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50th Regiment (The Queens Own) 1833-1841

This dataset generates a biographical profile for each of the 1,149 members of the 50th regiment recorded on regimental muster books and pay lists as serving in Australia 1833-1841, mainly in and around Sydney, in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) and on Norfolk Island. Specific locations, some of them military 'stockades' where the men were stationed in include:

-) in New South Wales: Carters Barracks Sydney, Grose Farm, Georges River, Lansdown Bridge, Longbottom, Parramatta, Windsor, Liverpool, Bong Bong, Berrima, Wingello, Illawarra and Spring Cove, and
-) in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania): Ross, Flinders Island, Longmeadows, Westbury, Avoca, New River, Perth, George Town.

Some men served with the Mounted Police in frontier districts. A small number were stationed at Moreton Bay. The majority of the troops were concentrated in an area between Liverpool, Wollongong and Goulburn (New South Wales), inland parts of Tasmania and Norfolk Island.

The records usually indicate where a soldier was stationed at the time of a return and may contain details of enlistment (sometimes place of birth or enlistment in Britain or Ireland), illness and death. Occupations are sometimes given and relatives inheriting the pay of a deceased soldier may be identified.

When the regiment's transfer to Australia was announced in 1833, most of the troops were based in Ireland in and around Clonmel, Fethard, Carrick-on-Suir (Tipperary), Birr, (Offaly) and Loughrea and Portumna (Galway) and Waterford. Most of the regiment's Irish detachments marched with baggage carts or wagons to Cork, whence they were transferred by government ships to England to army barracks at Chatham and Upnor, Kent. From there they were despatched in groups as guards on convict transports over the following years. A minority of the men were enlisted from English gaols, particularly in Kent. The regiment was based in Australia from 1833-1841.

Areas of India or Burma (Myanmar) to which men were transferred from New South Wales in 1841 are often stated in the record. The returns note if a soldier

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was a member of the regimental band. Military bands played an important role in the civilian and military cultural life of the colonies, playing at vice-regal events, funerals, processions, balls and concerts.

The original records are held by the UK National Archives, Kew, London (ref: TNA WO12/6127-6134, 6156-6162). They were microfilmed by the National Library of Australia's Australian Joint Copying Project and are now available for online viewing on the Trove website (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/) under the 'Diaries, letters, archives' tab.

The records, some faded and difficult to read on the microfilm and online versions, were transcribed for BDA by Keith A Johnson AM and processed by BDA staff and volunteers, including John Ross. Most are quarterly returns (tables of regimental expenditure compiled for accounting purposes).

The men were divided into separate lists according to their rank and are listed in each return in the same order except when they were promoted or demoted, in which case they were added to their new rank list. The movement of men sometimes caused the clerks to make mistakes in their compilation of these records and there is a risk of confusion with common names.

Background

The 50th Regiment of Foot was an infantry regiment (known as The Queens Own Regiment) commanded by Colonel Sir James Duff 1798-1839 and Sir George Townsend Walker, 1839-1842.

Posting in Australia

In November 1833 the *Sydney Herald* reported that the 50th regiment were being sent from Ireland to Australia:

ARMY._ The 50th Regiment of Foot, now on the passage to this Colony, is commanded by Colonel Sir James Duff, the third oldest General on the list, being a General of 1809. He is preceded by Sir Henry Johnson, of 1808, and Sir James Stewart, of the Scots' Greys, a General in 1803. This gallant Regiment, passes by the name of the "Queen's Own," as the 4th Regiment is known as the "King's Own;" both Regiments will be stationed on service in this Colony. The 50th Regiment was in Egypt, at Vimeria, Corunna, Almaraz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, and Peninsula. On Monday, 20th May, Captain Montgomery's company of the 50th Regiment, marched from Loughrea

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to Limerick; and Lieut. Bentley's party, from Portumna. Both detachments proceeded immediately for Cork. Three companies of the 50th arrived at Limerick, on the previous Saturday. The remainder of the Regt, was collecting at Limerick, previous to its departure to New South Wales. By the latest accounts one party had sailed from Cork in the *Talavera*.

The Sydney Herald 14 Nov 1833: 2.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12848159>

An initial detachment of the regiment arrived in December 1833, with more significant numbers arriving from 1834 onwards. Major Joseph Anderson arrived at Sydney from Cork, Ireland, on the *Parmelia* on 1 March 1834, accompanied by his wife and children, and was posted to Norfolk Island as Commandant there. A more senior officer, Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Wodehouse, arrived in Sydney on November 1834 to take up the local regimental command.

In August 1834 Captain Edward Johnstone and a detachment of men from the 50th were embarked on HMS *Alligator* and the colonial schooner *Isabella* with orders to assist marines and sailors rescue the wife and two small children of the captain of the ship *Harriet* along with seven seamen from the ship who had been captured by a Maori group in the North Island of New Zealand. Much of the crew of the *Harriet* had been killed by Maori attackers, who detained the survivors as hostages. The survivors were rescued after several pitched battles between British and Maori military forces.

Major Thomas Ryan of the 50th sailed from London on the convict ship *George the Third* and reached Hobart in April 1835, having narrowly escaped death when the ship was wrecked off the Tasmania coast. Twenty-one soldiers from the 50th on the ship also survived, as did with two other officers, six women and eleven children (probably military wives and children). Of 308 persons on board 132 drowned in the wreck, most of them convicts. Ryan was station initially at Sydney but travelled to Tasmania to take up an appointment as Commandant at Launceston in December 1835.

The main body of the regiment sailed for India from Sydney on 6 February 1841 on the ships *Crusader* and I the regiment was transferred from Australia to India. The two ships embarked 556 men, 57 women and 94 children belonging to the regiment.

The following commissioned officers served in the Australian colonies with the 50th regiment (date of commission or last promotion shown):

Lieutenant Colonel

Nicholas Wodehouse

Majors

Joseph Anderson 16 Feb 1826

Thomas Ryan 13 Aug 1829

Captains

William Turner 4 Nov 1819

James H Serjeantson 2 Sep 1824

Edward Johnstone 7 Apr 1825

Frederick Campbell Montgomery 7 Apr 1825

William Fothergill 26 Feb 1830

Peter John Petit 25 May 1833

George Willoughby Davy O'Hara 9 Aug 1833

John Ussher 20 Sep 1833

George McLeod Tew 12 Jan 1834

Hon John Charles Best 22 Aug 1834

Lieutenants

James Weir 30 Dec 1819

William Briggs 30 Jun 1822

William Sheaffe 1 Aug 1822

Benjamin Baxter 16 Feb 1826

Charles F Hatton 26 Jul 1826

Henry Maxwell Otway 26 Jun 1827

William Langley Tudor 26 Nov 1826 (also adjutant)

Alex Clotworthy Downing Bentley 24 Aug 1832

Henry Gunton 29 Dec 1832

John Braithwaite Bonham 28 May 1833

Andrew Beater? 9 Aug 1833

Charles Francis Gregg 14 Feb 1834

Georg P Malcolm 23 Mar 1834

Ensigns

Hon Edmund Gambier Monckton 18 May 1832

Richard Waddy 17 Aug 1832

William H Wright 18 Jan 1833

Septimus Campbell 28 May 1833

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Henry Stapleton 2 Aug 1833
William Knowles 9 Aug 1833
George Cobban 16 Aug 1833
George Thomas Wyatt 14 Feb 1834

Paymaster

George Bartley 23 Jun 1825 (Captain 9 Dec 1821)

Adjutant

William Langley Tudor 18 Jan 1833 (Lieutenant 26 Nov 1829)

Quartermaster

Thomas Freer 26 Jun 1831 (Lieutenant 18 Dec 1814)

Surgeon

James Andrew Dumoulin 24 Feb 1834 (Forces 9 Sep 1813)

Assistant Surgeon

Robert Ellson 20 Oct 1823

Gregor McGregor 15 Nov 1823

Alexander Graydon (from Staff Assistant Surgeons 27 Nov 1835) arrived NSW per *Earl Grey* 1837

Sources:

Arthur Evelyn Fyler, *The history of the 50th or (the Queen's Own) Regiment from the earliest date to the year 1881*, London, Chapman and Hall, 1895
archive.org/details/historythorquee00fylegoog/page/n8/mode/2up

The National Archives UK (TNA), War Office: Printed Annual Army Lists ref TNA WO65; Commissary General of Musters Office and successors, General Muster Books & Pay Lists, 50th Regiment (50th Foot) TNA WO12/6127-6134, 6156-6162.

British Library (UK), British Newspaper Archive:

www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/

Trove newspapers: <https://www.trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/>

Wikipedia: 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment of Foot

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/50th_\(Queen%27s_Own\)_Regiment_of_Foot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/50th_(Queen%27s_Own)_Regiment_of_Foot)

News reports:

War Office, April 15, 1825: 50th Ditto—Lieutenant Edward Johnstone; Lieutenant Frederick Campbell Montgomery, from the 26th Regiment, to be Captains. —Ensign James Barclay Ross; Ensign Gabriel Kenyon, from the 33d Regiment, vice Johnstone, to be Lieutenants.—Ensign Emanuel Burton, from the half-pay of the 44th Regiment; Alexander Clotworthy Downing Bentley, Gent.; William Langley Tudor, Gent. vice Ross, to be Ensigns.

English Chronicle and Whitehall Evening Post Tue 19 Apr 1825:1.

<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>

The 50th Regiment quartered at Waterford, six companies ; Clonmel, 2; Fethard, 1 Carrick, 1.

Kerry Evening Post Sat 17 Jul 1830:4. www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/

MARRIAGES. At Ballyboy Church, G. Bartley, Esq., of the 50th Regiment, to Kate, eldest daughter of Thomas Freer, Esq., the same regiment.

Dublin Morning Register Mon 13 May 1833:1

www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/

Major Ryan, and two companies of the 50th, or Queen's Own Regiment, marched from Birr for Cork on Monday; and on Wednesday morning headquarters followed, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Wodehouse, preparatory to embarking for New South Wales. Captain Montgomery's company 50th regiment left Loughrea for Cork yesterday, relieved by a company of the 81st, from Tullamore. The 50th regiment will arrive at Cork on Wednesday, the 22d inst., for immediate embarkation for Chatham, it being intended to employ this regiment on the duty of escorting convicts to New South Wales.

Albion and the Star Wed 22 May 1833:3. www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/

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The 50th Regiment will arrive at Cork on the 22nd instant, for immediate embarkation for Chatham, it being intended to employ this Regiment on the duty of escorting Convicts New South Wales.

Enniskillen Chronicle and Erne Packet - Thursday 23 May 1833:3

www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/

While the baggage carts of the grand division of the 50th Regiment were on their way from Templemore to Thurles, on last Friday, one of them had occasion to stop at a public house on the road, and when one of the soldiers went into-the house, his musket was stolen from off the car.

Albion and the Star Sat 25 May 1833:4 www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/

On Thursday the baggage of the 50th Regiment was embarked on board the Messenger (King's steamer), and on Friday that regiment went on board the Talavera. On Saturday the two ships left this harbour for Chatham, from whence, it stated, the 50th Regiment will proceed to New South Wales.

Dublin Evening Mail Wed 5 Jun 1833:2

www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/

The 50th Regiment sailed from Cork Harbour the instant, for Chatham, on board his Majesty's ship *Talavera*, and the Government steamer *Messenger*.

Belfast Commercial Chronicle Mon 10 Jun 1833:4

www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/

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The first guard from the 50th regiment with Ensign Campbell, embarked on board the *Parmelia*, at Deptford, for New South Wales, on the 28th September, under the command of Major Anderson. This vessel calls at Cork to take convicts. (From the United Service Gazette)

Limerick Chronicle Wed 9 Oct 1833:3

www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/

ARMY. The 50th Regiment of Foot, now on the passage to this Colony, is commanded by Colonel Sir James Duff, the third oldest General on the list, being a General of 1809. He is preceded by Sir Henry Johnson, of 1808, and Sir James Stewart, of the Scots' Greys, a General in 1803. This gallant Regiment, passes by the name of the " Queen's Own," as the 4th Regiment is known as the "King's Own;" both Regiments will be stationed on service in this Colony. The 50th Regiment was in Egypt, at Vimeria, Corunna, Almarez, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, and Peninsula. On Monday, 20th May, Captain Montgomery's company of the 50th Regiment, marched from Loughrea to Limerick; and Lieut. Bentley's party, from Portumna. Both detachments proceeded immediately for Cork. Three companies of the 50th arrived at Limerick, on the previous Saturday. The remainder of the Regt, was collecting at Limerick, previous to its departure to New South Wales. By the latest accounts one party had sailed from Cork in the *Talavera*.

Sydney Herald 14 Nov 1833: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12848159

Arrivals... On the 18th, the *Lloyd*, Garratt master, from London with male prisoners; Surgeon Superintendent Dr. Inches Passengers Lieutenant Emen of the 45th Regiment, Lieutenant M'Knight of the 21st Regiment and 29 rank and file of the 21st, 39th, 45th and 50th Regiments, 5 women and 10 children.

Sydney Monitor (NSW : 1828 - 1838) 21 Dec 1833: 2

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article32145274

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Arrivals... Seven privates of the 50th Regiment, are on board the *Southworth*, that corps being now in course of embarkation for Sydney. The 28th is under orders for this Colony, the whole of the prisoners in the hulks being speedily to be sent out—a most prudent, humane, and politic measure.

Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser 6 Feb 1834: 3

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2215348

Arrivals.... From Cork, on Sunday, which place she left on the 29th of October, the barque *Parmelia* (443 tons), Gilbert master, with 218 male prisoners. Surgeon Superintendent, Anthony Donaghoe, Esq., R. N. The guard consists of Major Anderson, Ensign Campbell, and 29 rank and file of the 50th Regiment. Passengers, Thomas Anderson and 4 children, 8 women, and 15 children.

Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser 4 Mar 1834: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2215547

Major Anderson, of the 50th regiment, proceeds to Norfolk Island, to assume the command of that settlement.

Sydney Gazette (NSW: 1803 - 1842) 20 Mar 1834: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2215670

The on dit of the day is, that Major Anderson, of the 50th, proceeds to Norfolk Island, to take charge of that Settlement—Colonel Morriset having tendered his resignation, on account of ill health....The Government schooner *Isabella* sails tomorrow for Norfolk Island. Major Anderson, of the 50th Regiment, proceeds by this opportunity as Commandant of the Settlement. No prisoners are forwarded by her this trip.

Sydney Herald (NSW: 1831 - 1842) 24 Mar 1834: 3.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12848956

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Departures... For Norfolk Island, yesterday, the Government schooner *Isabella*, with provisions and stores. Passenger, Major Anderson, of His Majesty's 50th regiment, Lady, and family; Mr. Miller, Overseer of Works, Mrs. Miller, and family; Mr. Farrel, Commandant's Clerk; and Mr. Mace, Chief Constable. She takes the moorings and buoy to be laid down at the Settlement.

Sydney Herald (NSW: 1831 - 1842) 24 Mar 1834: 3.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12848956

Arrivals... The convict ship *Moffat*, 531 tons, Capt. James Cromartie, arrived on Friday, from Plymouth 20th January, with 393 male prisoners, under the superintendence of Dr. Wilson, R. N. Passengers, G. W. Boyes, Esq. Auditor, Mrs. Boyes, three Masters Boyes, and Miss Boyes, and two servants, Dr. Bentley. The guard consists of 29 rank and file of the 50th regiment, under the command of Ensign Wright, three women, and three children.

The Australian (Sydney, NSW: 1824 - 1848) 30 May 1834: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article42004478

From Falmouth, yesterday, having sailed from thence the 8th February, the ship *Hive*, 483 tons, Captain J. H. Luscombe, with 248 male prisoners, under the superintendence of Dr. Fairfowl, R. N. Passengers, Captain Pettit, 50th Regt., Mr. Stewart, assistant surgeon, 17th Regt., Ensign Wadley, 50th Regt., 30 rank and file, 3 women, and 6 women attached to the 50th Regt.

Sydney Herald (NSW: 1831 - 1842) 12 Jun 1834: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12849588

On Sunday last, from Dublin, the ship *James Laing*, Captain G. W. Tomlins, with 197 male prisoners. Passengers - Captain Johnston, and 29 rank and file of H. M. 50th regiment; Mr. Ellson, assistant surgeon, Mrs. Ellson, Mrs. Johnson, 7 - soldier's wives, and 6 children.

Sydney Monitor (NSW: 1828 - 1838) 2 Jul 1834: 2

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article32146630

Coroners Inquest.

An inquest was held at the Freemasons' Arms, York-street, on Thursday last, on view of the body of Peter Mitchell, a private of the 50th Regiment, who was that morning found dead in his bed. It appearing that he was very much intoxicated when he retired, to bed on the previous evening, and no surgeon being in attendance, the Jury (which was partly com-posed of military) returned a verdict of Died by the visitation of God.

Sydney Herald (NSW: 1831 - 1842) 4 Aug 1834: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12850084

The *Alligator* is now ordered to proceed to the Bay of Islands, and to penetrate into that part of the country where the late unfortunate vessel was destroyed, and part of the crew murdered, in order to secure, if possible, some of the savages who bore a share in the horrid deed. A force of twenty-five men of the 50th Regiment, and a Captain, have been sent on board, in order to co-operate with the marines and light-armed seamen. We anticipate little advantage from this slender power. It cannot, we think, extend itself over a sufficient space of ground so as to secure any of the savages; and as they are armed with muskets, familiar with every post, agile of foot, and moreover brave, we fear that if the enterprise is not conducted with great discretion, another addition will be made to the dreadful catalogue of enormities which has lately caused us to shudder, When the objects of the expedition are attained, the military will, it is presumed, be left for the protection of the residents at the Bay of Islands.

Sydney Gazette (NSW: 1803 - 1842) 26 Aug 1834: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2216938

Yesterday, the *Blenheim*, 375 tons, from Cork July 27th, with 200 male prisoners, under the Superintendence of Dr Wilson, R. N. The guard consists of Captain Fothergill 50th regiment; Lieutenant O'Hallaran, 38th regiment ; and 30 rank and

file of the 50th regiment. Passengers—Timothy Mannix, Robert and John Sheedy, Patrick, John, and James Stanton ; and Patrick, James, and Edward Neville, free settlers. Also, 8 women and 3 children, soldiers families.

Sydney Monitor (NSW: 1828 - 1838) 15 Nov 1834: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article32147614

NEW ZEALAND.

We are happy in noticing the arrival of His Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, once more in our Harbour, especially after the successful termination , of the enter-prise in which she has been engaged, the particulars of which, we are now enabled to present to our numerous and respectable readers. It will be remembered that His Majesty's Ship left this Port on the 31st August, with the Colonial schooner *Isabella*, having on board a detachment of the 50th Regiment, under her convoy, for the purpose of rescuing from the savage inhabitants of New Zealand, the wife and children of Captain Guard, and the remainder of the crew of the ship *Harriett* but owing to the wind prevailing from the south-east, she did not reach that coast till the 12th September, on which day the interpreters, Messrs. Miller and Battersby, were landed at the Numma Pah, (where Mrs. Guard and her children had been left in confinement,) to inform the Chief that His Majesty's Ship had come to demand the subjects of the King of Great Britain, and that if they were not instantly given up, they would be taken by force, and his fortress destroyed ; but it was found that she had been conveyed to Wymattee, which is on the coast twenty-five miles to the eastward - the interpreters proceeded by land, while the vessels ran along the shore, and anchored off the Pahs the same afternoon, when a similar demand was made and refused, till a ransom of muskets and powder was paid. The next day, the wind blowing strong from the south-west, with a heavy sea running in, so much so, that the *Isabella* lost one of her anchors, the vessels were obliged to seek shelter in a Harbour on the other side of the Strait, where they remained till the 16th ;then returning to the Numma Pah, they received the interpreters on board, who had been pre-vented reaching Wymattee, from the reports they heard of the intention of that tribe to murder whatever white men they found, but who brought intelligence that the Chief of Numma, whose prisoners Mrs. Guard and her infant were, would bring them back in three days to give them up. Again the vessels were obliged to retreat from this dangerous coast, and seek shelter off Middle Island, where they were detained till the 20th, and on the 21st, anchored off the Mataroa Pahs, to demand the nine men that were there left from that Chief; these were

given, up without hesitation, with the exception of one that was drowned in crossing a river some time before; His Majesty's Ship lost one of her anchors in endeavouring to weigh it. The vessels did not reach the Numma again till the 24th, when a boat was sent in to repeat the demand for Mrs. G. and her infant, which was refused till the ransom was paid. A party was then prepared to land as soon as an opportunity offered, there being too much surf at that moment, nor was it found practicable until the 28th, when the troops and seamen were sent; the Natives immediately on seeing the soldiers, deserted their Pah, but in a slight scuffle that took place on the beach, the Chief was taken prisoner and sent on board, and not without some difficulty, as when the boat was in the midst of the breakers, he jumped into the sea, and was not recovered till a ball had passed through his leg, and he had received several bayonet wounds on the head and body ; he was at length taken on board much exhausted from the loss of blood, but soon recovered his spirits from the humane treatment he received from Captain Lambert. The troops immediately took possession of the Pah, where they remained during the night, and destroyed it by fire the next day previous to-embarking. They received intelligence that the Natives in their flight, had conveyed Mrs. G. and her infant, to Wymattee. Here his Majesty's Ship was in imminent danger of being lost, as the wind fell to a calm, and the sea was driving her fast on a reef on which it broke with awful violence, when she was saved by anchoring amongst the rocks, till a light breeze came off the land that enabled her to get into safety. The vessels , then proceeded to Wymattee, and on the 30th, sent in boats in the morning and evening to communicate, which were unsuccessful from the violence of the surf; but one of the prisoners that had been taken at Numma, was allowed to swim on shore, to inform the tribe their Chief was recovering, and would be given up, if Mrs. Guard and her infant were sent off. They had the gratification of seeing that they were still safe, as she was brought down to the beach, and her boy, was held up on the top of the Pah; they, however, shewed every indication of defiance - danced their war dance with the most horrid yells and gesticulations - and exposed several human heads on poles to their view. His Majesty's Ships boats were in the meantime employed in sounding the coast, to ascertain how near the vessels could be brought, and the most fit place for landing the troops. On the 1st of October, they were again sent in, when Mrs. G. and her infant were brought off in a canoe, and immediately the Chief was given up, and the Natives promised to seek the Chief who had possession of the boy, who belonged to the Tarnacky tribe, and make him give him up in the afternoon ; but while the boats were waiting off the Pah, some musketry was fired at them, when both vessels opened their broadsides and poured such a shower of shot about them for near an hour, that they all took shelter in the bush, but their canoes were destroyed. His Majesty's

ship was again obliged to run for the Middle Island, where the vessels took the opportunity of completing their stock of water, but returned off the Pahs on the 6th, on which day and the 7th, every means was used to endeavour to make these deluded people give up the boy ; but it was found that they misconstrued the leniency that was shewn them, and even imagined the troops were afraid to land, so that it was necessary to come at once to something decisive; consequently on the 8th, the beach being very tranquil, the troops and sufficient seamen to work a twelve pound cannonade, were landed under the protection of the Isabella's guns, about two miles from the Pahs. The appearance of so many soldiers, struck consternation amongst them, and they immediately hurried the boy to the spot, but even then demanded the ransom ; which being refused and seeing they were not fired on, they became emboldened, and endeavoured to retreat with him, when one of the seaman laid hands on the Chief, and cut the boy off his back, where he was tied ; immediately, the firing commenced between the Natives on the beach and the seamen, which was quickly taken up by the troops, who had already gained the top of the cliffs. The Natives then fled along the beach towards their Pah, concealing themselves from the fire of the soldiers under the rocks - but did not reach it till upwards of twenty of them were shot. They then attacked the troops on the heights from behind the bushes, and a constant skirmish was kept up, till they gained the Pahs; during which time, the gun was pulled up a cliff three hundred feet high, and dragged along a country composed of rocks and clefts, till they came to a chasm two hundred feet deep, the bottom of which was formed by immense rocks, with a rapid stream running through them. They would have been here checked in their progress had it not been for the quick judgment and indefatigable exertions of the young officer that commanded the seamen, (whose name we believe is MacMardo), he, with the help of the troops, transported his piece of cannon over a pass that, Captain Johnston says, was - not surpassed during his long servitude in the Peninsula War. On their reaching the heights behind the Pahs, the cannonade came into play with grape and canister, but the Natives did not wait to see more than four shots fired before they deserted them, and ran into the bush, having had a fearful lesson of this species of gun on the 1st of October. The military then took possession of both Pahs, and the English Ensign was seen flying over them four hours after their first landing. They were found to be of formidable strength ; one on the top of a detached rock, about two hundred feet high, was quite inaccessible on all sides, excepting where a narrow zig-zag path, capable of allowing one person to pass, was cut, at the top of which stood a post twenty feet high, notched into steps, and a hole of three or four feet diameter, was the only entrance into this strong hold ; the top was fringed by a stockade, with embrasures for musketry, and in

many places a dike, within which about two hundred houses stood, containing neurone thousand inhabitants ; their provision-rooms, about thirty in number, were excavated cells, capable each of containing fifty tons of potatoes, which was entered through a water proof trap hatch from their cook-houses - these were nearly all full, and an equal supply of dried fish and fire-wood, show how completely these people are pre-pared against the attacks of their neighbours. The other, which is considerably higher, although on a peninsula, was still stronger, as the narrow neck that connects it with the adjacent cliffs is intersected by a ditch sloping on each side, which renders it at all times impassable. The Numma Pah was similar to the first described, and both were equally fortified on the top. Had these people had confidence in their strength, we hear it would have been impossible to have reduced them without a great sacrifice of life ; even with the aid of great guns, as a few determined men would defend those entrances against thousands. Water was the only deficiency in the Pahs, but a pure stream encircled their bases. Notwithstanding their hasty flight, they carried off their most valuable property-nothing worthy of notice was found, but the head of one of the seamen of the Harriet, which had been cured in their usual way ;this, we understand, was often exposed before Mrs. Guard to terrify her, although they other-wise treated her kindly, and they were particularly partial to her boy, who was made a Chief. In addition to the strength of these fortifications, the coast is one of the most dangerous of New Zealand, as it forms a bay exposed to the fury of the south-west winds and sea, and is everywhere lined by reefs of rocks that render destruction certain to the unfortunate vessel that is drifted on them ;and although the beach was so tranquil in disembarking the troops, the embarkation could not be effected till the 11th, and then under the greatest anxiety to those commanding, on which morning both Pahs were destroyed as before. His Majesty's Ship having now performed the duty which she had undertaken, and in a manner highly creditable to those employed in it, the vessels proceeded to Entry Island, to inform that powerful tribe of the punishment that had been dealt on their neighbours, and if they permitted such atrocities to take place, His Majesty would visit them with still greater severity - and then to the Bay of Islands, to acquaint the Resident of what had been done ; there it was found the Natives had been very troublesome in robbing some of the settlers, and Pomarree (who, it will be recollected His Majesty's Ship took a vessel from before, that he had seized), had taken a whale-boat from the Proteus, Captain Brown, as remuneration for a man that Captain B. shot at Koroiaedika while in the act of robbing, or smuggling spirits into his ship at midnight - but on the arrival of the vessels, he and his whole tribe took to the bush, and on His Majesty's Ship demanding the boat, she was given up instantly. The neighbouring Chiefs, we

understand, were also assembled to pass judgment on the culprit who robbed and shot at Mr. Busby, who decreed him to be exiled from that part of the country, and his property confiscated to King William, with his sanction. The vessels left the Bay on the 30th. We must not conclude, without giving the praise which is justly due to Captain Lambert, for his manly conduct on this occasion. We regret much that it has become necessary to teach these unfortunate people so serious a lesson, but we are aware that unless decisive measures had at once been taken, they would have ascribed our apathy to fear, and our humanity to an idea of inferiority.-Mrs. Guard states, that when the New Zealanders first took her prisoner she was nearly exhausted with the loss of blood, which was flowing from the wounds she received in her head with their tomahawks. They voraciously licked her blood, and, when it ceased to flow, attempted to make an incision in her throat for that purpose, with part of an iron hoop. They then stripped her and her children naked, dragged her to their huts, and would have killed her, had not a Chief's wife kindly interfered in her behalf, and when the bludgeon was raised with that intention, threw a rug over her person, and saved her life. The savages took the two children from under her arms and threw them on the ground ;and, while they were dividing the property they had stolen from the crew of the Harriet, kept running backwards and forwards over the children as they lay on the ground- one of which, the youngest, still retains the marks of this brutal operation. They afterwards delivered the youngest child to the mother, and took the other away into the bush, and Mrs. Guard did not see it for two months after. A short time had elapsed, when the Natives took Mrs. Guard to Wymattee, about forty miles from where the Harriet was wrecked, being in a perfect state of nudity, both her and her children, where they gave her an old shirt ;this was the only covering she, and the infant sucking at her breast, had for the whole of the winter. They gave her potatoes to eat ; and as she had made them great promises, of what they would receive when Mr. Guard returned, if they spared her life, they did not afterwards ill-use her. In this state she remained for about five months ;and during that time, saw the Natives cutup and eat those they killed belonging to the Harriet, (one of whom was Mrs. Guard's brother), occasionally bringing some pieces of human flesh to her, and asking her to partake of it with them. When the vessels arrived off the Nooma, they brought her down and expected the long-promised payment ; Captain Guard immediately seized the man who had her, and secured him. The Natives, on seeing this, fired several shots at Mrs. Guard ; and the military, not having come up to Captain Guard's assistance in sufficient time to secure her, the New Zealanders ran away with Mrs. Guard into the bush, and took her back to Wymattee. Here they again wanted to kill her, but as numbers of them were against it, expecting she would fetch a large sum, she was allowed to live. The

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Alligator followed to Wymattee, and exchanged the native prisoner for Mrs. Guard and her child ;the other child was afterwards given up as we have before stated. As soon as the un-fortunate Mrs. Guard and child were onboard, they were treated with the greatest kindness by the officers and men of the *Alligator*, who also made a subscription for them. Mr. and Mrs. Guard have requested us to take this opportunity of acknowledging their sincere gratitude for the kindness of the officers on board His Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, both to them and family not in only, rescuing them from savage thralldom, but for their charitable treatment afterwards - the recollection of which will never be effaced.

Sydney Herald (NSW: 1831 - 1842) 17 Nov 1834: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12850864

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS.

From London, on Tuesday, having left Portsmouth the 28th of July, the ship *Hooghley*, Captain George Bayley, with 260 male prisoners. Surgeon Superintendent, James Rutherford, Esq. The guard consists of 29 rank and file, 7 women, and 4 children, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Woodhouse [sic], Lieutenant Gregg, and Ensign Wyatt, of the 50th Regiment.

Sydney Gazette (NSW : 1803 - 1842)

20 November 1834: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2217587

Sydney News.

The Expedition to New Zealand

The *Alligator* and *Isabella*, returned to Sydney, on the 11th November, bringing intelligence of the success of the expedition sent down to that place for the purpose of rescuing Mrs. Guard and two children, from the hands of the savages, who had detained them and nine seamen, alter killing twelve of the crew of the Harriet whaler, of which Mrs. Guard's husband was commander, and which was wrecked at a place called Metaroa. Upon information of the melancholy catastrophe arriving in Sydney, several applications were made to the Government on the subject, by Captain Guard and other gentlemen connected with the New Zealand trade, the result of which was, that it was determined to send H.M. S. *Alligator*, and the schooner *Isabella*, with a detachment of troops

to New Zealand, in order to see whether Mrs. Guard and the seamen could be rescued. Captain Johnstone of H. M. 50th Regiment volunteered to command the detachment, and accordingly, that officer and Lieutenant Gunter embarked with about seventy military and the expedition sailed the latter end of August. On the 20th September, the two vessels reached Metatooa, but not being able to land, they bore up for Nooma, a bay near Egremont : but the weather continuing bad, they remained cruising about until September 21st, when they anchored at Metarooa; and after little negotiation with the natives, the seven British seamen were given up in exchange for a chief who had been brought up to Sydney by the *Lucy Ann*, as a hostage. In the meantime information was obtained, that Mrs. Guard was at Nooma. The vessel accordingly sailed for that place, but on arriving there they were informed, that one of the two children (the boy) had been carried twenty miles eastward. However, Captain Johnstone and about forty men went onshore: A chief came down and informed Captain J., that he had charge of Mrs. G. and one of the children, that he would give them up if there were a ransom paid for them. Captain J. ordered him to be secured and sent on board the *Alligator*. On his way to the vessel, he jumped out of the boat, dived, and nearly escaped; but a shot near the knee stopped his swimming, and he was got on board. As soon as the natives perceived that the chief was captured, they retreated in confusion towards Haturawa, taking Mrs. G. and child along with them. Accordingly, the troops re-embarked, and the vessels sailed for the same place, but they waited about the coasts for several days before the natives appeared on the beach. At length they appeared and made offers to exchange Mrs. Guard and the female child, for the chief who had been seized at Nooma. This was complied with, and Mrs. Guard and the girl were given up, They also promised being sent on shore to know the reason why the child was detained, a party of natives came down to the beach and said, that he had been sent for and was coming. This was believed but the natives retreated a short distance, and commenced firing at the party on shore. As soon as this was perceived by the vessels, they commenced a fire of grape shot, which soon compelled the treacherous savage to retire, and allow the party to embark onboard the *Isabella*. It was determined to land the whole of the troops the next morning, but a gale coming on, the landing could not be accomplished for several days, namely the 8th October. This gave the New Zealanders time to collect their party, so that when our party (which was augmented by sailors to more than one hundred men) landed, they found that the enemy had increased in number considerably. The spot fixed on for landing, was about two miles from where the ships were lying, and here the natives were awaiting their arrival, apparently determined to have the honour of a bout with the British troops, as a rare and glorious foe to measure their strength with. The place where the party

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landed, was overhung by cliffs, along which the natives were stationed, and the first difficulty incurred was, to gain the heights; but as the natives were too ignorant of tactics to offer any opposition, this was soon effected. Upon the arrival of our troops at the top, most of the savages were insight, and amongst them was one carrying the boy on his back. A big gun was also got on to the heights. As soon as our party arrived at this place, some of the natives came up to them, and said the child would be given up. At length the native with the boy on his back was seen approaching; a party was sent to receive him, but the native insisted upon the child being ransomed; he was told, that as our party had come on shore, no ransom would now be given ; the native then tried to escape with the child on his back, when a seaman named Williams grappled with him ; the child being tied to the native, the seaman stabbed him with his banger, and another seaman coming up at the time, shot him dead. A party of natives concealed in some flax, immediately commenced firing. To this spot Lieutenant Gunter and a party were dispatched, and soon compelled the natives to abandon their position, and take shelter in one of their Pah (Stockade). The big gun was now brought into use and soon demolished the Pah and several huts which were round it. The Natives fled in all directions, leaving several dead behind them; doubtless a considerable number were wounded. The object of the expedition being accomplished, after remaining on shore for a few days, our people re-embarked, and the vessel bore up for the Bay of Islands, calling on their way at Entry Island. While they were at the Bay of islands, Mr. Busby held meeting of the chiefs, to whom he explained what had been done at the southward, and the motives for doing and on the 31st of October both vessels sailed for Sydney.

Morning Star & Commercial Advertiser (Hobart Tas: 1834-1835) 12 Dec 1834: 2.
nla.gov.au/nla.news-article232498069

At Windsor, yesterday afternoon, on the body of William Stokes, a Private in the 50th Regiment, who after he came from Paramatta, got his dinner, and went into the South Creek to bathe. Verdict. Accidentally Drowned.

Sydney Herald (NSW: 1831 - 1842) 5 Jan 1835: 2.
nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12851248

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<https://www.bda-online.org.au>

Also, the barque *Forth*, Captain Hutton, from Cork the 21st October, with 195 male prisoners, under the superintendance of Dr. Robertson, R. N. The guard consists of 29 rank and file of H. M. 50th regiment, under the command of Captain Turner, 50th, and Ensign Anderson, 41st regiments. Passengers-D. A C. G. Reid, Mrs Reid; and two children, and eight soldiers' wives and 11 children.

Sydney Monitor (NSW : 1828 - 1838) 4 Feb 1835: 2

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article32148178

FEB. 13.—Arrived the ship *Lady Kennoway*, from Cork, with 270 male prisoners, 29 rank and file of the 50th regiment, 10 women and 15 children, Capt. O'Hara, Lieut. Hattingond, 50th regiment, Ensign Kennedy, 4th regiment, J. Bell, Esq. R.N. Superintendant.

Morning Star and Commercial Advertiser (Hobart Town, Tas: 1834 - 1835)

17 Feb 1835: 2.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article232498390>

From London, on Thursday, whence she sailed the 4th December, the ship *Lady Nugent*, 535 tons Captain Fawcett, with 284 male prisoners; Surgeon Superintendent Oliver Sproule, Esq. The guard consists of 29 rank and file of the 50th Regiment, under the command of Captain Montgomery and Ensign Buxton. - Passengers, Miss M. Montgomery, Miss Elizabeth Montgomery; Mr. Philip Turner, and 8 women and 14 children wives, and families of the guard.

Sydney Gazette (NSW: 1803 - 1842)

11 Apr 1835: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2197835

Dreadful Occurrence !!!

We have to announce to the public, the wreck of the prison ship, the *George the Third*, Capt. Moxey, on the Acteon Reef, at the entrance of the Channel, situated at about seventy miles from Hobart Town. There were on board 220 prisoners on leaving Woolwich, on the 14th December; twelve died on the voyage. Major

Ryan had charge of the guard, consisting of 29 privates, and Dr. McGregor, all of the 50th regiment. Dr. Wise was Surgeon Superintendent. Capt. Minton, of His Majesty's 6th regiment, was passenger, besides eight families belonging to the soldiers; in all, about 300 souls on board! We have obtained the following narrative of this calamitous wreck, from the steward of the vessel :—" When the ship first struck, it was about nine o'clock in the evening of Sunday, and rather hazy, the vessel was under double reefed topsails, and making about two knots an hour—there was a heavy swell at the time, but scarcely any wind. On the ship's first striking she swung over on her starboard-side, the second surf drove her still more so, and un-shipped her rudder, and the third was more terrific still, for almost immediately her main-mast and mizen-top-mast went over-board, and she became a total wreck, unmanageable, and at the mercy of the waves—the sea washing over her! When she first touched, I went into the pantry, and such was the force with which the vessel had struck, that every-thing was broken and smashed to pieces! I then went on the poop, and orders were given to launch the ship's cutter, to try the soundings : and likewise to stand by the gig; just about this time shots were fired by the military. I heard three, but am not aware whether death occurred. The muskets were fired through the grating on the prisoners, who were locked down, these men were attempting to make their way on deck. When the orders were given to lower the gig, I got into it, in charge of the Captain's chronometer and sextant—there were seven in the boat, and two lowering it. In lowering, the tackle was foul, and with the lurch of the ship, the boat's quarter was stove-in, and she swamped and parted from the ship. Two men got up the ship's side, and the two lowering her jumped overboard ; the sergeant's wife and child, and one of the ship's boys, with myself and two more, were plunged into the water. Two sailors, one soldier and myself, were picked up by the cutter which was sounding, the other three met a watery grave. There were now eleven of us in the cutter waiting for orders from the Captain; we could not approach the ship for the breakers. The ship kept striking most violently—after staying ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, the Captain gave orders to the third officer, who was in command of the cutter, to go and seek for assistance, and about ten minutes after that, we left the vessel ; just as we were leaving, the foremast went overboard, and the stern was much shattered ; the water still making way over the decks, and the vessel more on her broadside. We proceeded towards the Derwent, and at day break next morning saw alight in the bush, and pulled ashore, where we found a whale boat and her crew, they were resting there for the night; we informed them of the wreck, and these men set out immediately to afford assistance. The third officer went with the cutter to a schooner anchored at a little distance, and obtained another whale boat and the schooner to proceed to the wreck. I was, during this, time,

drying my clothes at the fire. This place must have been about forty or fifty miles from the place where the vessel was wrecked. The cutter afterwards returned, when six of us proceeded to Hobart Town, where we arrived at about half-past seven last evening. The particulars were communicated to the Governor, who immediately sent the Governor Arthur steam boat, two Government brigs, and several whale boats to assist. The opinion of all of us on leaving the vessel was, that there was no chance of saving the ship, and we also consider the chance of saving the lives on board, depended on their holding fast to the wreck, so long as it kept together. The vessel was a strong built ship, but about twenty years old. Every attempt were making before I left, to launch the long boat, but when the masts went overboard, the difficulty must have considerably increased, and even if it was launched, and did not founder, it could only save a small portion of those on board." [Just as we were going to press, one of the Government brigs, and the schooner above alluded to, were in sight of the Battery].

Colonial Times (Hobart, Tas: 1828 - 1857) 14 Apr 1835: 7.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8648147

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK !!!

Immediately on the arrival in Hobart Town of those saved from the wreck of the *George the Third*, His Excellency commanded an investigation before Commissioners appointed-viz., Messrs. Montagu and Forster, to report on the cause of this melancholy catastrophe. The enquiry, we believe, was intended to have been secret, as all kind of enquiries are in Van Diemen's Land; but mere chance enabled our reporter to attend, from whom we obtain for our readers the following evidence:

First Day, Wednesday. W. H. Moxey, Captain of the *George the Third*.

'We made the land about 11 A.M., Sunday, the 12th. The ship was furnished with the charts published by authority of the Admiralty. I had not" Bates's Sailing Directions." I was not aware that there was a book of sailing instructions for navigating the coast of the Australian Colonies; There are two reefs laid down in the chart, there is the Actaeon, and there are two reefs inside; according to the directions, I considered the passage safe. Horsburgh's Directory says there is no hidden danger, after passing the reefs. I adopted the usual precaution of sounding with the deep-sea lead, and when we got under 20 fathoms, kept the soundings going with the hand-lead. We proceeded between the two reefs laid down, the soundings giving half seven fathoms, right through. After we had passed the breakers, I took the officers and passengers into the cabin, and

showed them the position of the ship, and we were all satisfied that we were out of danger, and that we might either proceed on, or come to an anchor. We proceeded on, under easy sail, going from a knot and a half to two knots an hour. The vessel at that time under double reefed topsails, and the foresail brailled up, all ready for coming to an anchor, if it got dark. After so proceeding for about a quarter of an hour, and whilst I was walking on the weather side of the poop, the man at the lead sung out a quarter less four. I immediately cried out to the man at the helm, to put the helm "hard port," before the man sounding could get another cast of the lead, the ship struck. She did not strike violently at first. I directly ordered the cutter to be lowered, and the third officer, Mr. Field, to go into the cutter to sound round the ship-he did so, and sounded abreast the starboard gangway first, and found two and a half fathoms ; he then went ahead, and found two fathoms and on the larboard quarter, three and a half fathoms ; from thence he went astern, about four boats' length, and found four and a quarter ; at this time we saw no breakers-a swell soon came on, and commenced breaking ; the ship then began to strike most violently, throwing every one off their feet : after a very short time, about the fifth shock, the mainmast went over, on the starboard side, carrying the mizen topmast with it-dragging down the weather bulwarks close to the covering boards. At the time the boatswain and officers were trying to get the long boat out. The mainmast being gone, we were obliged to cut away the bulwarks to launch her, at the same time they were lowering the gig ; the man in the stern of the gig was lowering the stern tackle, when the rolling of the ship caused him to leave his hold of the fall; the gig stove in her quarter, by striking against the vessel, and was swamped. I did not know who were in the gig, with the exception of the steward and one woman and child ; I saw the woman go in; I desired her to come out, but she would not; she persisted, and stowed herself under the stern-sheets. When the gig swamped, I immediately ordered the cutter to come round, and pick up the men that were in the water ; when this was done, I ordered the third mate to bring the cutter alongside. The mate said he could not. He said he could not take in any more ; the boat was as full as she could hold. I then desired Mr. Field, the officer in the cutter, to look out for the first landing place, and return immediately with any assistance he might be enabled to get. I then left the poop; the foremast had just gone over. In consequence of the wreck of the masts on the lee side, the crew were engaged in trying to launch the long-boat on the weather side, but a heavy sea struck the ship, and the long boat floated upon the deck. At this time, all the main deck was completely underwater, this was not a quarter of an hour after the first striking of the ship. The vessel struck at about ten minutes after ten. When the long boat floated, she was full of people, and washed about from one side of the deck to the other; I expected every minute to see her stove. After

great exertion, the people succeeded in floating her, outside, to leeward of the ship, and amongst the spars. I was at this time, sitting on the gallows bits, just abaft the main hatch-way, and was encouraging the men in the boat to shove clear of the wreck as fast as possible; the boat laid there a long time-the people trying together clear of the spars. Finding they could not succeed, I made towards the boat, endeavouring to assist them, and, in trying to shove the boat clear of the foreyard, I got jammed between the fore-yard and the keel of the boat, and expected to be cut to pieces every moment; I was, however, dragged into the boat by some of the crew. After a long struggle, we got clear, and when we got clear off, the people, remaining on the wreck and spars, gave us three cheers. The long boat had forty men in her at that time ; we proceeded to land, and could not find any landing place all along the shore, it was so very rough, and the surf so great. At last we found the entrance of a bay, several miles off, and proceeded to the bottom before we could find a landing place. We then landed the prisoners, and the guard that was in the boat, with one woman and child. The Surgeon Superintendent was in the first boat; as, also, my chief and second officer. I left thirty-six, in number, on shore, and proceeded to the wreck with four men; there were about an equal quantity of prisoners and guard landed from the boat. It was about two o'clock when we left the shore. In consequence of the weather, we did not reach the wreck till six o'clock next morning ; on arriving at the ship, the first people I took on board were the women, children, and invalids, and then as many of the prisoners and guard as the boat would carry. I then considered I had about half of the number that were on the wreck, and proceeded ashore. I landed them at eight o'clock, at the same place as the others. I considered there were about forty or fifty; this trip Major Ryan, Captain Minton, and the Doctor of the 50th Regiment, were landed. I then directly proceeded again to the wreck ; before I reached it, I saw a schooner making towards the vessel, and she reached the wreck before me ; I went and took off all alive from the ship, and took them on board the schooner ,and then proceeded to re-embark the others from the place were we had landed-; there we took all on board the schooner, with the exception of the Surgeon of the 50th Regiment, who had strayed. I left there a boats' crew, of eight men, with provisions, to wait his return. There were 308, including prisoners, crew, and military, embarked at first; there were two born during the voyage-sixteen died, leaving two hundred and ninety-four souls on board, at the time of the wreck. In counting them yesterday, there were eighty-one prisoners, twenty-one of the guard, three officers, six women, eleven children, and thirty of the crew - one hundred and sixty in all saved. One hundred and thirty-four souls were lost - of which, one hundred and twenty-eight were prisoners! the re-remainder were

three children, one woman, and two of the crew...[see link for remainder of article].

Colonial Times (Hobart, Tas: 1828 - 1857) 21 Apr 1835: 5.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article8648166

Departures [from Sydney].... For Port Macquarie and Moreton Bay same day, the brig Governor Phillip, Passenger, Dr. Robertson, and fourteen prisoners of the crown for the former place; and for the latter-Lieutenant Otway, and eighteen rank and file of the 50th Regiment, Mr. Waldron, and 54 male and 5 female prisoners.

Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1803 - 1842)

23 Apr 1835: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2197925

December 1, 1835.— The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Major Thomas Ryan, of the 50th Regiment, Commandant at Launceston, vice Major Deare, who proceeds to Hobart Town to join his Regiment, to take effect from the 7th instant.

Launceston Advertiser (Tas: 1829 - 1846) 10 Dec 1835: 4.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article84776811

12.—Lady Kennaway (ship), Davison, from Sheerness, left the Downs June 11, 291 male prisoners, J. Wilson, Esq., R. N., Surgeon-Superintendent. Passengers, Major Barker, Lieut. and Mrs. Morris, and 25 rank and file 80th regiment ; 5 rank and file 50th regiment, 6 women and 5 children.

The Colonist (Sydney, NSW: 1835-1840) 13 Oct 1836: 9.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article31718599

ARRIVALS.

From Cork, via the Cape of Good Hope, on Saturday last, having sailed from the former port, on the 27th of August, and the latter the 12th of November, the barque *Earl Grey*, 571 tons, Captain James Talbert, with 289 male Convicts, under the superintendence of Dr. Evans, R. N. The guard and passengers consist of Lieutenant R. M'Donald, 80th Regiment, Lieutenant R. B. Hill, 41st Regiment, Quarter-master Potter, 4th Regiment, Assistant Surgeon Graydon, 50th Regiment, Assistant Surgeon Allman, 4th Regiment, Mesdames M'Donald, Allman, and Potter, 29 rank and file of the 28th, 50th, and 80th Regiments, 5 women and 7 children, also 5 free boys.

Sydney Herald (NSW: 1831 - 1842) 2 Jan 1837: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28653051

THE 50th.

The 50th regiment has had a good many names, and seen a good deal of service. At the beginning of the century, it was called the "West Kent;" soon after the first quarter had elapsed, it was presented with a set of colours by the Duchess of Clarence, and was named the "Duke of Clarence's;" on the accession of His Royal Highness, it became the "Queen's Own." These were cognomens; its soubriquets also were not few. The nick-name of the "Blind Half Hundred," commemorated the sufferings of the corps from ophthalmia in Egypt; it was called the "Mediterranean Greys," from having remained so long on the station that both officers and men became grizzled; whilst the "Old Black Cuffs," and the "Dirty Half Hundred," might be held indicative of their dingy coloured facings, of their tarnished accoutrements and war-worn clothing, or of habits more excusable in the eyes of a veteran than praiseworthy in those of a martinet. Then as to serviced, a personator of the 50th regiment might apply the sea-song, "I have sailed with noble Howe;" for under whom have they not served? where have they not been? Abercrombie, Moore, Wellington, and by way of contrast, the late Lord Chatham, have commanded. They have suffered as we have seen, at Egypt, and at Walcheren; they fought at Copenhagen, and at Vimora; they bore their part in the terrible retreat on Corunna, and in the dear-won victory that closed it; and they were engaged in the Peninsular war from its beginning to its end. They have gone east, west, north, and south; in the language of the motto worn upon their breast-plates, "quo fata vocant," which being interpreted is, where the Horse Guards order. -*Spectator*.

Sydney Herald (NSW: 1831 - 1842) 20 Nov 1837: 4.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28653269

THE 50TH REGIMENT The detachment of the 50th, that has for some time been quartered in Launceston, embarked this day by the BEE, for Sydney, by which vessel 69 or the 51st arrived to relieve them. These soldiers leave the town with the universal good will of the inhabitants, with whom, on account of their orderly conduct, they have always been on the most amicable terms. Indeed, to say that the soldiers of the 50th, now about leaving us, have been merely orderly, would be doing them injustice— their conduct has been exemplary, not commonly good, but always exceedingly good ; their general behaviour off duty, and the fine sample of discipline they have' shewn on duty. is alike creditable to the officers, as to the men. We express the feelings of the inhabitants, when we express regret for their departure, and we trust that in the colony they are about to remove to, their excellent behaviour will create amongst the inhabitants of it. the same kind feeling for them, when duty calls them to leave it they may be parted with, with the same heartfelt regret as the inhabitants of Launceston in now feel.

Cornwall Chronicle (Launceston, Tas: 1835 - 1880) 22 Sep 1838: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article65953659

The official order for the relief of her Majesty's 16th Foot from Indian service is at length promulgated. Arrangements as follows Her Majesty is pleased to sanction the despatch of the 96th Regiment by detachments, as Convict Guards to New South Wales, for the purpose of relieving the 50th Regiment, which corps then comes On to India for the relief of the 16th.

The Age (London) Sun 09 Feb 1840:2.

www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Arrivals. From London, via Cape of Good Hope, on Monday last having left the former port the 28th November and the latter the 1st March the ship Mangles. Captain Carr, with 289 Convicts, Passengers - Major Sergeantson and Lady, 50th

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Regiment Ensign Grimes, 50th Regiment, Alexander Nesbitt Esq. R.N. Surgeon Superintendent, and forty rank and file of the 50th, 51st and 96th Regiments, four women and five children.

Sydney Herald (NSW: 1831 - 1842) 29 Apr 1840: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12860613

A notice has been posted at the Sydney police-office, New South Wales, stating that desertions were daily occurring in the 50th regiment to an unprecedented extent. Her Majesty's 96th was shortly expected to arrive in Sydney, to relieve the 50th destined for Bombay.

The South Australian Colonist and Settlers' Weekly Record of British, Foreign and Colonial Intelligence (London, England : 1840) 2 Jun 1840: 199.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article228133870

NEW SOUTH WALES. Intelligence to the LIMERICK CHRONICLE, from Sydney and Hobartown, is to a recent date, the 13th of February. The 96th Regiment are to furnish a number of men for the mounted police here. Number of mounted police 145. Major Ryan, 50th, commands at Norfolk island, the new general depot for convicts. Statement of the number of the military on duty in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Of the 28th there are 3 field officers, 10 captains, 20 subalterns, 6 staff, 37 sergeants, 12 drummers, and 520 rank and file. 50th Regiment - 3 field officers, 10 captains, 20 subalterns, 6 staff, 30 sergeants, 12 drummers, and 525 rank and file. 80th Regiment - 3 field officers, 10 captains, 20 subalterns, 6 staff, 37 sergeants, 12 drummers, and 590 rank and file. 96th and 21st Regiments - 3 captains, 6 subalterns, 2 staff, 14 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 234 rank and file. 51st Regiment - 3 field officers, 10 captains, 20 subalterns, 6 stall 33 sergeants, 11 drummers, and 580 rank and file. The whole amount of the forces in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land being 2,812 persons.

Limerick Chronicle Sat 20 Jun 1840:4.

www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk

Several vessels under orders for India, have been detained by their agents for some days past, to await the result of their tenders to convey the 50th regiment on to India. The day appointed for opening the tenders is Friday next, the 8th instant. The troops will embark upon the 25th, and sail immediately, it has we believe been found necessary to forward the 50th on at once, as in the event of their stopping until the arrival of the relief regiment, there would not be sufficient barrack accommodation in Sydney for them.

Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser (NSW: 1838-1841) 6 Jan 1841: 3.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article32187813

DEPARTURES.

February 6.— For India, the ship *Crusader*, Captain Inglis, with head quarters of 50th Regt. Passengers—Major Anderson, Captain Petit, Captain Gunton, Lieutenants Bently, Needham, Haugh, and Smyth, Ensign Joyce, Adjutant Ludon, Quartermaster Moore, Assistant Surgeon Ellson; steerage, 15 serjeants, 3 drummers, 11 corporals, 213 privates, 30 women, and 48 children.6

For India, the barque *Lady Macnaughten*, Captain Doughty, with a division of the 50th Regt. Passengers— Major Ryan, Captains Turner, Tew, Benham, and Weir, Lieutenants Enoch, Knowles, Cobban, Ensigns Green, Grimes, and Russell, Assistant Surgeon Graydon ; steerage, 17 serjeants, 9 drummers, 14 corporals, 194 privates, 27 women and 46 children....

Australasian Chronicle (Sydney, NSW : 1839 - 1843) 9 Feb 1841: 3.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article31730789

ARMY -The following is a return of the detachment of H. M. 50th Regiment which sailed last week in the *Fergusson*, for India : namely, Brevet-major J. H. Serjeantson, Lieut R. Waddy, Ensigns A. Bernard and C. Mowatt, with ten Serjeants, one Drummer, six Corporals, two hundred and forty-three privates, twenty-one women, and twenty children, in all three hundred and five persons belonging to that Regiment. Lieutenant Bell of the 16th Regiment, and Assistant Surgeon Summers of the 21st Regiment embarked at the same time on board the *Fergusson*, also for Madras.

Sydney Herald (NSW: 1831 - 1842) 20 Apr 1841: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12868742

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8th April, 1841.

TITLE DEEDS.

THE undermentioned Deeds have been transmitted from this Office to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to be by him forwarded, through the Surveyor-General, to the Colonial Treasurer, by whom notification of their receipt at his Office, will be made to the Grantees by Letter, after which they will be delivered on application,

155. Frederick Campbell, Montgomery, 640 acres, Roxburgh, lot 11*
Deed dated, 1st March, 1841.

New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW: 1832 - 1900)

9 April 1841: 492.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230106867

ASSIGNMENT OF CONVICTS. PRINCIPAL Superintendent of Convicts' Office, 3rd of May, 1841.—List of assignment of male convicts, made from the 22nd March to the 17th April, 1841, shewing the circumstances under which the several assignees have become entitled to the number of men set against their names respectively:

F. C. Montgomery, Bathurst, 6 laborers, as a new settler.

Sydney Herald (NSW : 1831 - 1842) 6 May 1841: 3.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12869009

50th Foot, Lieut. H. Stapleton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Montgomery, who retires; Ensign C. Green to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Stapleton; R. B. Bellers, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Green. 60th Foot, Second Lieut. H. Holbech to be First Lieut, without purchase, vice Ellis deceased; G.W.Bligh, gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Holbech.

Sydney Herald (NSW: 1831 - 1842) 27 Jul 1841: 3.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12870203

The Berkshire, arrived yesterday from Sydney, we regret to state, brings accounts of the loss of the ship Ferguson in Torres Straits, having on board a detachment of her Majesty's 50th regiment bound for Madras. We are happy to state that no lives have been lost on the occasion. The Ferguson was stranded on the Grand Barrier Reef, Torres Straits, on the 27th of April, in lat. 12.18 south, and in long. 143.54 east. The Ferguson, in company with the Marquis of Hastings and Orient, left Port Jackson four days before the Berkshire, was bound for Madras, and having on board Captain Bell, Dr. Williams, Lieut. Waddie, Ensigns Barnard and Moot, Mr. Reed, and a detachment of her Majesty's 50th Regiment, under the command of Major Serjeantson. The vessel was abandoned, and the officers, troops and crew put on board the Marquis of Hastings and Orient, which vessels proceeded to Copang for water and provisions. We are happy to add that the statement makes no mention of any lives having been lost on the unfortunate occasion.

Globe - Mon 02 Aug 1841:2

www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk

DEATH. At Liverpool, New South Wales, on the 20th instant, Major F. C. Montgomery, late of the 50th, or Queen's Own Regiment, sincerely regretted.

Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954) 24 Mar 1845: 2.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12878243

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of Frederick Campbell Montgomery, late of Liverpool, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sarah Montgomery, widow of the late Frederick Campbell Montgomery, intends to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, at the expiration of fourteen days from

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the publication of this Notice, that Probate of the Will of the said Frederick Campbell Montgomery be granted to her, as Executrix of tile said deceased.—
Dated this4th day of August, a.d. 1847.

HOLDEN & MCCARTHY,
Proctors for the said Executrix,
354, Pitt-street,-Sydney.

New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney1832 - 1900) 6 Aug 1847: 830.
nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230421974

Historical Military Epitaphs. By WILLIAM FREAME.
ST. LUKE'S Cemetery, Liverpool, New South Wales contains several of the most interesting epitaphs to be found in the commonwealth....Other pioneer soldiers buried in this old cemetery are Frederick Campbell Montgomery, late major of the 50th Queen's Own, died March 21, 1845, aged 54 years...

The World's News (Sydney, NSW: 1901 - 1955) 9 Oct 1920: 13.
nla.gov.au/nla.news-article128691765

Information Page written by Michael Flynn February 2023.

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