

Joseph Bond (1783-1849)

Served with the Northumberland Militia and Coldstream Guards, veteran of Waterloo



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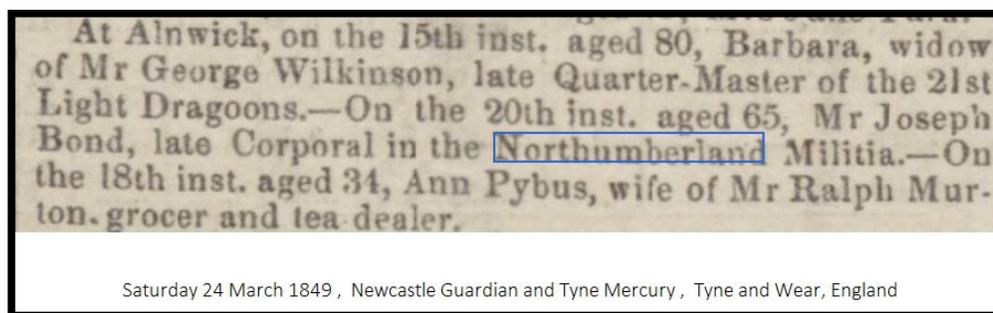
My maternal third great grandmother was Mary Bond¹, born in Warkworth around 1818. I have found no marriage record for her and Andrew Douglas but from the census and their children's birth records I can only assume it took place between 1841 and 1844, presumably in Northumberland.

Andrew and Mary had 5 sons – John (1844), Joseph (1846), George (1849), Andrew (1854) and Thomas (1857). Andrew's father had been a John, and in the previous generation there was no Joseph. Taking into account the Scottish naming convention, the odds are that Mary's father was a Joseph Bond.

In 1841 Mary Bond, aged 20 was a servant living a couple of houses apart from Andrew Douglas, who was living with his father and brother, in Togston, 5 kilometres south of Warkworth.

There is one christening record for a Mary Bond, whose father was Joseph, recorded in Tynemouth in 1816 - slightly too young to be this Mary. The father was a mariner².

There was a Joseph Bond living alone in Pottergate Street, Alnwick in 1841. He was 50³, a labourer and not a native of Northumberland. When Joseph Bond died of bronchitis on the 20th March 1849 both his death certificate and a local newspaper report⁴ that he was an out pensioner of the Chelsea Hospital, a past corporal of the Northumberland Militia. He age was also given as 65, so his birth was around 1783.



Fortunately his militia discharge records are available. Joseph Bond enlisted for unlimited service in the Northumberland Militia at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 19th April 1803. He was 20 years old and had been born in the village of Aglionby, near Carlisle in Cumberland. He was a baker.

Family Origins

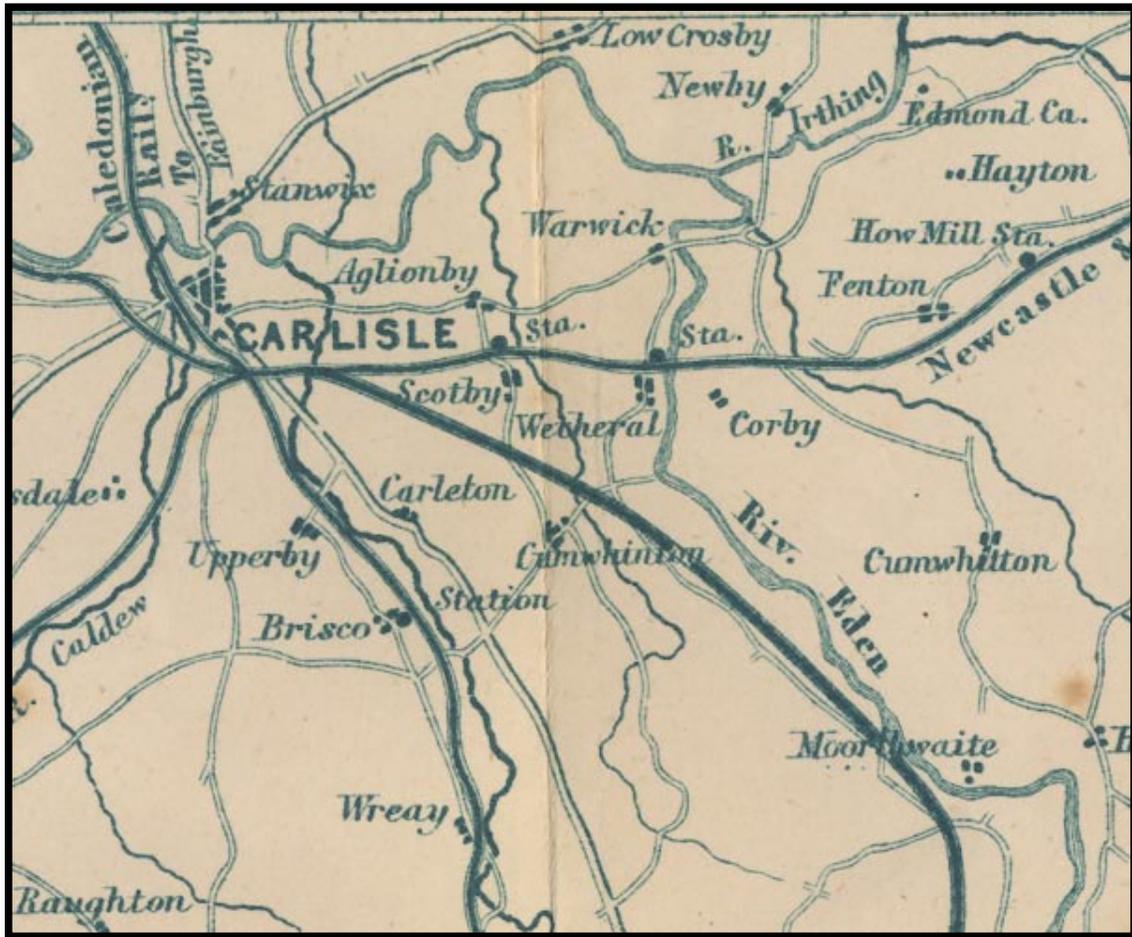
Aglionby is the smaller of two townships in the Parish of Warwick in the Eden Valley, a few miles east of the city of Carlisle. It derives its name from the family who held the manor for nearly 800 years. The district is about 2 miles in length and half a mile in breadth. It is bounded on north and east by the river Eden, and on the south and west by the district of Wetheral. The Warwick township is 4 miles east of Carlisle, so Aglionby is slightly closer.

¹ Birth certificate of Joseph Douglass, 1846/Q1/XXV/254 Alnwick

² Email from Margaret Hall 6th January 2013, www.margaret-hall-genealogy.com

³ For the 1841 census age is usually an approximation for adults and especially inaccurate over 50.

⁴ Newcastle Courant 24th March 1849



There are records dating back to the 1640s relating to the Bond family around Wetheral and one of its townships, Scotby.

In the Cumbria Records Office the deeds, deposited by Yelloly and Burnett⁵, give an interesting picture of William Bond's acquisition of land in the second half of the 17th Century.

DYB/1/17 1646/7	Articles of agreement for sale for £19.15.0 between John Lademan of Unthank in the parish of Dalston, yeoman, and John Eddison, William Bound (<i>possibly Bond</i>), George Rayson of Dalston, yeomen, of growing timber from Kelldown along side the beck to the Powholmes.
DYB/1/18 1647	Bargain and sale for £32.15.0 by Robert son of Thomas Dobinson of Scotby, yeoman, to William Bawne (<i>possibly Bond</i>) of Buckabank, yeoman, of his customary messuage in Scotby together with an acre and a half a rood of arable land in Sowcroft within the lordship of Scotby, one rood and half a rood of arable land on the west side of Sowcroft and half an acre of arable land in Cutcroft with a day work of meadow which lies one half on the north and the other half on the east side of Sowcroft, also his crop of corn planted upon the property.

⁵ Catalogued by UK The National Archives <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

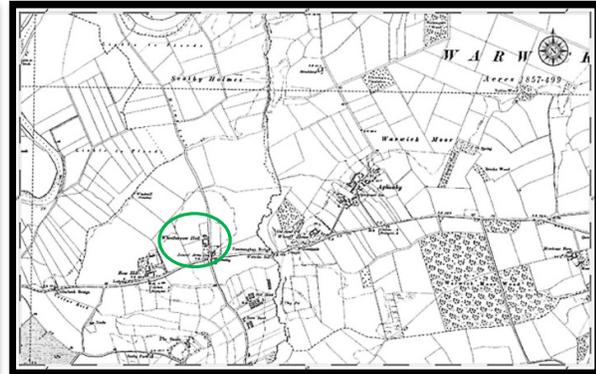
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DYB/1/19 Not dated	Articles of agreement between Robert Dobinson of Scotby and William Bond of Scotby referring to a bargain and sale of an acre of arable land, a barn and ovenhouse in Scotby and adding that as part of the agreement for the purchase of the property of William Bond has undertaken to perform office of constable, pay all church dues, keep a night watch and repair the pound fold wall. Under the terms of the agreement Robert Dobinson agreed to hand over his part of the hedge on the south side of Wheat Croft and to exchange one half day work of meadow in Sowecroft for a parcel of meadow called Tarpots. Witnesses: Hugh Nicholson, Edward Noble, James Nicholson.
DYB/1/20 1647	Bond for £65.10.0 by Robert son of Thomas Dobinson, Thomas Dobinson and Edward Gibson, all of Scotby, yeomen, to William Bawne (<i>possibly Bond</i>) of Buckabank, yeoman, to observe the covenants in DYB/1/18 above.
DYB/1/21 1649	Bargain and sale for £5.12.6 by Leonard Younge of Scotby, yeoman, to William Bond of half an acre of arable ground in Scotby called Cutcroft lying between the ground of William Bond on the south east and the ground of Edward Gibson on the north west paying a yearly rent of 2d to the lord of the fee.
DYB/1/22 1650	Bargain and sale for £7.10.0 by Richard how of Scotby to William Bond of Scotby... Scotby/of a meadow close in White Hill, Scotby, measuring ½ a day work or thereabouts with two parcels of grass ground measuring about 1½ acres paying 5d a year to the lord of the fee
DYB/1/23 1650	Bond for £15 by Robert How of Scotby, yeoman, to William Bond of Scotby, carpenter to observe covenants in DYB/1/22 above
DYB/1/24 1651	Bond for £15 by Christopher Slatter of Scotby, yeoman, to William Bond of Scotby, yeoman, to observe covenants in an exchange dated 4 May 1651
DYB/1/25 1651	Bargain and sale for £45 by Richard Harrison, yeoman, to William Bond both of Scotby, carpenter, of half of his tenement in Scotby, paying 7s.8d to lord of fee
DYB/1/26 1651	Bond for £90 between Richard Harrinson of Scotby, yeoman, to William Bond of Scotby, yeoman, to observe covenants in DYB/1/25 above
DYB/1/27 1651	A note of the land divided between William Bond and Robert Dobinson of Scotby
DYB/1/29 1656	Exchange between William Atkinson and William Bond both of Scotby, yeomen, of 6 roods of arable land called Midlam in Scotby Holme, bounded by lands of Christopher Slatter on the east and lands of William Bond on the west, one rood of arable land ' and about more' in the park called 'Kell' bounded by lands of John Hoope on the east and one rood of arable in Cutcroft in return for other lands unspecified and the sum of £4.5s.0d
DYB/1/30 1656	Bond for £10 by William Atkinson of Scotby, yeoman, to William Bond of Scotby, yeoman, to observe covenants in DYB/1/29 above
DYB/1/35 1657/8	Surrender in the manor court of Scotby by Leonard Young to William Bond of half an acre of land in Cutcroft
DYB/1/36 1657/8	Surrender in the manor court of Scotby by Robert Dobinson to William Bond of a parcel of ground called Whitte Hill and a parcel of ground purchased from Robert How
DYB/1/40 1657/8	Admittance in the manor court of Scotby of William Bond to half a messuage and tenement of a yearly rent of 7s 8d. formerly in the possession of Robert Dobinson
DYB/1/42 1658/9	Bond for £10 by George Rayson of Greenwell in the parish of Hayton, carpenter, to William Bond of Scotby in the parish of Wetheral, carpenter, to repay the sum of £5
DYB/1/43 1658/9	Receipt by Robert Harrison of Cumwhinton, yeoman, to Robert Dobinson and William Bond of Scotby, for all money due to him
DYB/1/44 1663/4	Bond for £20 by William Atkinson of Scotby, yeoman, and John Atkinson of Wetheral, yeoman, to Isaac Bond of Scotby, yeoman, to fulfill covenants in a bargain and sale dated 26 February 1663/4.
DYB/1/52 1673	Articles of agreement for a bargain and sale for £100 between William Atkinson of Scotby yeoman, and William Bond of Scotby yeoman, of a messuage and customary tenement in Scotby with a rood of land in the Shoult Broads, a rood of land in the Guldeld, half an acre in the Farr parke yate and a meadow in the Woolcastles.
DYB/1/53 1673	Bond for £100 by William Atkinson and Robert Atkinson of Scotby yeoman, to William Bond of Scotby yeoman, to observe the covenants in articles of agreement referred to above.
DYB/1/54 1673	Bond for £200 by William Bond and Robert Atkinson of Scotby yeoman, to William Bond of Scotby yeoman, to observe covenants in a deed poll dated 22 October 1673.
DYB/1/55 1673	Surrender in the manor court of Scotby by William Atkinson to William Bond of a messuage and appurtenances in Scotby at an annual rent of 12s. 8d
DYB/1/67 1678	Admittance in the manor court of Scotby of Isaac Bond son of William Bond deceased to a messuage and tenement at an annual rent of 12s. 8d.
DYB/1/68 1678	Admittance in the manor court of Scotby of Isaac Bond son of William Bond deceased to a messuage and tenement at an annual rent of 8s. 9d.

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DYB/1/69 1678/9	Quit claim by William Atkinson of Scotby in the parish of Wetheral, yeoman, to William Bond and Isaac Bond his son of Wheelbarrow Hall, carpenters, of all actions brought against them.
DYB/1/70 1681	Bond for £4 by William Bell of Tarraby in the parish of Stanwix, yeoman, to Isaac Bond of Scotby in the parish of Wetheral, carpenter, to observe covenants in an apprenticeship agreement.
DYB/1/80 1693	Admittance in the manor court of Scotby of Josias son of Isaac Bond deceased to a messuage and tenement in Scotby at an annual rent of 9s 9d.

Looking at the current map of Aglionby and Scotby, taking into account that the location of Wheelbarrow Hall (now called Holme Park) is almost equidistant between the two towns, it is not surprising that both towns are featured in the records of the Bond family history and landholdings.



On the 12th April 1788, 5 years after Joseph Bond was born in Aglionby this advertisement was published in the Newcastle Courant. From the above map you can imagine that Wheelbarrow Hall was the centre of a large estate, situated on the banks of the River Eden which commands a pleasant prospect down to the city of Carlisle.

The two brothers, Joseph (1734-1810) and John (1755-) mentioned are two of the sons of Samuel Bond and his wife Ann. This couple had three other sons - Samuel (1738-) who had moved to Bouscale, Isaac (1744-1823) who had finally settled at Workington and William who remains a mystery. Their mother Ann died in November 1780 and unfortunately I cannot find a similar record for her husband. In June 1780 Ann, described as the widow of Samuel Bond, and Joseph Bond (either her son or brother-in-law) sold some land in Hayton. The elder Joseph died in Aglionby in 1785, aged 92. In June 1788 the younger Samuel is listed as prisoner for debts in Carlisle⁶. Possibly all these factors required the family to sell land that had been in the family for several generations. The first mention of the land had been in 1678, where William Bond and his son Isaac were described as being carpenters of Wheelbarrow Hall.

To be SOLD in public SALE,
On Wednesday the 23d day of April, 1788, at Mrs Mary
Armitage's the sign of the George and Dragon, in Rick-
gate, Carlisle, whels disposed of before by private contract,
A Large Estate at Aglionby, about three miles East of
 Carlisle, most delightfully situated on the Banks of the
 River Eden, and commands a pleasant prospect over the rich
 fertile Grounds there, down to the City of Carlisle; consist-
 ing of suitable Farm Houses and Offices, and about 70 acres of
 rich arable, and meadow Ground, inclosed with growing
 Hedges, and now let much under its real value to John Bond,
 (Brother of the Owner) and James Wilson, for 54l. per annum
 neat Rent, but capable of a considerable advance as well on its
 intrinsic value, as on the inclosure of a common which it
 adjoins, and has a right upon; the greatest part of the said
 Estate is of customary tenure, held of the Lord of the Manor
 of Aglionby, and the remainder is Freehold. The customary
 part is liable to certain yearly customary Rents, Dues, and
 Duties, which will be ascertained in a few days, and the whole
 is charged with Three-pence to the Purvey, and free from the
 payment of Tithes Hay.--Further particulars to be had of
 Joseph Bond, the Owner, now at Durham; or of Mr John
 Mitchinson, of Carlisle; and the said John Bond, one of the
 tenants, will shew the Premises.

⁶ London Gazette

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Wheelbarrow Hall is now a heritage listed building, used as a Child Care Centre. It served for some time as a Workhouse for the parishes of Wetheral and Warwick, possibly after this sale. However before her death in 1855 Elizabeth Bond (nee Powe), a granddaughter of Samuel the elder's son Isaac bought Wheelbarrow Hall back. She and her husband John Smith Bond MD, had built the adjacent mansion, Rose Hill in 1835.



courtesy of English Heritage

WHEELBARROW HALL , Wetheral, Cumberland

Farmhouse. Early C18. English garden wall bond brickwork, stone dressings, slate roof, brick chimney stacks. 2 storeys, 5 bays. Moulded entrance surround with dentilled pediment and ornamented console brackets, panelled door. Sash windows have flat headed brick arches. String course, moulded cornice with kneelers and coped gables. Name derives from its late C18 use as the parish workhouse and was formerly called Holme Park. Is now used as a childcare facility.

Listing does not include the farmyard buildings.

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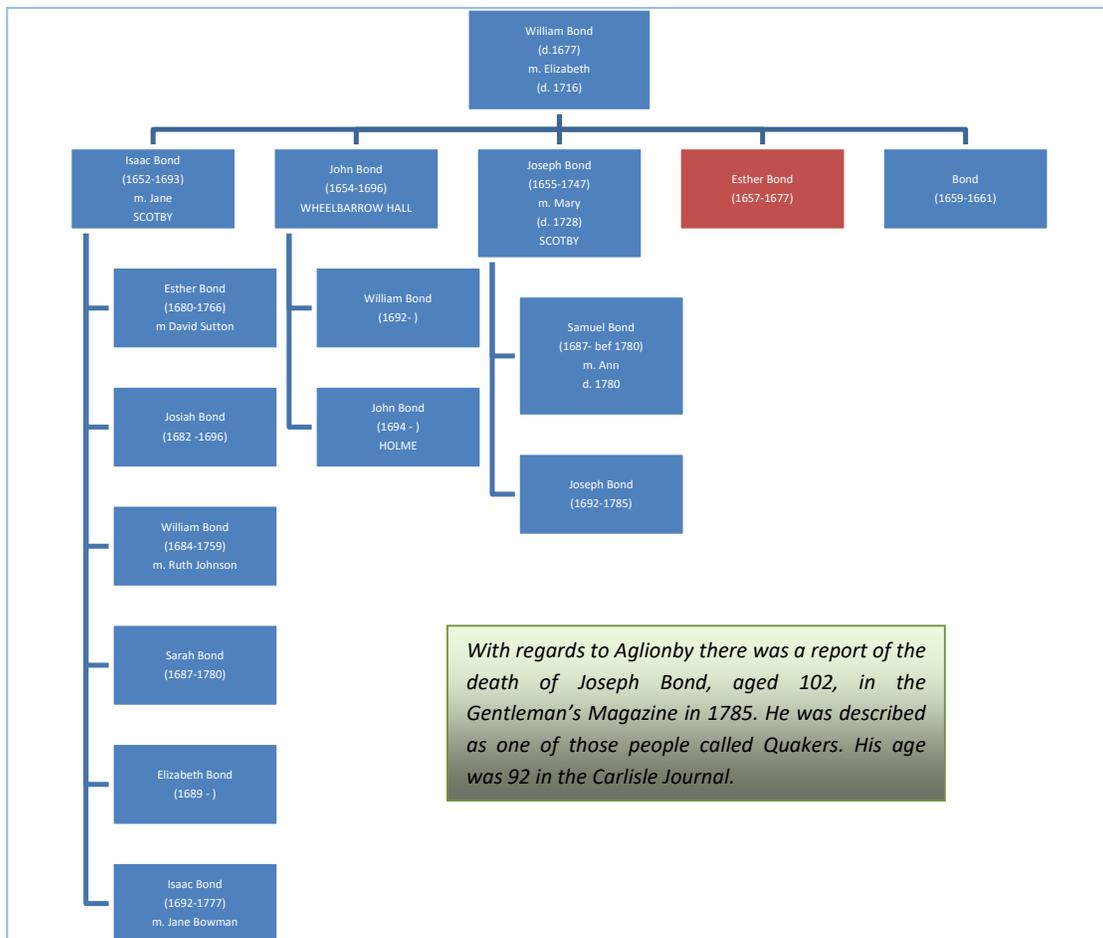
In the Cumberland Gazette of 1847 the description of Scotby is as follows.⁷

Scotby is a pleasant village, with several neat mansions, 2½ miles E. by S. of Carlisle. The township contains 1672 acres, of the rateable value of £2333 10s. and the principal land owners are David Hodgson, Esq. of Liverpool, Mr. Elihu Sutton, of Scotby, and Mrs. Bond, of Rosehill. Here are situate the tannery and currying establishment of Mr. Wm. Sutton, at which about 30 persons are in constant employment. Mr. Sutton has recently made considerable additions to these premises, and built several houses adjoining, for his workmen; he also built a news room here, which he gives rent free, and to which he has presented a library of about 100 vols. The news room has now about 40 members, who pay 2½d. each per week. Mr. George Bewley is treasurer, and Mr. John Graham is secretary. Population in 1831, 397.

Here is a Friends' meeting house, and also a school, endowed with 9 acres of land, now let for £18 per annum, which, with £1 8s. 6d. a year, as the interest of £60 obtained for a small portion of the land, and a subscription, makes £19 8s. 6d. For this sum the master teaches at a small quarterage, and the average number of children is about 60. Mr. Thomas Graham is the present master. This manor is copyhold under the duke of Devonshire.

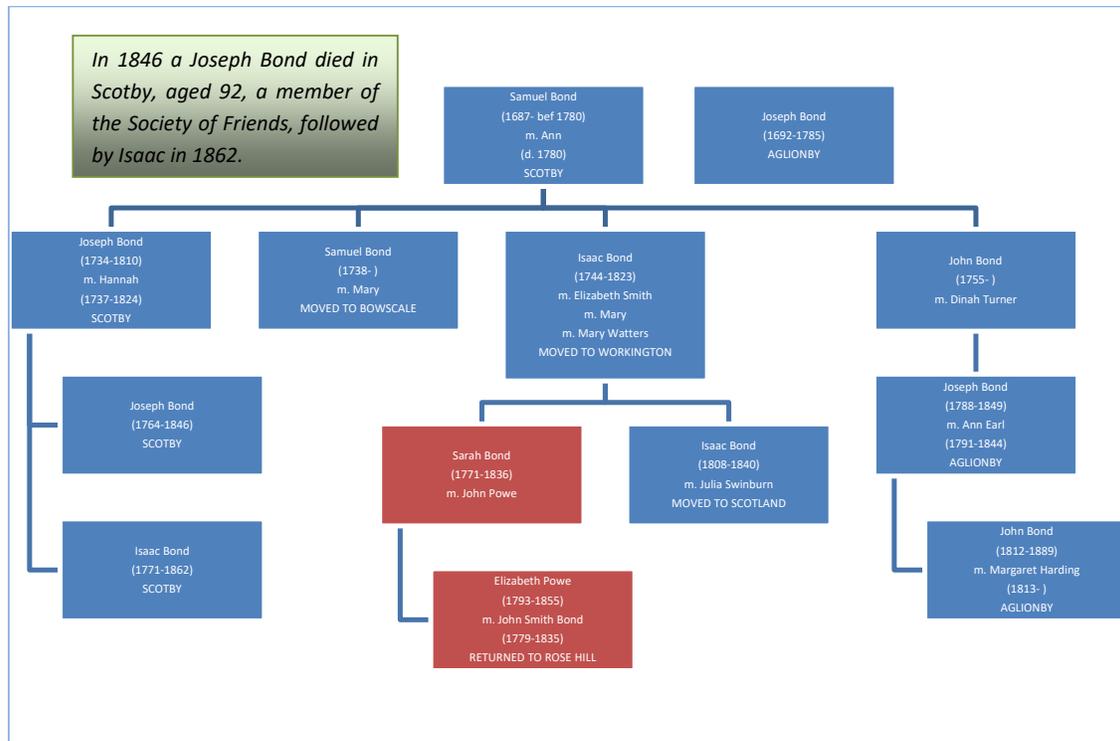
Wheelbarrow hall is a hamlet in this township, near which is Rosehill, the handsome residence of Mrs. Bond. From a tombstone in Wetheral church yard it appears that Holme Park is the proper name of this place, and that its present somewhat singular appellation has been given to it only by the vulgar. We would respectfully suggest that the sooner its original name is resumed, the better.¹

** Hutchinson says that in 1794, the rental of the parish was only estimated at about £5000 and that the poor rates were collected by the pound rent, "amounting yearly to £140."*



⁷ Mannix & Whellan, History, Gazetteer and Directory of Cumberland, 1847 downloaded from http://www.stevebulman.f9.co.uk/cumbria/wetheral_f.html

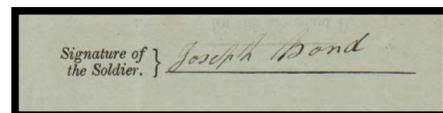
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In 1841, Samuel the elder's grandson Joseph (father was John) and his son John are still living and farming in Aglionby. John became one of the biggest landowners in the area before his death in 1889.

Joseph Bond, born in 1788, was in the Cumberland Militia in 1806. He was a husbandman from Aglionby.⁸

Unfortunately I cannot identify a link for Joseph Bond born in Aglionby in 1783 other than to consider that it is highly probable that he is a member of this family. His signature on his militia discharge record looks confident - indicating that he had some education as well.



Society of Friends (Quakers)

In 1653 two of the Valient Sixty⁹, Francis Howgill and Thomas Stubbs visited Carlisle. They held a meeting in Scotby at the house of William Bond, who with his wife Elizabeth, received them and their message freely. During this year George Fox, was imprisoned seven weeks, sometimes among thieves and murderers, for preaching the Truth in the great Worship-house (Cathedral) at Carlisle, after the priest had ended his sermon, and for witnessing a good Confession before the Magistrates and People there. Elizabeth Bond took eggs and fruit and other provisions to him, as he begged at the window of in Carlisle gaol.

⁸ CQ/MIL/Cumberland Ward Militia Ballot Papers 1806, Vol2, No.312 'Aglionby, Bond, Joseph, aged 18. Husbandman' Email from Jack Blyth June 2019

⁹ The **Valiant Sixty** were a group of early leaders and activists in the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). They were itinerant preachers, mostly from northern England, who spread the ideas of the Friends during the second half of the Seventeenth Century and were also called the First Publishers of Truth. There were actually more than sixty of them.

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Adam Robinson of Holm Gate, Thomas Graham of Aglionby and some others continued to meet either on Warwick Moor, at William Bond's house in Scotby or sometimes on Aglionby Moor.

In 1662 Adam Robinson, William Bond, and John Richardson, suffered about seven months imprisonment, having been arrested for non-payment of tithes at the suit of Francis Howard of Corby, a Papist, who afterward at the Assizes obtained judgement against them for treble damages, upon which were taken from

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Adam Robinson, for a demand of	1	5	0	four beasts worth	28	0	0
William Bond, for a demand of	0	7	0	a mare and steer	3	15	0
John Richardson, for a demand of	1	12	0	cattle worth	7	10	0
	3	4	0		39	5	0

Will Bond was one of the first who received the Truth in this part of the country and he entertained friends and Meetings freely until he died in 1677, as did John Richardson. The meetings were generally held at their two houses. Many of the gentry also attended including Francis Howard, who had previously cast them into prison for non payment of tithes, and had subsequently said that even if he lost all his tithes he would never prosecute again. Several others said the same.

In 1680 several others, dwelling at Scotby, were returned into the Exchequer for refusing to swear, upon Convictions for Recusancy, on Statutes made against Papists, and suffered Distress of Goods on that Account, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Elizabeth Bond, to the value of	5	19	7
Thomas Robinson, to the value of	6	0	0
John Richardson, to the value of	3	17	8
	15	17	3



Friends in Carlisle were amongst the earliest in the country to possess a meeting house as in 1653 a house in the Abbey Close was acquired for 'the furtherance of truth'. This meeting house was visited by George Fox in 1653 when he came out of prison in Carlisle Castle. Meetings continued to be held with difficulty until 1660. Friends were sometimes locked out of the meeting house and meetings were sometimes

held in the Cathedral itself. During the reign of Charles the Second (1660 – 1685) the premises were taken from Friends and meetings were subsequently held for almost twenty years in Scotby, after William's death, at the house of his son Isaac followed by his grandson William. By the end of the

17th century, Scotby had become one of Cumberland's earliest Quaker villages; the house opposite the public house being the farmstead of their leader, William Bond. A Friends meeting house was built in 1718 on the Wetheral road corner, with an adjoining graveyard. Recently, the 'broken pillar' tombstones have been moved to the side, but can still be seen around the new lawn.

The family continued to be members of the Society of Friends, although branches returned to the established church – or at least their children were christened and married at the local Parish Churches. Of William's five children, three sons married and had children.

Most of the Society of Friends records that were used to compile the trees indicate that these people were residing in Scotby or Wheelbarrow Hall.

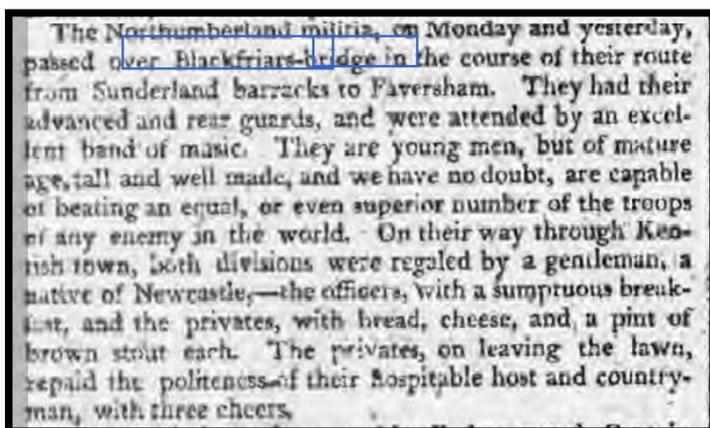
Northumberland Militia

In 1803 Napoleon dominated Europe, despite his setback in Egypt in 1801. In 1802 Britain had signed the Treaty of Amiens, hoping for peace. But within a year it became clear that Napoleon remained set on expanding the French Empire and by May 1803 Britain and France were again at war. There was a very real threat of invasion of Britain.

Consequently almost a tenth of the population joined the Volunteers, although there were not enough muskets to go around and many were armed with pikes. Martello Towers were built to defend the coast. Invasion seemed inevitable but for the power of the Royal Navy. The First Sea Lord is quoted as saying "I do not say the French cannot come, I only say they cannot come by sea." He was right.

The Northumberland Militia Regiment was in existence as early as 1662. Under the Militia Act of 1775 it was the responsibility of each county to provide a set quota of men for the general militia. They were selected by ballot from a list prepared by local magistrates acting upon information given by householders of all males between eighteen and thirty who resided in their homes. It was possible to pay for someone else to substitute for a man who had been selected. The going rate was around £40.

The role of the Militia was to relieve the regular army of domestic duties, and as this was a protracted war provide a partially trained source of reinforcements. This Regiment was embodied on a number of occasions; and for Napoleonic Wars from 22nd April 1803 until 24th June 1814. The numbers called up were 493 from Northumberland, 137 from Newcastle and 19 from Berwick. They spent the new two years at Sunderland Barracks. In July 1805 they marched to Faversham, described in the Newcastle Courant as follows.



The Northumberland militia, on Monday and yesterday, passed over Blackfriars-bridge in the course of their route from Sunderland barracks to Faversham. They had their advanced and rear guards, and were attended by an excellent band of music. They are young men, but of mature age, tall and well made, and we have no doubt, are capable of beating an equal, or even superior number of the troops of any enemy in the world. On their way through Kentish town, both divisions were regaled by a gentleman, a native of Newcastle,—the officers, with a sumptuous breakfast, and the privates, with bread, cheese, and a pint of brown stout each. The privates, on leaving the lawn, repaid the politeness of their hospitable host and countryman, with three cheers.

They marched from Sunderland via Durham, Peterborough, Barnet, Highgate, Kentish Town, the City of London, Greenwich, Deptford, Rochester, Ospringe and Canterbury, arriving at Margate Barracks in October, where they were detached on anti-smuggling duties on the coast at Westdale, St Peter's, and Broadstairs. Around 1808 Joseph Bond had been promoted to Corporal. The years

until 1810 were spent constantly on the move in the south of England. In that same year they relieved the Cornish Militia at Norman Cross Barracks, guarding French Prisoners of War until October.

In 1811 the Northumberland Militia volunteered for the third time for duty in Ireland, and this time were sent. They sailed from Harwich and arrived in Cork on the 22nd August 1811. After garrison duties in various stations in the South of Ireland, the regiment returned to England, landing in Bristol on the 11th October 1813.

Coldstream Guards

Joseph Bond was recruited to the Coldstream Guards on the 3rd December 1813. He served with them until the 9th July 1817, including the Battle of Waterloo. This means he was with the 2nd battalion of this regiment as the 1st did not participate.



By late 1813 Wellington's army had pushed the French across the Pyrenees and out of Spain. The 2nd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards were occupying the Savoy Barracks, the Queen's Guard Barracks and Lower Westminster. In November 1813 6 companies of the Battalion marched to Greenwich, and embarked for Ostend, Holland.

In March 1814 these 6 companies participated in an unsuccessful action against the strong fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, in which the British suffered heavy losses. Afterwards the six companies were billeted first in West Wesel then Mechlin, Lippelo and finally Dendermonde. They eventually crossed the Scheldt and occupied Antwerp. On 3 August they moved to Mechlin and entered Brussels next day. On 2 September the colours and the remaining four companies of the 2nd Battalion arrived from England thus completing the 2nd Battalion. The battalion was at full strength and garrisoned in Brussels when Napoleon escaped Elba and arrived in Paris. It was moved to a more advanced position at Enghien where it remained until the 16th June 1815.

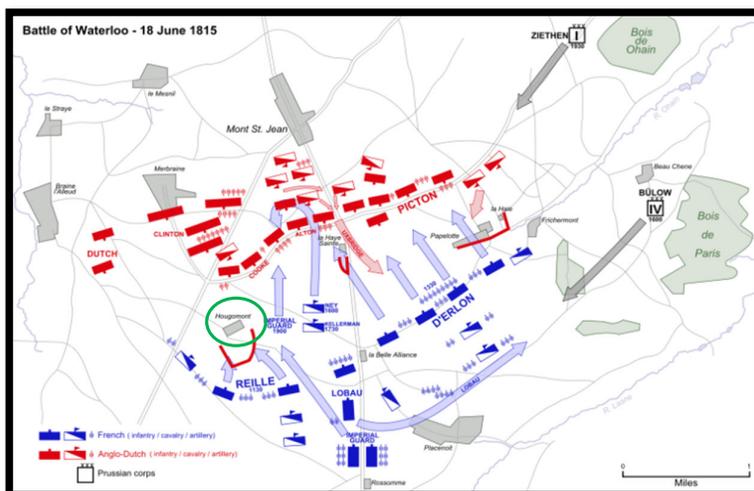


On this day Wellington was holding back the attack of Marshall Ney at Quatre Bras, while his brigades and divisions made forced marches to join him. The Coldstream Guards were roused before daybreak and joining with the Scots Guards to form the Guards Brigade and marched twenty five miles to arrive at the Battle at 4:00 pm. Then the Battle changed from grim defence to offence with the Guards Brigade surging forward. The enemy was now fighting to exhaustion. However this success was counterbalanced by the defeat of the Prussians at Ligny on the same day. On hearing of

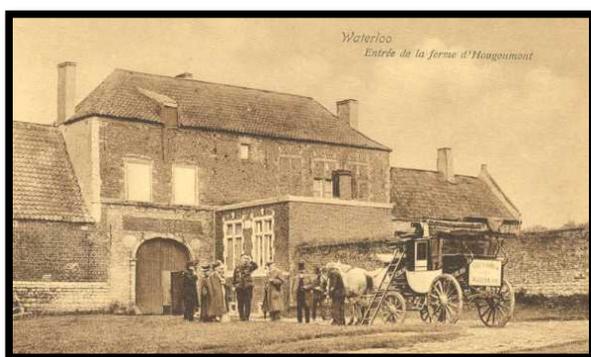
this defeat on the 17th June Wellington ordered his army to Waterloo, where they were gathered for the French attack on the 18th June.

The four light companies of Coldstreamers were stationed in the buildings and gardens of the farm called Hougoumont on the right front of the allied position, under the command of Lt-Col Macdonnell. The remainder of the Coldstream battalion was on a ridge behind Hougoumont.

Shortly after 11 am the first attack on the farm was made by Napoleon's brother Jerome and continuous assaults were made on the farm buildings for many hours. Skirmishers crept through the undergrowth of the adjacent woods to fire at short range. Some of the defending Nassau infantry were driven off, but Macdonnell and his Coldstreamers counter-attacked immediately. They gained partial relief, but soon



masses of French infantry occupied the out-buildings of the farm and burst open the great gate and broke in to the main courtyard. Again Macdonnell and his men were able to close the gate.



At this point reinforcements, including another company of Coldstreamers, came to the hard-pressed defenders, and, together with the original garrison, they charged and drove back the French. The officer commanding the Coldstream Guards, Col. Woodford, brought four more companies of his regiment to the fight. They made a desperate attempt to drive the French out of the wood around the farm, but the odds

were too great and the Coldstreamers had to fall back into the buildings.

The battle continued for many hours, with volleys at close range and hand-to-hand fighting with bayonet and musket-butt. The defence hung on throughout the long day, enveloped in great clouds of billowing smoke. When evening came the French Imperial Guard was defeated, then the French army began to fall back slowly, then in complete disintegration. At Hougoumont neither side was aware of the fate of the Imperial Guard and the exhausted men battled on until the Allied line advanced up to them and drove the French off.

The accounts I found of the action around Hougoumont report that 9 companies of the Coldstream participated. This may mean that Alexander Abercromby's company was supporting his duties as Assistant Quartermaster General. These responsibilities involved organising the movements and supporting arrangements of the army. However the 1815 Muster and Pay Book for this company list 5 soldiers who died on the 18th June 1815, indicating the company could have played an active part in the battle.

The Coldstream lost 348 of all ranks, whilst the Third Guards lost 236. Of approximately 6,000 Allied troops who were at some stage involved in the defence of Hougoumont, some 1,500 became casualties while the French lost more than 5,000.



Despite their casualties the regiment took part in the advance on Paris, entering in July. They remained there, stationed in the Bois de Boulogne, until February 1816 when they moved to Cambrai. The regiment finally returned to London in November 1818.

As a consequence of the casualties at Waterloo, Joseph Bond was promoted from private to Serjeant. He is recorded at this rank on the Muster and Pay Book for 1815. He remained with the Coldstream Guards until the 9th July 1817, and then returned to Northumberland, continuing as a Corporal, with the Northumberland Militia from August 1817 until June 1829, when he was discharged, aged 45, as a consequence of a reduction in the Militia.

As with all soldiers who were present at the Battles of Quatre Bras and/or Waterloo he received a Waterloo Medal. This is included in his discharge papers, unfortunately he is recorded as Joseph Bold or John Bond on the Waterloo Medal Roll. Both these names are part of the list of Lt-Col Alexander Abercromby's Company. The latter is unlikely as a John Bond received the Military General Service Medal with clasps for Salamanca, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo and Talavera. It does not appear that Bergen-op-Zoom was included in the actions covered by the Military General Service Medal awarded to the participants in the Napoleonic Wars.



Later Years

On the 24th March 1849 the Newcastle Journal reported the death, in Alnwick, on the 20th of Joseph Bond, aged 65 and late Corporal of the Northumberland Militia.

I cannot prove that he was the father of Mary Bond, born in Warkworth in 1818, but he was in Northumberland from August 1817. The only other Mary Bond of the era and area was christened in 1816, so too young. It is very likely that her father was called Joseph, as this name was given to her second son. If this military Joseph married, it could have been in the south of England, France or Ireland. This man lived such an interesting life, had such interesting ancestors, yet left so few documented clues that after failing to find a positive connection I believed his story still needed to be told.

Appendices

1	Waterloo Medal Roll for Coldstream Guards, 1817
2	Muster & Pay Book – 2 nd Foot (Coldstream) Guards 1815
3	Discharge Papers for Joseph Bond, Northumberland Militia, 1829
4	1841 Census Record for Joseph Bond
5	1841 Census Record for Mary Bond
6	1841 Census Record for Andrew Douglas
7	Birth Certificate for Joseph Douglass, 1846/Q1/XXV/254 Alnwick
8	Death Certificate for Joseph Bond, 1849
9	1851 Census Record for Andrew and Mary Douglas

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