

Lower Lodge,
Sandgate Hill,
Sandgate, Folkestone,
Kent.

30th March, 1963.

Dear Sir,

Corunna, 66, Sandgate High Street, Sandgate.

For as long as residents can remember, it has been the popular belief that the above house was at one time occupied by Sir John Moore.

I have caused a search to be carried out in the Folkestone Public Library where there is a lot of data on Sandgate, and also by the Librarian of the Sir John Moore Library at Garrison Headquarters, Shorncliffe - unfortunately without success.

As the Society I represent wish to establish the fact, I am writing to you in the hope that you may be able to confirm or refute this belief from your records, or advise me where I might write if you cannot assist yourself.

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Secretary.
The Sandgate Society.

The Director,
Imperial War Museum,
Lambeth Road,
London, S.E.1.



IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Lambeth Road, LONDON, S.E.1

Telephone: RELiance 2636

Please address any reply to

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

and quote: REBC/AIG.

Your reference:

10th April 1963.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of the 30th March which I regret has not had an earlier reply.

Unfortunately I have not been able to trace in our records any information which would assist you to confirm that Sir John Moore resided at your address whilst stationed at Shorncliffe. This is due mainly to the fact that our terms of reference restrict our coverage to the period since 1914 and to our lack of material relating to the nineteenth century.

I would suggest that, perhaps, the National Army Museum, Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey, or the War Office Library records might be able to supply the required information.

Yours faithfully,

V. Rigby

for Librarian.

D.G. Vorley, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary, The Sandgate Society,
Lower Lodge,
Sandgate Hill,
SANDGATE, Folkestone,
Kent.



NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM

Director :
Lt. Col. C. B. Appleby, D.S.O., F.S.A.
Tel. Camberley 21122, Ext. 239.

R.M.A, Sandhurst,
Camberley,
Surrey.

Ref : No : NAM/83(49)

26th April '63

Dear Sir,

Corunna, 66, Sandgate High Street, Sandgate

Thank you for your letter of the 16th April regarding the possible residence of Sir John Moore at the above address. We regret that we have been unable to trace anything which could throw some light on this matter, but we understand that there may be some mention of it in the Parish records of Cheriton and possibly the present incumbent might be able to help you. His address is:-

St. Martin's Rectory,
Cheriton,
Folkestone.

Yours faithfully,

for Director

Hon. Secretary,
The Sandgate Society,
Lower Lodge,
Sandgate Hill,
Sandgate,
Folkestone,
Kent.

JFW/JMA

March: Soldiers in 19th century uniform.
FOAJ170109Sandgate-11



Tribute paid to Sir John

SCORES of soldiers dressed in uniforms from the 19th century lined the streets of Sandgate at the weekend to commemorate a key military figure from the village.

The special tribute at the weekend saw hundreds of people gather around the Sir John Moore memorial to celebrate the officer's life exactly two centuries after his death.

Members of Sandgate Parish Council and other local groups laid wreaths, read poems and held presentations on Saturday January 17.

Sir John spent several years based in the village as commandant at Shorncliffe barracks before he was killed in the battle of Corunna in 1809.

The event was followed by a tour of the redoubt by local historian Michael George at the military cemetery.

Councillor Jan Holben said: "It was a lovely day and it was good to see so many people come out and brave the cold.

"Those dressed in uniforms looked very authentic and gave a great feel to the memori-



Tribute: Wreaths laid at the Sir John Moore memorial.
FOAJ170109Sandgate-12

al."

● For more pictures see www.thisiskent.co.uk/folkestone



The Burial Of Sir John Moore after Corunna

by Charles Wolfe

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light
And the lanthorn dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet or in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face that was dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought, as we hollow'd his narrow bed
And smooth'd down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow!

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that 's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him—
But little he'll reck, if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done
When the clock struck the hour for retiring;
And we heard the distant and random gun
That the foe was sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory.

**Burial of Sir John Moore at Corunna, by Rev. Charles Wolfe
(1791-1823)**

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Nor a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero was buried.

We buried him darkly at the dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet nor shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
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In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done
When the clock struck the hour for retiring;
And we heard the distant and random gun
Of the enemy, sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
We carved not a line and we raised not a stone -
But we left him along with his glory.

ROGER

BATTLE OF CORUNNA 1809 (Peninsular War 1807-1814)

Plan of the Battle of Coruña, fought on the 16th of January 1809, between the French under the Command of Marshal Soult, and the British under Lt General Sir J Moore K.B. [Drawn by] HB Harris. Scale 1:19,495 approx. Pencil, pen, ink and water-colour on paper. Watermark: J WHATMAN [date mostly cropped, 1809?] 387 x 293mm.

The Battle of Corunna was fought between a retreating British force of 15,000 destitute men who had just marched, in the depths of winter, through freezing blizzards over the high mountains of northern Spain, and a French army 20,000 strong. The French were defeated; the cost to each side was about 1000 lives, including that of the British Commander, Sir John Moore, whose death is commemorated in the couplet penned below the scale-bar on the map:

*Let yon insanguin'd plain their triumph tell
Too dearly purchas'd - for their Leader fell!*

Moore was buried near the ramparts of Corunna, where his opponent, Marshal Soult erected a monument to his memory.

Drawn soon after the event, this map (oriented with south-east to top) shows the camps of the opposing forces on the ridges east of Corunna, and their routes down to the valley of Almeida where the battle took place. The British ships wait at anchor, ready to evacuate the troops. The use of red to denote the British army, and blue for French troops, was a well established military cartographic convention; it is the opposite of today's war-gaming practice of using blue for the home force and red for the enemy. This map is an early example, in British military cartography, of the depiction of relief by horizontal hachures, and relative command - the technique of numbering hills according to their relative height; the highest point, 13, is in the top right corner. These methods were taught at the Royal Military College at High Wycombe where the draughtsman of this map was presumably trained.

Plans of the Battle of Corunna were among the earliest to be printed by the new process of lithography, first used for map printing in 1808 by the Quarter Master General's Office at the Horseguards. The first printed map of Corunna was made in London on 26th January 1809, only ten days after the battle; the second, revised version, was printed on March 27th, and appears to incorporate information from this manuscript. The orange stamp, bottom left, is that of the Depôt of Military Knowledge - an organisation formed in the Quarter Master General's Department in 1803 to collect maps and military information from all parts of the world.

This manuscript has an unbroken record of provenance within the War Office/Ministry of Defence from its creation in 1809 to the present day. The number written in ink and ringed in green, bottom left, appears to have been marked on the map in 1950, when a list was compiled of Peninsular War map material in the collections of the Geographical Section, General Staff.

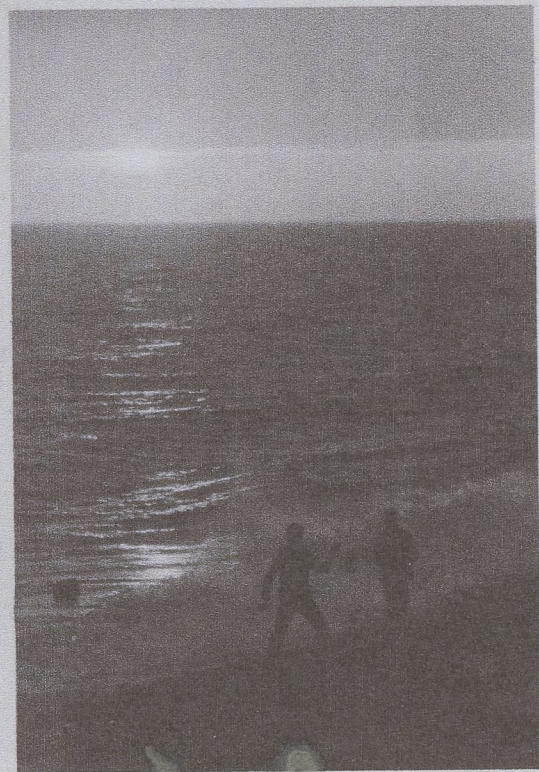
Copy of original held at Directorate of Geographic Information Map Library.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Reproduction by the Royal School of Military Survey.

Military Survey is most grateful to the following:
Arjo Wiggins Fine Papers Ltd., for supplying the paper.
Agfa, for supplying film and proofing materials.

- Reverse of Corunna map print presented to the S. Society by
Gerald Tucker



THE PERFECT SETTING

Backed by steeply enclosing, wooded hills, and fronted by the sea -- Sandgate faces due south across the Channel. From dawn (top left) to dusk (left below) Sandgate gathers every ray of sun.

From his plinth on the Esplanade, Sir John Moore faces landward north to his old Camp at Shorncliffe. Behind him, the midday shimmer of the sea.

Sir John Moore died in 1809, and this bust by V.C. Bonanni (after the Lawrence portrait in the National Portrait Gallery) was erected in 1909.

Of Sir John Moore, written by Mr. Creevy, 7 April 1803

...I thank my good fortune to have seen so much of him -- such a combination of acknowledged fame, of devotion from all who have served under him - of the most touching simplicity and yet most accomplished manners - of the most capital understanding, captivating conversation, and sentiments of honour as exalted as his practice



John Romney



Lieutenant General Sir John Moore (Allied Commanders of the Napoleonic War)

View Matted Image:

Title: **Lieutenant General Sir John Moore (Allied Commanders of the Napoleonic War)**

Artist: **Romney, John (Chester, 1786-1863)**

Date: 1815 & 1816

Medium: Original Hand-Coloured Etching

Publisher: Richard Evans, Whites Row Spitafields

Note: **Lieutenant General Sir John Moore (1761-1809):** This depiction of Sir John Moore represents the only posthumous portrayal in this collection. Born in Glasgow, Moore saw his first military action in the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783). He later commanded forces both in the West Indies expedition of 1796 and in the French Revolutionary War (1792-1799). Moore's involvement in the Napoleonic Wars was confined to his brilliant leadership of the British army in Portugal and Spain. He died in battle at Corunna on January 16, 1809.

To this day, Moore is considered to be the greatest trainer of British troops and the father of British light infantry tactics.

Set of eight etchings: Each of these contemporary etchings was published individually from May of 1815 and into 1816 and were coloured by hand at that time. Richard Evans, a well known early nineteenth century London publisher, issued the set. The etchers were John Romney (Chester, 1786-1863) and Charles James Canton. Obviously, the historic importance of these original hand-coloured etchings cannot be overlooked. To have so many portrayals of leading commanders and statesmen made at the time of the battle of Waterloo is indeed most rare.

This most valuable set of eight hand coloured equestrian etchings of allied commanders was created shortly after most were in London to discuss the allied occupation of France and the establishment of a new, post Napoleonic Europe. History, however, tells us that these festivities were short-lived for at that moment Napoleon was planning his escape from the island of Elba. He would not be completely stopped until the famous battle of Waterloo in June of 1815.

GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE - SIGNIFICANT DATES

- 1761 Born to Dr John Moore of Glasgow and his wife Jean. One of eleven children- his brother Graham (to whom he was very attached) became an Admiral. Began his education at the High School, Glasgow.
- 1772 Father was engaged as Tutor to Douglas, Duke of Hamilton
- 1772/76 Travelled the continent with his father
- 1776 Naples - Received news that he had been granted Ensigncy In 51st Regiment King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (KOYLI) through good offices of Duke of Argyll.
- 1777 Sailed to join the Regiment in Minorca
- 1779 Sailed to America as a Lieutenant with the Hamilton Regiment.
- 1781 Returned to England
- 1783 Hamilton Regiment disbanded - Moore on half pay.
- 1784 Entered Parliament for Scottish boroughs of Linlithgow, Selkirk, Lanark and Peebles.
- 1787 Appointed Major to one of two 60th Battalions but soon returned to the 51st in Cork.

- 1790 Took command of his regiment, which he held for 6 years
- 1792 Gibraltar
- 1794/95 Corsica. Assisted in the capture of the tower at Mortella Point.
- 1796 Appointed to Command of a Brigade - St Lucia
- 1797 Secret Expedition (The Helder)
- 1801 Egypt
- 1802/06 Appointed Brigade Commander at Shorncliffe and supported the development of Light Infantry training methods.
- 1806/07 Appointed Military Adviser to Gen. Fox in Sicily. For a time it was thought that he might marry one of General Fox's daughters but he felt that the difference in their ages was too great and he remained unmarried.
- 1808 Sent to Sweden with small army of 10,000 to defend Sweden against Russia/Denmark.
- 1808 24 Aug - Arrived in Portugal.
- 1808/09 Campaign in Portugal/Spain as Commander-in -Chief, ending to retreat in Corunna.
- 1809 16 January died at Corunna.

250

Sir John Shaw
lived in a house
on this site, rented
by Lt. Gen John Moore
while in command
of Shorncliffe Camp.

Note In 1864 the
Admiralty built the
Coastguard station
with a 99 yr lease
from Lord Radnor
This C.G. station was
rebuilt in 1896
following extensive
damage in the
1893 handship



Podewin's Marine Hotel, Sandgate.



Lesley Leage

From: Jan Holben [janet.holben@ntlworld.com]
Sent: 06 January 2009 17:20
To: Roger Joyce
Subject: Re: Sir John Moore - 200th Anniversary service and other activities

200th Anniversary of the Death of Sir John Moore At Corunna



<http://www.sandgate-kent.org.uk/sirjohn/index.html>

January 2009 is particularly significant as it is the 200th anniversary of the death of Sir John Moore who was killed in Corunna in 1809. This extract from history paints the picture:

When Napoleon arrived in Spain with 200,000 men, Moore drew the French northwards while retreating to his embarkation ports of La Coruna and Vigo. Moore established a defensive position on hills outside the town, while being guarded by the 15th Hussars was fatally wounded at the Battle of Corunna, being "struck in his left breast and shoulder by a cannon shot, which broke his ribs, his arm, lacerated his shoulder and the whole of his left side and lungs"

In Corunna a number of events will take place to commemorate the death of Sir John Moore who is something of a national hero there - including laying of wreaths and public events.

Sir John Moore is also a significant figure here in Sandgate, Kent – his training methods were the basis of the tactics by means of which

Wellington was able to succeed in Spain and at Waterloo. In fact John Moore's greatest contribution to the British Army lay in his carefully designed plan for building and training the Light Division in the years 1803 and 1806 at Shorncliffe Camp here in Sandgate.

On the escarpment we still have the remains of the old Redoubt earthworks where these men were trained and there is a Memorial to Sir John Moore – with Sir John looking towards Shorncliffe Camp, on the Sandgate Esplanade in Sandgate.

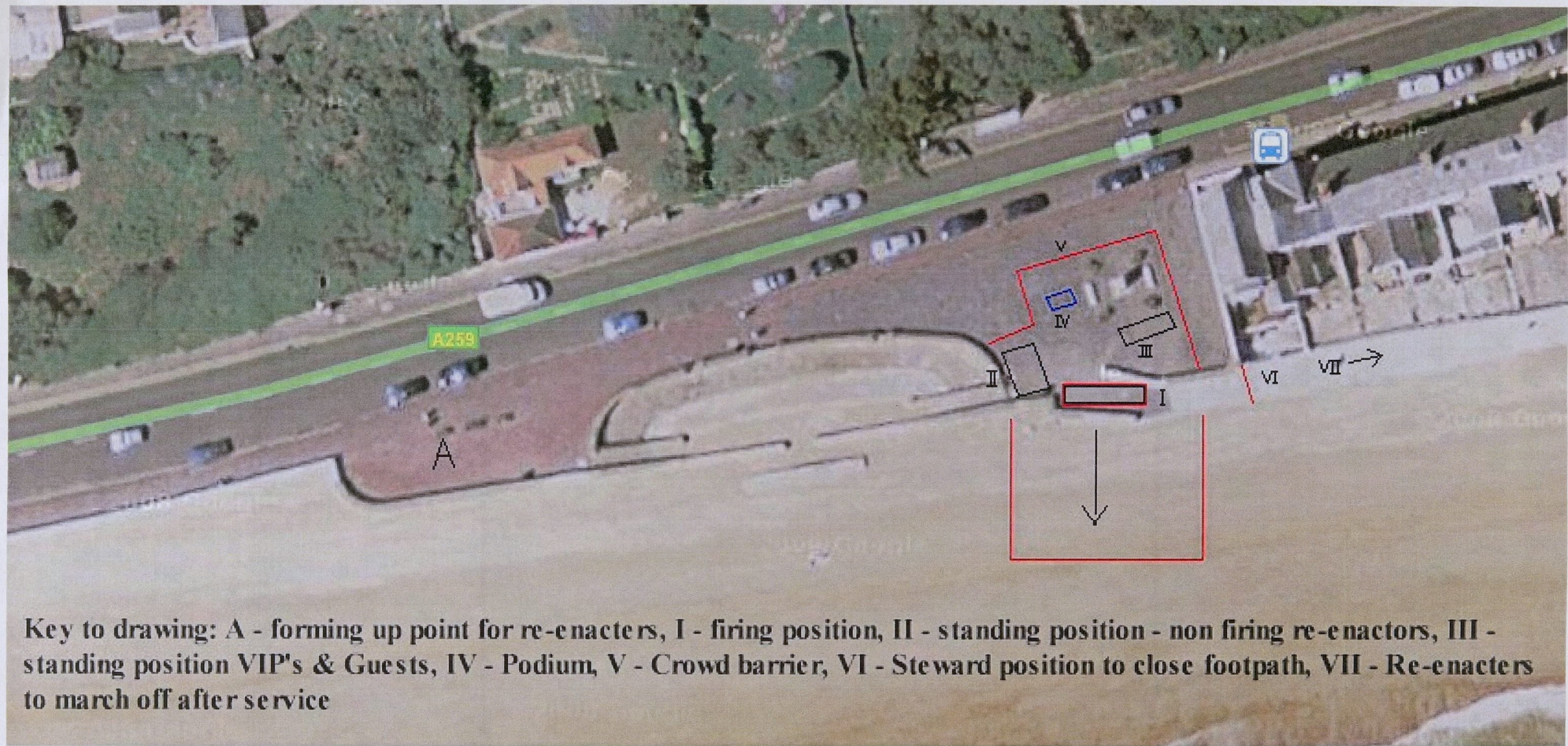
Sandgate Parish Council are holding a public commemorative service to coincide with Corunna's events on **Saturday 17th January** starting at 1030 hrs and finishing at approximately 11.45 hrs followed by refreshments – ALL ARE INVITED. Shortly after the service there will be a Tour of Sir Johns Redoubt at Shorncliffe led by author and historian Michael George which starts at 1230 hrs at Shorncliffe Military Cemetery. Details of Sir John Moore events and activities are shown below.

Talk: 'Sir John Moore and the Sandgate Connection' – a talk given by well known author of 'Coast of Conflict' and historian Michael George will take place on Wednesday 14th January at Chichester Hall at 7.30pm – arranged by the Sandgate Society. £2 entrance for non society members.

Service: A public service to be held on Saturday 17th January at 10.30am at the Sir John Moore memorial (west end of Sandgate). All are invited to join us for this service. Introduction by Leader of Shepway and Sandgate District Councillor Robert Bliss – with readings and prayers by Rev Jo Robertson and other local people. Representatives from re-enactors groups 95th Rifles and 1st Footguards will also be present in full period military uniform. There will be a bugler present and the re-enactors will fire a volley. The service will be followed by refreshments at a local bar.

Tour of Sir Johns Redoubt: At 12.30pm on Saturday 17th January, following the Service, there will be a Tour of Sir Johns Redoubt – led by well known 'Coast of Conflict' author and historian Michael George assisted by Re-enactors from the 95th Rifles. Starting at Shorncliffe Military Cemetery - West Road. Please wear appropriate clothing and footwear for weather.

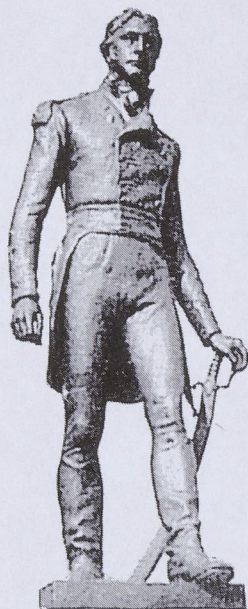
Library Display: There will be a display of Napoleonic artifacts and rare books which tell the Sir John Moore Story on display at Sandgate Library throughout the week until the end of January.



Key to drawing: A - forming up point for re-enactors, I - firing position, II - standing position - non firing re-enactors, III - standing position VIP's & Guests, IV - Podium, V - Crowd barrier, VI - Steward position to close footpath, VII - Re-enactors to march off after service

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP AND GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE

BY
BRIGADIER L. F. E. WIELER, C.B., C.B.E.
Recently Garrison Commander, Shorncliffe



*Statue of Sir John Moore at
Shorncliffe
[Lambert Weston, Folkestone]*

Sir John Moore, born in Glasgow 13 November, 1761, started his life as a soldier at the age of 14½ and joined his Regiment, the 51st, now the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, in Minorca in 1777, aged 15. During the next 10 years his craving for active service took him to America and he served with no less than three other Regiments and, when active service was not possible, he became a Member of Parliament.

In 1788 he returned to command his old Regiment, the 51st, and whilst in Corsica with them he met (then) Captain Horatio Nelson and was with him when Nelson lost his eye.

During the years to 1803 he served in the West Indies, Ireland and Holland, where he was wounded twice, and in Egypt under Abercrombie.

SHORNCLIFFE became a camp in 1794 when, by Act of Parliament, 229 acres were purchased at and about Shorncliffe from Hunt Jeffery and the Brockman family and a small portion (7 acres) from the Honeywood family.

One of the first references to the camp is that of 1799 when His Royal Highness The Duke of Gloucester reviewed the troops stationed there on 10th July.

In May 1803 England, after great provocation from Napoleon, declared war on France and by July General Sir John Moore was given command of a Brigade consisting of the 4th, 52nd, 59th, 70th and 95th Regiments all encamped at Shorncliffe.

Shorncliffe and Folkestone were to be in the forefront of the battle in two other great wars, and the reader who cares to study such things would be interested to see how many of the preparations for the Napoleonic Wars had their uses and counterpart in succeeding defence plans.

So in 1803 the Shorncliffe Brigade was to be trained by the most experienced soldier of its day, and it was not long before he put into practice his ideas of a Light Infantry Brigade (the forerunner of his Light Division).

He reconstituted the Brigade and made his Light Brigade with the 95th, now the Rifle Brigade, and the 43rd and 52nd, now the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry of which Regiment he later became colonel.

Sir John Fortescue wrote that "No man, nor Cromwell, nor Marlborough, nor Wellington, has set such a mark for good on the British Army as Sir John Moore." His ideals are represented in all that is best in the British Army of today. He was the first to appreciate the vital importance of intelligent discipline inspired by the example of the leaders, and willingly accepted by all ranks; a discipline which does not depend on fear of punishment.

Shorncliffe is proud of its connection with Sir John Moore and it is right that through the hand of a distinguished Shorncliffe Garrison Commander, Brigadier, later General, Sir Aylmer Haldane, a national subscription was collected, and the beautiful statue by John Tweed and the Memorial Hall were raised to his memory.

The statue was unveiled and the hall opened by His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught in 1923. The Memorial Hall, as well as containing the John Moore relics and papers, now also houses a first-class free library for the troops of Shorncliffe and their families. There is also a memorial to Sir John Moore in Sandgate.

Those interested in his life would enjoy reading *Sir John Moore* by Carola Oman, published in 1953.

The Napoleonic Wars over, Shorncliffe ceased to be "news" although in 1828, when John Adams of Hawkhurst made a survey of Cheriton, there were 3 sets of barracks, Cavalry, Infantry and Redoubt Barracks, the last overlooking Hospital Hill, and also a small hospital. Then, in 1855, it appears once more in the *Illustrated London News*, when the Foreign Legion raised for the Crimean War trained there, and incidentally was no small nuisance to the people of Folkestone. At about this period one reads of the following additions, a Garrison Church, huts for the Foreign Legion, and 5 Canteens erected by Messrs. Mackesons, the Brewers of Hythe.

Further improvements occurred throughout the years. In the period between the two great wars more modern barracks were erected, and in 1941 the beautiful new Garrison Church was dedicated. In 1953, the 150th Anniversary of the raising of the Light Brigade was celebrated when four bands of the Light Infantry paraded on Sir John Moore's Plain before the C.I.G.S. and the senior representatives of all the original Light Brigade Regiments, as well as the civil dignitaries of Folkestone and Hythe. To commemorate this occasion, a lectern was presented to the Garrison Church by the Light Infantry Brigade.

Folkestone Past and Present – April 1954



CORPORAL Bijay, a piper with the Royal Gurkha Rifles provided the music at the Sandgate Society's Millennium Sea Festival on Saturday. Afterwards the Gurkhas held an open day at Shorncliffe Barracks.

For full story and pictures from both events see pages 8 and 9

3A/5059E/00



Celebrities
AND THEIR
Autographs

Sir John Moore

From the original at the National Portrait Gallery

Painting by Sir T. Lawrence

His original signature can be seen at the British Museum, London, on a letter to Sir Hudson Lowe, dated Chatham, 21st April, 1803, congratulating him on his appointment to the Fusiliers. Soldier. Son of a doctor, born at Glasgow 1761. Served in America during the War of Independence. Also served with distinction in Ireland, Holland and Egypt. Commanded the Army in Portugal 1808 and successfully conducted the famous retreat from Astorga to Corunna pursued by a French Army under Soult. At Corunna on January 16th, 1809, Moore was shot at the moment of victory after having to fight the French before embarking. Wolfe's famous poem "The Burial of Sir John Moore" will be familiar to all.

NICOLAS SARONY & CO.
CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS
NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

70

TRIBUTE TO GREAT SOLDIER

The Times Gazette
12th May 1964



Major A. H. Liddle, Commanding Officer of the 1st Cadet Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, in camp at Dibgate, laid a wreath at the Sir John Moore memorial at Shorncliffe Camp during a short service last Friday.



Sir John Moore - 200 Years - Sandgate

- 14th Jan Talk entitled '**Sir John Moore and the Sandgate Connection**' held by The Sandgate Society at The Chichester Hall - talk given by historian and author Michael George assisted by members of 95th Rifles. Talk starts at 7.30pm. Display of rare books depicting Sir John at Sandgate Library throughout this week.
- 17th Jan **Event to Commemorate 200 Years since the death of Sir John Moore at Corunna.** Sandgate Council invites you to join us for a short service by the Sir John Moore Memorial which will include: Laying of wreaths and blessing by Rev Jo Robertson plus a Reading of the Sir John story and the famous Poem "Not a drum was heard..." there will also be representatives from the 95th Rifles, the 1st Footguards and The Military. Start time is 10.30am at the Sir John Moore Memorial (west end of Sandgate High Street) this will be followed by refreshments at Gate28.
- 17th Jan **Tour of Sir John Moores Redoubt** led by historian and author Michael George and assisted by members of The 95th Rifles. Tour starts at 12.30 at Shorncliffe Military Cemetery. Wear appropriate clothing and footwear for weather.
- Nov 09 **Play:** Members of The 95th Rifles will re-enact a **PLAY** at the old Garrison Church now The Tower Theatre to entertain Sandgate people following an age old military tradition as part of the Folkestone Literary Festival.

General Sir John Moore

1761 - 1809

Statue of General Sir John Moore, George Square, Glasgow
©1995-2008 Gazetteer for Scotland

Soldier. Born in Glasgow, the son of a noted medical practitioner. Moore fought in the American War of Independence (1779-83), and in Corsica during the French Revolutionary War (1794). We went on to serve in the West Indies (1796), Ireland (1798), Holland (1799), Egypt (1801), Sicily and Sweden (1802). In 1808 he was sent to Spain to reinforce the British Army during the Peninsular War (1808 - 14), and took command in the same year. However by December of 1808 defeat was imminent, the French having taken Madrid. Moore led a winter retreat under terrible conditions across the mountains from Astorga to the coast at Corunna, with the intention of evacuating his army by sea. However, the French attacked with greatly superior numbers and a desperate battle ensued. Although the British were eventually triumphant, Moore was killed in the last stages of the battle. He was succeeded as commander in the field first by General Sir David Baird (1757 - 1829), who was himself then badly injured and thereafter by Sir John Hope, the 4th Earl of Hopetoun (1765 - 1823). Moore was buried the next day, an occasion described in Rev. Charles Wolfe's notable poem, *The Burial of Sir John Moore at Corunna* (1817), which begins:



*Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.*