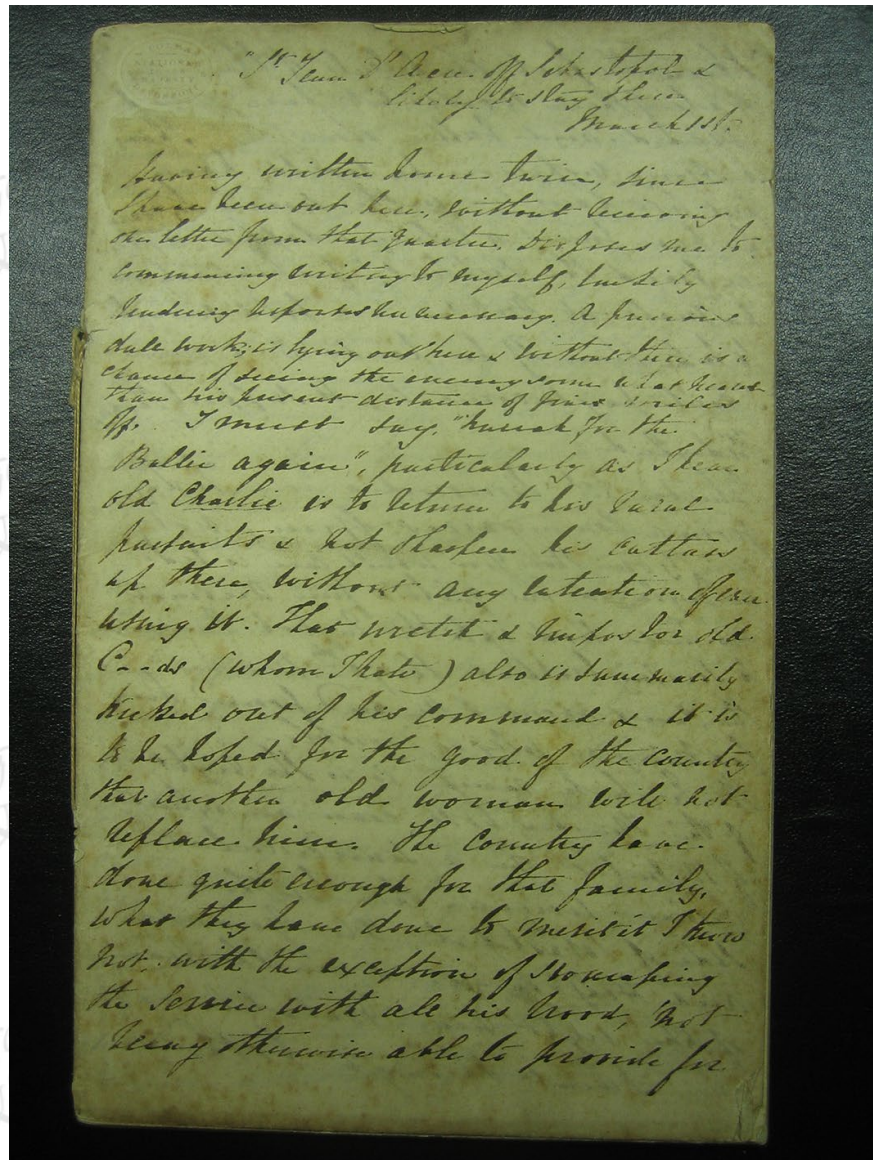
As a social institution, the nation seems
to the habit of choosing, often times, their
kings and leaders from the aged, the law-
less blind & the foolish, so that they may mislead
the people. The princes & the slaves were great
in the land they and their wives have
families even unto the fifth & sixth
generation. And the slaves & the fishes
belonged unto them. And they lorded them-
selves all the rest of the people, saying, "We
are the true lords & masters, he the blind
and foolish, we are wiser than ye" and
all the people bowed down and said, "We
it as ye will", and it was so.

Yes, had one of the princess and all
their wives & their families, but the golden
the silver & the carriages & the horses and
the houses & lands, then at once, would
they not, him & his family, in the high place
and give him & his family power to rule over

there were New flat, New armies and the
Newly men of war, and the more foolish
more came, more blind he might be, were
he not a prince in the land. Ya, then the
land did they love him, for all that he
might-farson

And it came to pass, that whenever
the Nation did set up their joyful men
in the high places, but because they were
prisoners in the land, to hate see them
then many a great soul did fall upon
the Nation, and the Nations around
them did rejoice therein, with an
exceeding great joy, & stole from their
goods & killed many a hundred, then
to deliver a day of the Great Nation
so he took the strength of the Nation
a blind and lead the him

And there was in those days also
another great nation, that dwelt towards

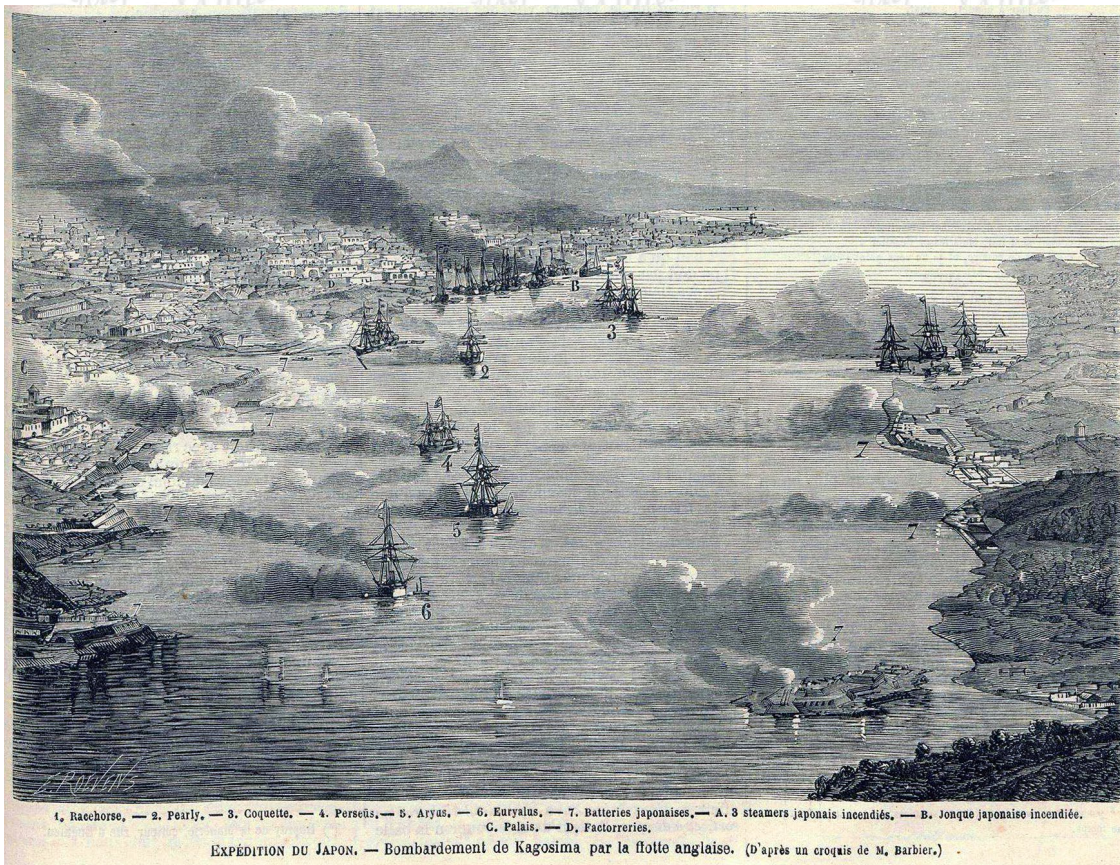


SOME EXTRACTS FROM PERIOD BOOKS RELATING TO KINGSTON AT SHIMONOSEKI

Per Mare, Per Terram: Reminiscences of Thirty-Two Years' Military, Naval, and Constabulary Service By W. H. Poyntz

"..The town of Simonoseki was very picturesquely situated at the entrance of the inland sea, which is about 300 miles in length, and most fortunate was it for us, that after the operations the "Conqueror" retraced her steps, in order to land our battalion again at Yokohama, right through its glorious scenery and expanse of water, from one end to the other. For the attack the allied fleet rendezvoused and anchored in the Straits, on the side nearest to Simonoseki. The surrounding hills were very high, and clothed with verdure almost down to the water's edge. Along the shore were several redoubts, with heavy guns mounted, and later on masked batteries hidden among the thick foliage of the trees half way up the hillsides disclosed themselves on opening fire.

The bombardment commenced on the 5th September, 1864, with the fire of the combined fleet, which was formed into two lines, the larger ships lying outside those of lighter draught, which were closer in shore, and nearer the enemy's works. H.M.S. "Conqueror," our floating barrack pro tem., was anchored some distance beyond all the other vessels, and well out of range of the Japanese fire. I have never seen a more soul-stirring sight than when H.M.'s corvette "Perseus," commanded by Captain Kingston, a well-liked and gallant officer, passed close under our stern, cleared for action. The guns' crews fallen in at their proper stations on the upper deck, sponges, rammers, and trigger-lines in hand, heads, necks, and feet bare, clothed only in flannel shirts and trousers, looked a workmanlike lot, as they were, fit for anything. This ship and a Dutch corvette led the inshore squadron. Most people imagined the Japanese would not show fight; but almost simultaneously with the first shot from the flagship their batteries returned the fire. It was a beautiful sight to see the flashes and puffs of smoke darting forth from the wooded sides of the hills, and very well indeed for a time were their guns served; many of the allied vessels were hulled, and several men were killed and wounded; but Armstrong's and Krupp's, of heavy naval calibre, belching a hail of shot, shell, and rockets, were too effective, so by degrees the enemy's fire slackened, and eventually ceased. Our gallant old ship was not going to be left out in the cold, so the Armstrong pivot gun, manned by Lieutenant Lye and gunners of the Royal Marine Artillery, fired over the heads of all at long range, and made some excellent shell practice. It was easy to see through the glasses that the works were much knocked about, so the order was given for the landing next morning, 6th of September, to destroy the batteries, spike the guns, and occupy the town of Simonoseki."



Young Japan: Yokohama and Yedo. A Narrative of the Settlement and ..., Volume 1
By John Reddie Black

"At this time Captain KINGSTON of the Perseus with his second Lieutenant Mr. PITT, Sub. Lieut. FROUDE, Mr. COCHRANE, gunner, and twenty men, quickly joined by a boats' crew from the Medusa under Mr. DE HART, landed, and, driving the gunners from one of the forts, succeeded in spiking all its guns, 14 in number, threw the powder and shot over the parapet, and laid a train to the magazine (which, however, missed), under a severe fire of musketry from the paddy-fields and bush in the neighbourhood. It was well that this dashing feat was accomplished; for the next morning at 10 o'clock the Perseus got aground under this very fort, and her position would have been perilous indeed, had the guns been available and the men to serve them intact. As it was she lay aground all day, and was only relieved from her awkward plight at 11 o'clock on the following morning."

De Medusa in de wateren van Japan, in 1863 en 1864 By François Casembroot

"...At 2 P. M. the light squadron (under command of Capt. Kingston, Perseus) consisting of Perseus, Medusa, Tancred, Coquette, Argus, and Bouncer weighed and took up position opposite the Chofu-point battery. The in-shore, or heavy, squadron, viz Tartar, Dupleix, Metalen Kruis, Barossa, Djambi, Leopard, weighed anchor, and anchored in position in front of the Mata-mura batteries, near Tanura village. The heavy squadron was led by that gallant officer, Captain Hayes, and in so skilful a manner as to call forth general expressions of admiration from the most experienced officers in the fleet.

At 4 P. M. the Admiral hoisted the signal to engage the enemy," and opened fire on the Mata-mura batteries: the fire was almost simultaneously returned from the batteries; the whole Allied fleet took up the note with one well timed volley, and ere the second hand of the dial had once traversed the circle, the engagement became general. At 4.30 an explosion in a battery was observed to be produced by a shell fired from an Armstrong pivot-gun. At 4.43 the light squadron was ordered to close on the batteries: at 5.27 the Chofu-point batteries were silenced by the light squadron; at 7 the heavy squadron, which had been keeping up a constant and telling fire upon the front of the Mata-mura barracks ceased, those batteries being silenced. The little Coquette was seen flirting with No. 6 battery. The shells both of the Euryalus and the Semiraas also the U. S. steamer Ta-Kiang with her 36 lb. Parrot-gun, working wonderfully well, and with great effect at long range all the while. During this part of the engagement, the Metalen Kruis, not being yet prepared to present her broadside, received a shot at her bows, which traversed the ship to her stern, killing two men and severely wounding two others. It was during the latter part of this day a very gallant exploit was performed by Captain Kingston, his 2nd Lieutenant Mr. Pitt, Sub-lieutenant Froude, Mr. Cochrane, gunner, and twenty men, seamen and marines of the Perseus, and Mr. de Hart and boat's crew of H. N. M.'s Medusa. Captain Kingston, seeing some time before dark to spare for good service, about 6.25 z. m. determined upon the attempt to render harmless the guns upon the Mata-mura batteries. As the first and second cutters were being lowered, and the above-named officers and the men taking their places, on this errand bent" Captain de Casembroot promptly sent his boat to assist, commanded by the gallant first Lieutenant of the Medusa, Mr. de Hart; they landed, spiked all the guns (14) in the fort, threw the powder and shot over the parapet, set a train to the magazine (which however missed) and then returned to their ships. The whole of this most important service having been performed under a sharp fire of musketry from the paddy-fields below and the neighbouring bush. One account we have of this little episode is certainly about as concise a compendium of it as was ever written by, the Duke" of the most gallant action performed in his army. It reads thus:

6.25 *The Perseus' 1st and 2nd cutters landed to spike guns."*

6.45 *The Perseus' cutters returned."*



<https://www.pdavis.nl/Japan.htm>

They returned! but between the 6.25 and the 6.45 what had these gallant men accomplished? That which probably saved the lives and limbs of scores - may be of hundreds; nay which no doubt did save their own noble ship itself; for, only a very few hours after this, the Perseus grounded right under these very forts, and from 10 A. M. on the following day (Tuesday) until 11 A. M. on Wednesday, there she lay, heeling over to starboard, sometimes 8° sometimes 105°, her hull exposed in a manner which must have been most tantalizing to the crews of the 14 heavy guns, the venom of whose fangs had so fortunately and so nobly been drawn just before. A great number of Nagato's men, well armed were in a position near the batteries, but their surprise appears to have been so intense at the very coolness of this proceeding, that their fire, though they kept blazing away from behind the bushes and hills in the rear, had but very little effect upon the landing-party. We hear that on passing along the line to their respective ships, both the gallant commanders, Kingston and de Casembroot, were received with volleys after volleys of cheers from all the ships they passed, echoed, and re-echoed by the others who had witnessed the exploit from a greater distance."

& thereby preventing the confining
 duties of our own troops, who have
 not only their own work to do, but
 all the transport & fatigue duties
 as well. The French themselves
 admit that our men have turned
 the work of their own & that these
 men could not stand so much.
 The camp of the 90th British Light
 Infantry is the front of the left of
 the left division close on the
 Morayow road leading into Sebastopol.
 And about three quarters of a mile in
 the rear of Gordon's Battery. The weather
 is improving greatly & the men
 worth it. They have now learned the
 art of living in camp, though through
 great mismanagement and neglect
 of the authorities such knowledge
 has not been gained without the
 loss of the lives of thousands. The tents
 are now pretty comfortable, the men
 healthy & well supplied with provisions
 & warm clothing & they have got
 enough wooden huts up, to make
 comfortable hospitals for the sick.

cases of sickness in each regiment
 the worst are all sent down
 to Balaklava & from thence to
 Scutari. During January & February
 the British lost fearfully from
 sickness, cold, exposure & fatigue
 I am afraid to state how many, but
 this I know that 57,000 troops
 were sent out from England &
 last year & that the British Camp
 now holds barely 20,000 effective
 bayonets, as the health of the
 men is now fast improving and
 reinforcements being sent out, they
 expect in a month to have 30,000
 effective men. The Cavalry are
 in a deplorable state being nearly
 all dismounted. The whole
 do not number 200 mounted men
 however. The Infantry now
 that are in camp are looking
 well and healthy & in the
 best of spirits & very anxiously
 expecting the order to assault.

This war will have
 at least been a very
 good lesson to our country for

very anxious to see advanced
 works which it nearly defeated.
 Our batteries have been shelling, this
 work during its progress very vigorously
 but without being able to prevent it.
 The people expect they will have to
 storm it. There have been one or two
 little affairs of late in which our allies
 the French, have felt very much disgraced
 themselves. The Russians have sunk some
 rifle pits close in front of the French trenches
 & most harassing fire is kept up from them,
 any one throwing his head above the
 parapet being certain of a ball through it.

On two different occasions the French
 have tried to dislodge them, & both times
 failed. The last time, the men being
 back & hesitated to advance on their
 own General & the officers rushing to
 the front to encourage them, lost a
 Col. & seven more killed & wounded.

This is not the only time one of the
 French Regiments have shown a similar
 hesitation here. A failing happily noticed
 among the British.
 March 23rd There was a very heavy fire
 opened last night about 9 o'clock and
 continued until two in the morning.
 The Russian batteries blazing away from

all parts. Thus replying at the same
 time throwing shells from the mortars &
 dropping into the town, some part of which
 they set on fire & burnt nearly all night.

From what we heard this morning, it
 appears that the French made a very
 powerful sortie on both the French
 & English works. They attacked the
 French first driving them out of their
 trenches back on their supports. They
 then passed along the French trenches
 and attacked the English on the left. The
 attack was so sudden that the English
 working parties had not time to
 resume their arms, & were actually
 fought with pickaxes & shovels. The
 British held their ground firmly &
 after a desperate fight drove the
 enemy out, with some loss. Two
 Russian officers who led, were both
 killed, one of them a most determined
 fellow, when severely wounded in
 the leg, crawled to one of our magazines
 & fired his pistol into it, with the
 hope of blowing it up, but did not
 succeed & was instantly bayoneted.
 As the affair only took place last
 night, I have not heard the full.

Courage & Endurance. But thousands
of Britons have the same. Why
should not so much bravery, have
been directed it, instead of incapacity,
inability & indifference. A Health
Officer remarked that the other day,
"The British Army for material
was unequalled in the world.
But no army in the world was
so misgoverned. In fact" he said,
"were it not for the astounding
courage of your troops a British
Army's Campaigning would be
contemptible. The staff of our
Army is ridiculous, even to thousands.
Old Generals in command
some very old, who stick to prejudices
of half a century back & were it
not for Waterloo 40 years ago, would
look for Campaigning notions
to the Battle of Hastings.
Old, worn out men, now,
fearful of responsibility & generally

Physically incapable of mental
exertion. Their staffs are their
sons, nephews, relations (everything
but their daughters) who
know nothing & have seen nothing
of military matters, thinking
their duty consists in escorting
paper on horseback & making
themselves as comfortable as
they can & if by chance any
thing is left to their individual
opinions, involved, from ignorance
in the utmost confusion.
The different services belonging to the
Army are equally bad. The Engineers
are few & dependent for their work
being done wholly on the line, the
Artillery (drilled to excellence on
ground common) are quite
at a loss without their numerous
& bulky apparatus, for moving
guns. A dozen men are being
accustomed to transporting heavy weights

does the soldier ever see them,
with great trouble on his part
he may get a small portion
doled out. Officials pursue the
rest of government whose all
protecting arm is supposed
to supervise or appoint those
to do so, is employed entirely in
factions, family & parliamentary
jealous at home. The public decays
or disgusted, ministers & place
panders fattening, the soldier neglected.
The soldier neglected.

While the outed system of patronage
& purchase lasts, the evil will continue
& brave hearts & lives will be
sacrificed, for the glorification
of the privileged few, who alone
claim the honours & rewards.
Sunday 4th rode over the field
of Internman it is still strewn
with fragments of the fight.
The dead have all been collected & buried
in 3 large graves in the valley

There are a large number of dead
bodies lying in the gorge of the hills
& the sooner they are suitably
disposed of, the better it will
be a pestilence. The valley
of Internman is a beautiful
spot between two hills & terminating
in a deep & narrow ravine on
the right are the quarries from
which Abartost has been
constructed & the end of the gorge
opens suddenly on the valley
of the Tcheruaga, on the opposite
side are some ancient Greek ruins
on a high cliff over looking
the river. At the upper part
of the gorge was the most deadly
struggle of the bloody day of Internman.
The Russians driven down the
hill by the bayonets of the British
left behind them 5000 dead.
Rode round our camp & visited
nearly all the soldiers whom we
brought out from England.

