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<https://www.bda-online.org.au>**80th Regiment (Staffordshire Volunteers) 1836-1844**

This dataset generates a biographical profile for each of the 1,536 members of the 80th regiment recorded on regimental muster books and pay lists as serving in Australia 1836-1844. The officers and rank and file and their families were posted mainly in New South Wales, with others serving in Hobart, Moreton Bay, Port Phillip and Norfolk Island.

Locations where the men were recorded as stationed in Australia include:

In New South Wales: Sydney, Parramatta, Pennant Hills, 20 Mile Hollow, Liverpool, Port Macquarie, Bathurst, Hassans Walls, Coxs River, Mudgee, 17 Mile Hollow, Norfolk Island.

In what is now Victoria: Port Phillip,

In what is now Queensland: Moreton Bay

Note on the pay lists

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. The rank given at the beginning of an entry is the rank held around the time of arrival in Australia.

The returns note if a soldier 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.

TNA Ref: 80th Regiment: Staffordshire Volunteers, War Office: General Muster Books and Pay Lists, WO 12/8478-8486.

For more information see:

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C14223>

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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 (www.trove.nla.gov.au) 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, data entry by John Ross, editing by Malcolm Sainty. Most are quarterly returns (tables of regimental expenditure compiled for accounting purposes).

The men are divided into separate annual pay lists according to their rank and are listed in each return in roughly the same order, except when they were promoted or demoted, in which case they were added to their new rank list. The pay year commenced on 1 April and ended 31 March.

For example, an annual list on file reference WO 12/8478 begins in 1 April 1836 and runs to 31 March 1837. It begins at page 1 with a quarterly return running from 1 April to 30 June 1836, with separate sections for different ranks, the men usually being listed in approximate alphabetical order within each rank.

Other sections of the pay lists deal with varying accounting requirements, lists of soldiers punished, a section on discharges by death, transfer, retirement, conviction, or other reasons. These exit records often note a soldier's birthplace and previous occupation.

The annual return is in a similar format for each of the four quarters, the fourth quarter starts on 1 January and ends on 31 March 1837. Together the set of quarterly returns for the year runs to 221 pages.

Relevant events in a soldier's Australian service are extracted and listed in the BDA result with relevant dates. 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.

Biographical data on soldiers and families

The pay lists mention the birthplace of 295 of the men in the pay lists. Of these 225 (76%) were born in England, 49 (16.6%) in Ireland, 15 (5%) in Scotland, three in Wales, one in the East Indies and one in Ceylon (Sri Lanka).

In addition to the 1,536 men identified in pay lists who travelled to Australia with the regiment, an additional 283 names are indexed. These include:

-) wives of soldiers named following the death of a soldier, usually residing with him in Australia (or if a widower a child living with the father).
-) non-spouse beneficiaries noted when a serving soldier died or deserted (a parent or sibling, usually in the UK or Ireland)
-) variant spellings of soldiers' names are also indexed

Many junior officers were unmarried, and regulations stipulated that only six out of one hundred non-commissioned officers and rank and file men were allowed to bring wives on overseas service. This proportion was sometimes exceeded.

Wives were not usually mentioned by name in the pay records, except as beneficiaries of a deceased soldier; 21 wives whose husbands died in the colonies are named in the pay lists, as are 79 other relatives, mostly in Ireland and England, identified by name, relationship to the deceased and place of residence.

The numbers of wives and children are usually mentioned in newspaper reports of arriving and departing contingents. Wives and children of officers are occasionally named in these reports (as well as in birth, marriage and death notices). Military parents who had children in the colony appear in colonial baptism records.

Wives and children of the rank and file are rarely identified by name in shipping reports except in terms of numbers of free women and children on board (and these can sometimes be lumped in with free passengers or children of convicts on a transport).

However, the specific report of 998 men, 83 women and 125 children belonging to the 80th as it departed for India in August 1844, suggests that more than 8% of the men had living wives.

Background

The 80th Regiment of Foot was an infantry regiment initially raised in Staffordshire in 1794, serving in South Africa, India and Egypt during the

Napoleonic Wars, and in peacetime in England, Scotland, Gibraltar, Malta and the western Greek islands of Corfu and Cephalonia. From about 1832 based in England, the regiment's officers went on a recruiting drive throughout Britain and Ireland.

In 1836 a decision was made to transfer it to Chatham, Kent, whence the men would be progressively transferred to Australia as guards on outgoing convict transports from England and Ireland. The Irish transports usually began their journey in London, picking up the guard from Chatham before proceeding to Ireland to collect the convicts.

Posting in Australia and transfer to India

An initial detachment of the regiment reached Sydney in October 1836 on the *Lady Kennaway* under the command of Major Narborough Baker. The numbers were progressively augmented with soldiers arriving as guards on convict ships. The local commandant Major James Winniett Nunn arrived in Sydney in March 1837 on the ship *Mangles* to establish the headquarters of the regiment at Windsor, which remained the regiment's base July 1837-January 1841, when the headquarters transferred to Parramatta. In June 1842 with the departure of the 28th Regiment for India, the 80th moved to Sydney's military barracks, headquarters of the senior regiment in the colony.

In September 1837 the 80th's Major James Nunn was appointed commandant of Mounted Police, an ostensibly civilian, but in effect quasi-military, force deployed to remote and frontier areas against runaway convicts, bushrangers and rebellious Aboriginal communities. Many officers and rank and file in the 80th were transferred temporarily to the Mounted Police, concentrated in coastal ports, the Hunter Valley, the Blue Mountains and Bathurst in New South Wales. Many in these regional areas away from established barracks were based in stockades or convict labour depots like Emu Plains. Others may have been billeted in private homes or inns.

Their duties often involved guarding and supervising convicts and public property, as well as pursuing runaway convicts and bushrangers. The troops were on some occasions ordered into military operations against Aboriginal communities resisting colonisation. In January 1838 Nunn led a Mounted Police operation against an Aboriginal group in the vicinity of modern Moree in which a number of Aboriginal men were killed. The incident came to be known as the

Waterloo Creek Massacre, predating by five months the better-known Myall Creek Massacre perpetrated by stockman in the same region.

After a seven-year posting, the main body of the 80th's Australian contingent left for India in August 1844. A reported 998 men, 83 women and 125 children sailed in four ships from Sydney to Calcutta. On the eve of departure the strength of the regiment was described as comprising 36 officers, 52 sergeants, 18 drummers and 937 rank and file [a total force 1,043 - corporals not mentioned]

Of 1,536 men who came into the colony in the years 1835-1842, about 439 had died or left the regiment or the colony in that time. The departures were attributed to the following reasons in the pay lists:

Died in the Australian colonies (88)

Retired (15)

Discharged (112)

Transferred (113)

Deserted (81)

Transported (30)

Some men transferred to non-military positions in the (quasi-military) Mounted Police Force in various parts of the eastern Australian colonies. More than 100 were stationed in New Zealand.

Those marked transported had been convicted of a criminal offence in the colonies and sentenced to transportation.

Location of the 80th Regiment 1793-1867

Source: Families in British India Society

https://wiki.fibis.org/w/80th_Regiment_of_Foot

1793-94	Chatham
1794	Guernsey
1794-95	Campaign in the Low Countries
1795	Isle Dieu Expedition
1796-97	Cape Town
1797-1801	Trincomalee, Ceylon
1801-02	Egypt - Detachment at Malabar Coast

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1802-03	Madras. Det. Poonamallee
1803-04	Operations in Southern Mahratta Country
1804-07	Cannanore
1805	Operations against Nairs of Wynaud
1807-09	Seringapatam
1809-11	Cannanore
1811-13	Seringapatam
1813-17	Quilon
1817-18	Chatham
1818	Colchester. Dets.
1818-19	Hull. Dets.
1819	Glasgow. Dets.
1819-20	Aberdeen. Dets
1820	Edinburgh
1821	Gibraltar
1822-28	Malta
1828-30	Corfu, Ionian Islands
1830-31	Cephalonia, Ionian Islands. Det. Ithaca
1831-32	Lancashire and Cheshire
1832	Dublin
1832-33	Belfast. Dets.
1833-34	Naas, Co. Kildare. Dets.
1834	Lancashire and Cheshire
1834-35	Salford
1835	Liverpool. Dets.
1835-36	Chatham
1836-37	Sydney, N.S.W. Convict escort duty to Australia
1837-41	Windsor, N.S.W. Dets. including Norfolk Island
1840-44	Det. in New Zealand
1841-45	Parramatta, N.S.W. Dets.
1845	Agra
1845-46	1st Sikh War
1846-47	Lahore
1847-52	Dinapore, Bihar
1847	Meerut
1852-53	2nd Burma War
1853-54	Calcutta
1854-55	Fort George, Scotland
1855	Portsmouth
1855-56	Aldershot

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1856-57	Fort Beaufort. Cape Colony. Dets.
1858-59	Indian Mutiny
1859	Cawnpore
1860-61	Saugor, Central Provinces
1862-64	Jhansi, U.P. Dets. Gwalior and Seepree (Sipri/Shivpuri), Central India
1864-65	Dum Dum
1865	Bhutan Field Force
1866-67	Devonport

Sources: archival

UK National Archives, Kew, London, Muster Books and Pay Lists,
80th Regiment: Staffordshire Volunteers 1 April 1836 - 31 March 1837
mfm PRO 416-6580-War Office records, 1770-1960 [microform]/Fonds
WO/Series WO 12/Subseries (Pieces 2118-9899)/Subseries (Pieces 8478-8486,
8513-8517)/File 8478. AJCP Reel No: 3880/80th Regiment: Staffordshire
Volunteers

For more information see:

National Archives (UK) 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment of Foot

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/c/F267968>

National Library of Australia

[Biographical cuttings on John Moxey, Private, Her Majesty's 80th Regiment of Foot, containing one or more cuttings from newspapers or journals] Biographical cuttings files contain cuttings, e.g. articles, obituaries, from Australian newspapers and journals from the early 20th century to 2000. Moxey, John 1797-1838

Sources: published

Roger Milliss, *Waterloo Creek : the Australia Day massacre of 1838, George Gipps and the British conquest of New South Wales*, Sydney : UNSW Press, 1994.

Frederick Howard, *The moleskin gentry: in which close relatives of Major John Bowler, of the 80th Regiment of Foot, recall the life and times of the family when*

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its fortunes became linked with those of the colony of New South Wales, Melbourne : Hawthorn Press, 1978.

M B Savage, 'The South Staffordshire regiment (38th and 80th FOOT)'
Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, 1 Jul 1947.

Sources: online

British Library (UK), British Newspaper Archive:

www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/

Trove newspapers: www.trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/

National Army Museum (UK) 80th Regiment of Foot (Staffordshire Volunteers)

<https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/80th-regiment-foot-staffordshire-volunteers>

80th Regiment of Foot (Staffordshire Volunteers)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/80th_Regiment_of_Foot_\(Staffordshire_Volunteers\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/80th_Regiment_of_Foot_(Staffordshire_Volunteers))

Major James Nunn, Australian Mounted Infantry, State Library of New South Wales

<https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/collection-items/major-james-nunn-australian-mounted-infantry>

Wikipedia: 80th Regiment of Foot (Staffordshire Volunteers)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/80th_Regiment_of_Foot_\(Staffordshire_Volunteers\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/80th_Regiment_of_Foot_(Staffordshire_Volunteers))

Wikipedia: Waterloo Creek Massacre

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

Legislative Assembly, Queensland, Select Committee on the Native Police Force. 1861

https://aiatsis.gov.au/sites/default/files/docs/digitised_collections/remove/92123.pdf

80TH REGIMENT OF FOOT (STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEERS) (THE SIKH WAR MEMORIAL)

A stone tablet with relief of Staffordshire volunteers regiment along top above inscription. glazed case containing medals of Lt. Col. Thomas Bunbury. Names officers and men killed in the Sutlej campaign during the Sikh War of 1845-6, and the battles of Moodkee, Buddewal, Allewal, Ferozeshah and Sobraon. Lichfield Cathedral, The Close, Lichfield UK

<https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/memorial/239527/>

Select news reports:

80th. This regiment, which was expected at Chatham, on Tuesday last, has received a counter order for Weedon for the present. The regiment will shortly arrive at Chatham to furnish detachments for convict guards to New S. Wales.

Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser 27 Feb 1836: 4.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2202946>

Arrivals.... 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) 13 Oct 1836: 8.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article31718599>

ARRIVALS. November 13.— The ship Captain Cook, Browne, master, from Cork, with 228 male prisoners; Surgeon Superintendent, A. Savage, Esq. R. N. Passengers— Dr. Reid.80th Regiment, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Christie, 6 soldiers' wives, and 3 children. Guard Captain Christie, Lieutenant Hawkins, and 40 rank and file of the 80th Regiment, and 5 rank and file of the 50th Regiment.

The Australian (Sydney) 15 November 1836:2.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article36854516>

Port Phillip. Mr. Ebden and Mr. Gardner, with several other persons from Sydney, have sent over-land extensive flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, which are daily expected. The bark REGIA arrived on the 3rd instant, from Sydney, with several passengers, as settlers. She has on board a very valuable cargo for Spencer's Gulf. A detachment of the 80th Regiment, under Lieutenant Hawkins, arrived on the 3rd instant, in the Colonial schooner ISABELLA, to relieve the detachment of the 4th, under Ensign King, which is to return to Sydney in the same vessel.

Cornwall Chronicle (Launceston, Tas) 15 Apr 1837: 2.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article65952732>

ARRIVALS. On Monday the ship Prince George, Holton, master from London, 14th January, with male prisoners, Surgeon Superintendent- Passengers, Lieut. Baxter. 50th Regiment, Ensign Fossie, and 29 rank and file of the 80th Regiment, 8 women and 3 children.

Sydney Monitor 10 May 1837: 2

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article32155933>

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS. From Portsmouth, on Monday last, having sailed from thence the 23rd of March, the ship Mangles, Captain Carr, with 308 male Convicts, under the superintendence of Dr. Logan, Surgeon, R. N. The guard comprises the head-quarters of the 80th Regiment, namely, Major Nunn, Lieutenant Lockhart, Ensign Kelson, and thirty-two rank and file of the 80th Regiment. Passengers—Mrs. Carr, Mrs Acock, seven soldiers' wives, and four children.

Sydney Herald 13 Jul 1837: 2. <https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12859342>

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Coroner's INQUEST. An Inquest was held at the Military Barracks, Emu Plains on Friday last, by Mr. Sims the Coroner, on the body of John Taylor, a private of H. M. 80th Regiment, who was drowned while bathing with some of his comrades in the Nepean, the day previous. It appeared that the deceased having swum across the stream, which was about a quarter of a mile wide, was observed when on his return suddenly to sink. Two of his comrades immediately plunged into the river on one side, while Mr. Gale in Sir John Jamison's boat hastened from the other side, and all arrived at the spot about the same time. Mr. Gale after diving several times unsuccessfully, at length succeeded in bringing the unfortunate man to the surface, but not before life was extinct. Every means was resorted to by a medical Gentleman, who shortly arrived, but without avail. The deceased was a meritorious and gallant soldier and had been twenty-two years in the Regiment without having undergone the slightest punishment. The greatest credit is due to his comrades and to Mr. Gale, all of whom so promptly hazarded their lives in the hope of saving that of another.

Sydney Monitor 16 Aug 1837: 2 <https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article32157014>

Major James W. Nunn, of the 80th Regiment of Foot, has been appointed Commandant of the Mounted Police — he has also been placed in the commission of the peace.

The Australian (Sydney) 15 Sep 1837: 2. <https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article36855607>

The Trusty will sail for London to-day, with the following passengers:-Captain Adams, Captain and Mrs Raitt and two children, Lieutenant Torkington, Mr and Mrs Connor, Mr Cooney, Mr M Inny, Mr Prickman, Mr Wilson, Mr. Kingthorne, Mr. Hill, Dr Patchell, R.N , Dr O'Brien, R N , Dr Moriartry R.N., and three children, Mr. Reeve, forty-seven invalided soldiers of the 28th, 50th, and 80th regiments, twelve women, and nineteen children.

Sydney Herald 25 Mar 1840: 2.
<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12858121>

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL. A General Court Martial commenced at Sydney, on Monday, 27th July, on Lieut. Richard Talbot Sayers, of the 80th Regiment, late of the Mounted Police on the following charges which had been preferred against him, by his commanding officer in the Mounted Police, Brevet Major James Winett Nunn, of the 80th Regiment, on the above day. The Court assembled in the messroom, Sydney Barracks, at noon, when the following officers were sworn in to try the charges exhibited:-President, Colonel French, commanding the 28th Regiment, Deputy Judge Advocate, Captain Petit, 50th Regiment, and the following Members of the Court... [see link for list of officers] ... The following charges were then read -"Richard Talbot Sayers, Lieut in Her Majesty's 80th Regiment of Infantry, now stationed at Windsor, in the Colony or New South Wales, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Major General commanding, on charges preferred by me Major James Winnett Nunn, Captain in the same Regiment, and commanding the Mounted Police Corps of New South Wale, upon the following charges, viz-"1st Charge- For conduct disrespectful to me as his commanding officer in the Mounted Police Corps of New South Wales, in having, on or about the 15th day of April, AD 1840, while at the dinner table of Mr Arthur Blaxland, a Magistrate of the territory, stated, 'that the absence or the Chief Magistrate entailed a deal or extra duty on him, and, on my expressing an opinion that it was no great trouble, addressed himself to in in the following terms -'To you it may appear so, who, I believe, have never signed a warrant in your life; and, I hope, Major, you touched them up well, and, 'I cannot recollect you having given either me or any of my brother officers fifty lashes,' and for having repeated the same or nearly similar expressions, in an official statement of complaint against me, to His Excellency, the Major General commanding. 2nd Charge For conduct disrespectful to me as his immediate Commanding Officer in having at the same time and place stated, that it could not be expected that the mounted policemen could do their duty, as they had neither cloaks nor clothing, although the said Lieutenant Richard Talbot Sayers, had been officially written to on the 28th day of March preceding; informing him that those articles, with other supplies, had been forwarded to his district, thereby imputing to me his Commanding Officer neglect of duty. 3rd Charge-For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a gentleman, in having in a letter dated Jerry's Plains, 27th April, 1840, addressed to Colonel N Baker, commanding the 80th Regiment at Windsor, conveyed offensive and unjustifiable imputations upon my conduct, particularly in the following expressions viz:- The conduct of Brevet Major Nunn towards me, was degrading and insulting to a degree amongst gentlemen not to be credited, and I have no hesitation in asserting that you yourself, Sir, would

have recoiled from using the like language to your convict servant" 4th Charge- For conduct insubordinate and disrespectful to me his Commanding Officer, with reference to an order made by me, for the stoppage of Sergeant Bannister's extra pay for fourteen days ,in addressing me in the following expression, 'I cannot, or could not allow such injustice', and which language or nearly so he admits to have been used by him in the same statement of complaint.

"GENERAL COURT MARTIAL." *Sydney Herald* 31 Aug 1840: 5.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12865492>

Major Thomas Bunbury, 80th Regiment, Commanding her Majesty's Troops in New Zealand, appointed a Magistrate of the Territory—30th March, 1840.

"GOVERNMENT NOTICE." *Sydney Herald* 3 Jul 1840: 2.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12864979>

SUPREME COURT. Monday, February 15, 1841 Before the Chief justice and Mr. Justice Stephen, in Banco .Mr. Henry Field Gurner was admitted as an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor. In the case of the Queen, in the prosecution of Samuel Lettsome, of the 80th Regiment, Archibald Boyd, Esq., of Hunter's River (the latter of whom had been convicted of having, in the month or March last, incited the said Samuel Lettsome to fight a duel), His Honor the Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court as follows : —Archibald Boyd, Esq., you were convicted on the 21st October last, by a special jury, upon an information filed by leave of the Court, for endeavouring to provoke and excite one Samuel Lettsome, Esq., now a Major in Her Majesty's 80th regiment of Foot, and a Magistrate of this territory, to fight a duel. The jury recommended your case to favourable consideration, on the ground, that the offence was committed " under circumstances of great provocation from the irritating conduct and coarse language of the prosecutor." You are now to receive the judgment of this Court, at the instance of the prosecutor, notwithstanding the strong recommendation of the jury. That recommendation relieves the Court from the necessity of visiting your offence with that severity which a transaction of this kind would imperatively involve in a Court of Justice. It is unnecessary to inform a person of your education, that duelling is a very heinous crime, and that no conventional notions of false honor, or any sense of barbarous chivalry can palliate it in the

eyes of the law. You may be aware that it is even no excuse, for a party so offending, that he has received provocation, for it is laid down by the highest authority "that if one person should kill another, in a deliberate duel, under the provocation of charges against his character and conduct ever so greivous, it will be murdering him and his second the bare incitement to fight, though under such provocation, is in itself a very high misdemeanour, though no consequence ensue therefrom against the peace. "Your case falls within the latter category, but in measuring the punishment due to your offence, the court must have regard to all the circumstances which betrayed you into a violation of the law. The forbearance of the persecutor to accept your hostile invitation is what you might have expected on the part of an officer of rank in Her Majesty's service and a Magistrate, bound alike to preserve his life for higher destinies, and to preserve the public peace at all hazards. The prosecutor, for his forbearance in this respect, is entitled undoubtedly to commendation. The Court is ignorant of the particular reasons influencing the jury in their recommendation ; but enough appears in the evidence on the trial, to justify the court, in remarking with regret, that if Major Lettsome really intended no offence in staring at you, he did not, when called upon, immediately in the spirit of soldierly frankness and gentlemanly feelings disabuse your mind of the mistake into which you had fallen, and set himself right in this particular as an officer and a gentleman. Major Lettsome denies that he intended any insult to you; and to this disclaimer 'the court gives full credit. But the fact renders it only the more extraordinary, that, since this was so, he did not openly make that disclaimer, when you first addressed him, when waited upon by your friend. Instead of adopting this course, Major Lettsome admits himself to have met your remonstrance in a manner, and with language, which the jury have justly characterized as irritating and coarse. This conduct on the part of the prosecutor, the Court thinks itself bound to notice in terms of censure. Another circumstance also, on his, part, appears to us to demand some remark. Although he at once peremptorily declared his determination not to apologise or give you a hostile meeting, the Court wish it had not been proved that, notwithstanding this, he proceeded to name a brother officer as his second— a step which, unexplained, would seem to indicate a disposition not perfectly congruous with his previously expressed disinclination for a duel. These circumstances, coupled with the strong recommendation of the Jury, induce the Court to mitigate your sentence, whilst it at the same time denounces the offence as a grievous outrage of the law, and dangerous to the peace and welfare of society. The sentence of the Court is, and this Court doth order and adjudge, that you do pay a fine of £40 to Her Majesty, and that you be imprisoned in the common goal until that fine shall be paid.

Temperance Advocate and Australasian Commercial and Agricultural Intelligencer (Sydney) 17 Feb 1841: 9. <https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article228131810>

REPORT of a Deserter from the 80th Regiment of Foot, dated at Parramatta, this 28th day of April, 1841:—Name—George Blake, (1373) Age—21 years 6 months. Size—5 feet 9½ inches. Description of Person—make or form, proportionate; head, ditto; face, ditto; eyes, hazle; eyebrows, nose, mouth and neck, common; hair, light brown; shoulders, square; arms, hands, thighs, legs and feet, common. Town or parish where born—East Bergholt, near Ipswich. County—Suffolk. Former trade or occupation—Combmaker. Date of desertion—24th April, 1841. Place of desertion—Parramatta. Dress at the time of desertion—coat or jacket, waistcoat, breeches; supposed to have procured plain clothes. General Remarks—supposed to be in the vicinity of Windsor or Bathurst. H. BAKER, Lieut.-Col. Comm. 80th Reg.

New South Wales Government Gazette 7 May 1841: 641.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230107219>

MILITARY MOVEMENTS. THE EMBARKATION OF THE 28TH. Yesterday, soon after daybreak, several hundred persons assembled in George-street, for the purpose of witnessing the embarkation of this celebrated corps for Bombay. A little before 8 o'clock, the regiment, headed by their gallant Colonel, and accompanied by Major Hunter Brigade Major, left the Barrack-square, and proceeded down George Street, amid the cheers of the crowd, till they reached Dawes' Point, where the soldiers saluted their colours with three hearty cheers. In the brief space of three-quarters of an hour afterwards, all of them were on board their respective vessels. As soon as the last boat for the Arab had pushed off, Major Hunter expressed his approbation of the manner in which the embarkation had been effected, and, in conjunction with Colonel French, thanked Mr. Watson, the Harbour-master for the efficient aid which he had rendered in getting the boats, do, so quickly loaded and despatched for their respective vessels. Notwithstanding the great strength of the regiment, and the great number of young men in it, there were only six prisoners taken on board. It is not expected that the ships in which they have embarked will sail before Sunday.

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The 80TH REGIMENT. The head quarters of this regiment arrived in Sydney, yesterday at 9 a.m., from Parramatta, and marched into the barracks headed by Lieutenant Colonel Baker; during the course of the day several other detachments of the same regiment also arrived by the various steamers from the same place. The whole number that arrived was, 203 rank and file, six sergeants. Assistant-Surgeon M'Niosh, Adjutant Lightbody, Lieutenants Ormsby, Riley, and Cookson, Captain Marsh, and Lieutenant Colonel Baker. The 80th will troop the guards in Sydney to-day at the usual hour.

Sydney Herald 17 Jun 1842: 2. <https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12875720>

On the departure of the 28th regiment for India, per Bencoolen, Kelso, and John Brewer, the barracks were to be occupied by the 80th, at present stationed at Windsor, which town will then be the head quarters of the 96th.

Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser (Vic) 27 Jun 1842: 2.
<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article226511091>

SERVICES OF THE 80TH REGIMENT. The 80th regiment was raised in September, 1793, at the commencement of the French revolution, by a "Letter of Service" addressed to Lord H. Paget, (afterwards Marquis of Anglesea.) The depot for its formation was fixed at Chatham, where it was recruited to the ordered establishment of 700 rank and file, chiefly consisting of volunteers from the Stafford militia, from which circumstance the regiment still bears the name "Staffordshire Volunteers." Immediately after the regiment had been completed in numbers, and the officers gazetted, it embarked at Gravesend for the Island of Guernsey, then threatened by invasion from France, where, by the unremitting exertions of Colonel Lord H. Paget, it was reported in a few months fit for service. In March, 1794, the regiment was increased to 1000 rank and file, and in August of the same year, again reported fit for any service, and in consequence was in the following month embarked in transports for the continent, to form part of the army under H. R. H. the Duke of York. It sailed from Guernsey on the 3rd November, 1794, and late in the month landed at Flushing, in the Island of Walcheren. The 80th continued actively employed in Germany and Flanders during the whole of the campaign, and returned with the army to England, arriving at Portsmouth on the 18th April, 1795. In July following, the

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regiment, together with the 12th, 14th, 27th, 28th, and 157th regiments, embarked for the purpose of assisting the emigrants at Quiberon ; but intelligence having been received of the defeat of the French Royalists, the expedition returned to Southampton, and disembarked. On the 19th August, 1795, the 80th was again embarked with the 12th, 78th, and 90th regiments, under the command of Major-General Sir W. E. Doyle, and sent on a secret expedition to the coast of France ; on the 12th September, the expedition anchored in Quiberon Bay, and on the 30th, the 12th and 80th regiments were despatched to Isle Dieu, where they effected a landing on the 1st October. Early in December the force evacuated Isle Dieu, and was embarked in ships of war, with which the regiment remained cruising with the squadron about five weeks. On the 6th January, 1796, the regiment returned to England, and landed at Southampton, where it received orders to be immediately completed, and held in readiness to embark for the Cape of Good Hope. On the 12th April the regiment sailed in two divisions, and on 25th July landed in Simon's Bay. During the stay of the regiment, it was employed as part of a force to co-operate with a British squadron under Sir George Meath, against a squadron of Dutch ships, having onboard troops for Batavia and other Dutch settlements in the East Indies. On the 16th August, 1796, the Dutchmen capitulated, and surrendered themselves prisoner of war. In December this year, the regiment proceeded to Madras, arriving in Madras Roads early in February, 1797. It was encamped on the esplanade for a few days, and again re-embarked and sailed for Ceylon, arriving at Trincomalee on the 15th March. The 80th was here stationed four years, during which period it suffered most severely from the unhealthiness of the climate. In the month of February, 1801, the regiment was selected to form part of an expedition assembling at Trincomalee, under the Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, and with the 10th regiment embarked under sealed orders from the Governor-General of India. The expedition put into Bombay, when it was found that in conjunction with other troops, they were destined to proceed up the Red Sea, to Egypt, there to co-operate with the army under Sir R. Abercrombie. The expedition, under the command of Sir David Baird, disembarked at Cassien, on the Arabian Shore, on the 8th August, 1801, and commenced the formidable march across the burning and almost trackless sands of the Great Desert. During this march, the 80th and 88th regiments composed the advance of the army. On the 15th day after quitting Cassien the army reached into Kaina, on the right bank of the Nile. They were employed with the army in Egypt until May, 1802, when, with the other regiments of the Indian army, it was ordered again to return to the east. For the services of the Indian army in Egypt it received the thanks of Parliament, and also of the Marquis of Wellesley, and Government of Bengal. It shared in the prize money equally with

the army from England, and was allowed to bear on its colours the Sphynx, with the word " Egypt." The Grand Sultan, Selim the III, as a proof of his gratitude for the services rendered him by the British, presented each officer of both armies with a handsome gold medal; and to the Indian army he expressed his most cordial thanks, for having performed so perilous, and until then considered impracticable, march across the Desert. During the remainder of the period the regiment served in the East Indies, the disturbed state of many of the interior provinces caused the corps to be frequently on active service. It was employed from March, 1803, until September, 1804, under Major-General Stewart, against the confederate Mahratta chieftains. In January, 1815, the regiment again took the field, under Colonel Macleod, against the rebellious Nairs, in Wynand, several of whom were captured and the country subdued, when the 80th returned into quarters at Cannanore. In the early part of 1809, part of the regiment was employed in consequence of disturbances which had arisen in the territories of the Rajah, of Travencore; peace was, however, concluded in April, 1809. From this period the corps was successively stationed at Cannanore, Seringapatam, and Quilon, until September, 1816, when orders were received for it to return to Europe, and on the 23rd of March following, the skeleton of the regiment, consisting of thirty-two officers, thirty-six sergeants, seventeen drummers, and 126 rank and file, sailed from Madras for England, after a service of upwards of twenty years in the East. The regiment arrived at Spithead on the 3rd, and landed on the 8th August, 1817, and remained on home service until November, 1820, during which period it was stationed in various parts of the United Kingdom. In November, 1820, they again embarked for foreign service, sailing from the Cove of Cork for the garrison of Gibraltar, where the head quarters landed on the 15th of January, 1821. The 80th remained here performing garrison duty until October following, when it was removed to the Mediterranean, and successively stationed at Malta, Corfu, and Cephalonia, until November, 1830, when it was ordered home. The head quarters of the regiment landed at Portsmouth on the 9th March, 1831, and remained quartered in various parts of England and Ireland until ordered to proceed as guards over convicts to the Colony of New South Wales.

The first guard under Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Baker, embarked at Gravesend, on the 23rd May, 1836. The colours of the regiment, with a guard of the usual strength, under Brevet-Major Nunn, embarked on the 6th March, 1837, and arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 11th July. The head quarters remained in Sydney until the 26th July, when it marched for Windsor, and became stationed there until the 2nd January, 1841; on that day the head quarters of the regiment marched into Parramatta, and remained there until the

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16th June, 1842, when it proceeded to Sydney to relieve the 28th regiment, which had embarked for India.

During the stay of the 80th in New South Wales, it has been divided into a great number of very small detachments, distributed over nearly the whole colony, chiefly guards over prisoners at stockades—a duty harrassing to the soldier and prejudicial to discipline. By the gradual collecting of the various detachments, the regiment has again become concentrated, after having been in a state of dispersion for about seven years. In strength the regiment at the present date is thirty-six officers, fifty two sergeants, eighteen drummers, and 937 rank and file.

Sydney Morning Herald 1 July 1844: 2.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28650564>

The 80th Regiment. On Monday morning, H.M. 80th Regiment embarked for India, on board the ships, Royal Saxon, Lloyds, Briton and Enmore. The men were under arms in the Barrack-square by seven o'clock. The Commander of the Forces, and staff, entered the Barrack-square a few minutes before eight o'clock, and shortly after, the regiment began to move, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Baker and the fine band of the regiment, playing appropriate music. On arriving at Bridge-street, the rear section, composed of the men to be embarked on board the Enmore, lying at the Circular wharf, turned down that street, and on arriving at their vessel, immediately marched on board. When the main body arrived at the Queen's Wharf, another division, composed of the men to sail in the Briton, filed off to the Commissariat Wharf, and as in the former instance immediately went on board. The head quarters of the regiment accompanied by the Commander of the Forces and staff, with the men for the embarkation on board the Royal Saxon and Lloyds, went along George-street to Campbell's Wharf, where each division immediately went on board its respective ship. About noon a fifth division, composed of those who were on duty; was mustered under arms in the Barrack-square, and soon after marched off to their respective vessels. His Excellency the Commander of the Forces issued a General Order expressing his marked approbation of the manner in which the embarkation was effected.

Weekly Register of Politics, Facts and General Literature (Sydney) 17 Aug 1844: 80.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article228136266>

Desertion. — William Beardsley, James M'Gee, and Thomas Blados, three soldiers belonging to the 80th Regiment, were apprehended dressed in private clothes in a house in Clarence-street, under suspicious circumstances; when Beardsley and M'Gee were identified as two men who had absented themselves without leave on the day before the remainder of the regiment embarked for India. Blados had escaped in April last from the custody of the main guard, and when taken by the constable, represented himself as an immigrant lately arrived, and showed a certificate in proof of his assertion; in consequence of which the constable neglected to handcuff him, and he again escaped but was subsequently found concealed in a hay loft. Color-Sergeant Dove, of the 80th Regiment, identified the three men; the two former were found guilty of being absent from their regiment without leave, and the latter of desertion.

The Australian (Sydney) 20 Aug 1844: 3.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article37119661>

The Eightieth Regiment. — Her Majesty's 80th Regiment is under orders to embark for India at eight o'clock on Monday morning, and will sail on Tuesday. The following officers and men proceed by each ship— Royal Saxon— (headquarters ship)— Lieutenant-Colonel Baker; Captains Lewis and Scheberras; Lieutenants Riley, Ormsby, Welman, and Bythesea ; Paymaster Hunt; Adjutant Lightbody; Quartermaster Hayes; Surgeon Macdonald; 19 sergeants, 9 corporals, 6 drummers, 256 privates, 28 women, and 30 children. Briton — Major Bunbury; Captains Best, Sayers, and Montgomery; Lieutenants Lesslie and Freeman; Ensigns Hunter and Coleman; Assistant Surgeon Gammie; 12 sergeants, 15 corporals, 5 drummers, 284 privates, 33 women, and 42 children. Lloyds—Major C. R. Raitt; Captain Morris; Lieutenants Ffinnie and Cookson; Ensigns Holdich and Davis; Assistant-Surgeon Macnish; 6 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 drummers, 195 privates, 22 women, and 23 children. Enmore — Major J. W. Nunn; Captain Lockhart; Lieutenants Gorman, Fraser, and Warren; Ensigns Young and Bowler; 7 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 drummers, 130 privates, 17 women, and 30 children. Major Nunn. — It will be seen by another paragraph that among the officers leaving for India is Brevet Major James Winnett Nunn, who arrived here with the head quarters of the 80th regiment, upwards of seven years ago. Major Nunn took the command of the Mounted Police on Captain Williams being appointed Aide-de-Camp to Governor Bourke, and since then has been unceasing in his

exertions to render the discipline and appearance of that corps as effective as possible for the purposes for which it was created. It appears that His Excellency the Governor was anxious to have retained the services of Major Nunn as Commandant of the Mounted Police, but the rules of the service not admitting of such an arrangement, he goes on to India with his regiment. Captain J. Nicholson, of H. M. 99th regiment, succeeds Major Nunn as Commandant of the Mounted Police. — Sydney Herald, 10th August.

Sydney Morning Herald 10 Aug 1844: 3.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1519752>

15.-For Calcutta, the schooner Minerva, Gatenby. with troops. Passengers. Mr. elch, 80th regiment; Dr. Davill, Messrs. Fox, Irvine, Davis, and Dickenson; two natives of India, 62 rank and file of the 80th regiment, and four women.

Morning Chronicle (Sydney) 18 Dec 1844: 3.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article31744235>

LOSS OF THE TROOP SHIPS "BRITON" AND "RUNNYMEDE." — Captain Norris of the Cecila, reports that on the 12th November last, the British ships Runnymede and Briton were wrecked in the Andaman Archipelago, by a heavy gale of wind from the eastward. The first was from England, the latter from Sydney, both with troops on board, bound to Calcutta. The passengers and crew all saved. The information was brought to Penang by Captain Paterson, of the barque Wigram, who spoke on the 1st January, the H.C. schooner George Swinston, on her re-turn from the wrecks, where she had been with supplies from Merguy, H.M. brig Woolverine being at Penang when the intelligence arrived, immediately proceeded to the assistance of these unfortunates. — Le Mauricien, 34 h February." The Briton, Captain Hall, left Sydney for Calcutta, on the 15th August last, in company with the Royal Saxon, Enmore, and Lloyds which were also bound to Calcutta with troops. The Briton had on board Major Bunbury, Captain Best, Captain Sayers, Captain Montgomery, Lieuts. Lesslie and Freeman, Ensigns Hunter and Coleman Assistant Surgeon Gammie, and 308 rank and file of the 80th Regiment, with 34 women and 51 children. The Royal Saxon, Enmore, and Lloyds, kept company nearly the whole of the passage, and their arrival at Calcutta, has been reported in this journal of date Dec. —, 1844. The Runnymede was spoken by H.M.S. Fly, on the 26th October, 1844, from London, bound to

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Calcutta, out four months and ten days, with a detachment of H.M. 50th Regiment onboard, short of water, supposed to be steering for Acheen; then in lat. 00 46,N., long. 91 0 10' E.

Geelong Advertiser and Squatters' Advocate (Vic) 28 May 1845: 5.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article91122682>

The 80th Regiment. — A letter from Agra, in the East Indies, dated 8th July, states from the 2th May till the 17th June (last) the 80th Regiment lost by apoplexy, brought on by the heat of the sun, thirteen non-commissioned officers, thirty-one privates; four women, and eleven children. The names of the non-commissioned officers are quartermaster serjeant James Walwyn ; drum-major, Patrick Mullaney; colour-serjeants, Bowler and Godkin; Serjeants, Robert Crawford, who was drum-major when the regiment left Sydney, Kilgour, Sparks, Norbury, Osgathorpe, and Hardie; corporals, Hart, Emery, Jones, and Chinn, &c.

The Sentinel (Sydney) 12 Nov 1845: 3.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article226463831>

The troops now in New Zealand consist of detachments from the 80th and 96th regiments; at Auckland there is a major, captain, subaltern, an assistant-surgeon, and one hundred and thirty men of the former regiment; and at Wellington in Cooks' Strait there was a captain, subaltern, and sixty-five men of the latter regiment.

Sydney Morning Herald 6 Apr 1847: 3.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12899715>

DEATH OF LIEUT. COLONEL J. W. NUNN.—Bt. Lt. Col. James Winniett Nunn, of the 80th Regt., who died at Meerut 2nd Feb., 1847, entered the Service, 7th April, 1804, as Ens. 32nd Regt., and was promoted to Lieut. 6th May, 1805 ; was transferred to 31st Regt. 6th June, 1805, and served with the 1st Batt. of that Corps; was promoted, 16th Feb., 1811, to a Comp., vice Gildart, retired, his appointment being antedated to 13th Dec., 1810; the 2nd Batt. being disbanded

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24th Oct., 1814, Capt. Nunn became Supernumerary, but was retained on Full Pay until his return from foreign service; exchanged, 7th Dec., 1815, with Bt. Maj. Taynton, 80th Regt. Bt. Maj., 22nd July, 1830; Regtl. Maj., 26th July, 1844, vice Bunbury, promoted; Bt. Lt. Col., 3rd April, 1846, as a reward for his services on the Sutlej. Lt. Col. Nunn served with the 1st Batt. 31st Regt in in 1806 ; embarked with it in the disastrous expedition to Egypt, 6th March, 1807; was present at the attack on the village of Aboumondour, and Rosetta, on the 27th of that month, on which occasion Lt. Col. the Hon. Robert Meade was severely wounded, and the Force engaged, consisting of the 31st and Chasseurs Britanniques, lost 300, of all ranks, in killed and wounded, including, among the killed, Maj. Gen. Wauchope. The 31st re-embarked for Sicily, 22nd Sept., 1807, and Col. Nunn continued to serve with it in the Mediterranean. The next active service on which we find him engaged was in April, 1814, at the actions before and capture of Genoa, 13th to 17th April of that year. He joined the Depot of 80th Regt. on appointment, and served with it until the arrival of the Regt. from Ceylon in Aug., 1817; embarked at Cork with 80th Regt. for Gibraltar, June, 1821; joined the Depot in April, 1826 ; became Senior Capt. 24th July, 1828, by the promotion of Capt. Grove; embarked for Serv. Comps., Aug., 1829; landed in England with the Rept., March, 1831; served with it in England until May, 1832, when it was transferred to the Irish Establishment; embarked with it at Kingstown, near Dublin, for England 1, Feb., 1835 ; embarked, in Comd. of Hd. Qrs., for New South Wales, on Tuesday, 21st March, 1837, in the Mangles convict vessel; embarked, at Sydney, 12th Aug., 1844, for Calcutta, where the Regt. arrived at the end of that year ; the Briton, with 3 Comps. and Hd. Qrs., being wrecked on the Andaman Islands, 11th Nov., 1844, and not arriving at Calcutta until 17th Jan., 1845 ; served with the 80th at its various stations, Fort William, Agra, Delhi, Umballah, and was present at the battles of Moodkee and Sobraon ; marched to Ferozepore on the breaking up of the Army of the Sutlej; thence to Lahore, and thence to Meerut, where he closed an honorable career of nearly forty-three years' uninterrupted Full Pay service, on the 2nd Feb., 1847, to the sincere regret of his brother Offrs. by whom he was deservedly esteemed.

Dover Telegraph and Cinque Ports General Advertiser 24 Apr 1847 p 3

www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk

EARLY AUSTRALIAN HISTORY. [COPYRIGHT.] A Series of Historical Sketches, bearing upon Australian Colonization and Convict Life in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. By "The Chatterer." PART III. The Story of the Blacks. THE

ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA.CHAPTER XIII.— MASSACRES. Organised Massacres. (Continued.) Following are the particulars of the case of slaughter by the police:—On 6th December, 1837, Mr. Alexander Paterson, Commissioner for Crown Lands in the Liverpool Plains District, made an official report for the information of the Government, concerning his survey of the district. In that report he stated that he heard on his route of many outrages committed by the natives on stock at a number of stations, and also of their having murdered four men— two of Mr. Bowman's, about 60 miles from the Namoi River and two of Mr. Cobb's on the Big River, 60 miles further. The stations below Sir John Jamison's run, on the Namoi, were more or less subject to their depredations, and at Loder's, the farthest station down, the blacks were so numerous and daring that the men had all quitted the station through fear, leaving the cattle to their fate. The evil was not actually confined to the cattle killed by the blacks, but a herd that had been harrassed and speared by them would wander away in all directions from their runs, and were kept in a continuous state of wildness and poverty. The remains of six bullocks were found at one of the abandoned black's camps, used at a feast, and the night after the murder of Cobb's men the remains of 28 sheep were found where the blacks had encamped, and no less than 250 camp fires were traced, at each of which probably four blacks had sat during the feast — which fact indicates the number of the attacking forces. The men at Bowman's station informed the commissioner that the blacks had not been at the station for four months previous to the murder, but prior to that time they had paid frequent visits, and were always treated kindly. The same account was given by those at Cobb's station, the blacks being so friendly that the men did not apprehend any danger even after they heard of the outrage at Bowman's. Mr. Paterson's partly attributed the boldness of the natives to their having been harbored at the stations, but thought the main cause was the presence of three white men (escaped convicts, probably), in the tribe, who incited the blacks to commit the outrages. The black boy who traced the marauders after the murder declared that there were three white men with them painted like blacks, and he led the pursuers to a hut in the mountains which had evidently been erected by Europeans, the wall-plates having been morticed, the bark put on with green-hide, the door hung with green-hide hinges, and berths for sleeping in erected. Colonel Snodgrass was then acting Governor, and he immediately ordered Major Nunn to proceed, from Sydney to Liverpool Plains with a party of mounted police. His words to the Major were: " You must lose no time in proceeding; you are to act, according to your own judgement, and use your utmost exertion to suppress these outrages. There are 1000 blacks there, and if they are not stopped we may have them presently with the boundaries." And Major Nunn did not lose anytime, and did not forget to use his own judgment and " utmost exertion." The

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result was: With his party he routed the blacks and left dead bodies on the Plains — how many will never be known. The slaughter of natives on that occasion appears to have been so abnormally large that an inquiry was deemed necessary, but that inquiry was not held until April, 1839 — more than 12 months after the occurrence — and then only upon a demand of the British Government through Lord Glenelg. The only witnesses called to give evidence were Major Nunn, Sergeant Lee, and Lieutenant Cobban, but as, they were directly concerned in the bloody work, it was not to be expected that they would give evidence to criminate themselves, and the full particulars were never published. Turning to the evidence given by Lieutenant Cobban, as containing the most connected story, we learn sufficient to shew that European justice was interpreted finely and fully by Major Nunn and his party of 23 troopers and the stockmen who accompanied them.

Bathurst Free Press and Mining Journal 6 Feb 1890: 4.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article65350292>

REYNOLDS, James, was in the 80th Regiment, and served with corps in Sydney, N.S.W., up to about 1844-5, and is supposed to have joined the mounted police; since which time there has been no direct communication from him. His nephew would be glad of news.

"MISSING FRIENDS." *Brisbane Courier* 10 Aug 1891: 3.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article3529660>

EARLY DAYS IN N.S.W. Mounted Police & Bushrangers Nearly 60 Years a Colonist. An Unfinished Chronicle. As the "Evening News" recently briefly announced, there passed peacefully away, at Manly, at the age of 82, Abraham Kershaw, a retired police officer. Early this year the deceased gentleman began a chronicle of his life and of the infant days of this colony. Unfortunately death put a stop to the interesting diary when poor Kershaw had penned barely a year's recollections. The following is what was found among Mr. Kershaw's papers: I was born at Rochdale, in Lancashire, England, on July 6, 1815. On December 8, 1831, I was attested, and entered the British Army (80th Regiment), at Bolton, Lancashire. Joined the outward bound convict ship Susan on July 12, 1837, sailing from Portsmouth with a full complement of prisoners for Tasmania. After

an uneventful, and, for that time, a fairly quick voyage, arrived at Hobart Town on the second week in December of the same year. After discharging the prisoners, continued the voyage, and arrived in Port Jackson on Christmas Eve, 1837. I spent my first Christmas Day on the ship admiring the harbor, and next day proceeded to Parramatta by steamer. We marched from Parramatta to Windsor, where the headquarters of the 80th Regiment was then situated. On February 6, 1838, a soldier named John Wright and myself were selected to join a military mounted force stationed in Sydney called the mounted police. This force was a body of men picked from the military, and its principal duty was capturing bushrangers, who were at this period of the colony's existence causing a deal of trouble. Major Nunn, of the 80th, was the commandant of the force. His quarters and the Military Barracks were built on a site that would about be in a line with York-street of to-day. Barrack Square was where Wynyard Square now is, the barrack wall running parallel with the present George-street. It was the custom to trot every morning across Brick-field Hill to the wells at Carter's Barracks. These barracks were located at as near as I can remember just where the present Mounted Police quarters are, near Belmore Park. One morning rather an amusing episode occurred. Just prior to leaving the barracks, Dickey, one of the soldiers, who was a very bad horseman, called the sergeant aside, and said, "Now, sir, when we get into the street, and you give the order to trot, let you and me go quietly down Pitt street, and we will have together a glass of spirits. "We all noticed the whispering going on, and wondered what it was all about. We were soon to know. Poor Dickey little guessed what the result of his request would be. Instead of taking us along at the usual trot when once outside, the sergeant lead us along at full speed. Poor Dickey was soon in trouble, and began calling out, at the top of his voice: "Sergeant, stop sergeant, I shall be off." Dickey's entreaties had not the effect he wanted, for the sergeant took us along faster still if anything, with the result that Dickey came off in a very undignified manner, and landed in a mud hole (of which there were a considerable number in those days) when crossing Bathurst-street. Dickey didn't ask for any more favors from the sergeant about the pace we should ride when in the street. I first saw the Goulburn Plains on March 5, 1838. In the beginning of September of the same year I left Goulburn, en route for the Murray, to help fulfilling an order, issued for the formation of three stations on the Port Phillip line of road. One station was formed on the spot where Albury now stands; the second in Victoria, at what was then known as Broken River, but which is now called Benalla; and the third station was formed at the Goulburn River, also in Victoria. We left Goulburn, and got as far as Yass, when the commandant, who travelled with us, decided to rest the horses for a few days. While thus resting information reached us that bushrangers had visited Currawong Station, then in the possession of a

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Mr. Roberts. It was at this place a very unusual thing occurred. One night the dogs outside one of the station huts suddenly began barking. All hands rushed at once to the door. As soon as it was well open a very loud report was heard. A bushranger had discharged a blunderbus straight into the crowd around the inside of the open door, and succeeded in putting shot into no less than seven people. A Mr. Marks had his cheek blown away, and an aboriginal was killed. No one else was seriously hurt. Three of us mounted police were sent in pursuit. After travelling for some days on the tracks of the outlaws we made the discovery that they had already been captured by some military police from Goulburn. Of course, in those days there were no circuit courts, and the bushrangers had to be escorted to Sydney, where they were tried, found guilty, and executed. We then had nothing else to do but join our party en route for the Murray. We picked them up at Gundagai and arrived safely at our destination on September 17. The only buildings existing at this date were of slab and bark, so we had to set to work and cut down trees, crosscut the trunks into workable lengths, and then split them. I wonder how the present-day trooper would like to tackle such hard work. We built the police quarters in the short space of a month. When we had succeeded in clearing the place of scrub and burning the rubbish, Major Nunn brought a Dr. Mackay, a gentleman on the lookout for a run on which to graze cattle. After inspecting the building the major, addressing the doctor, said, "I intend, doctor, to have engraved on one of the verandah posts: "Major Nunn, 80th Regiment, October, 1838." (Here the interesting chronicle comes to an end. It is a thousand pities poor old Kershaw did not live long enough to complete it.)

Evening News (Sydney) 18 Apr 1896: 2

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article108776714>

We are getting towards the end of the list of regiments which occupied the old George and York-street barracks. The 80th, or Staffordshire Volunteers, had a record of services chiefly in India. "Moodkee," "Ferozeshah," "Sobraon," "Pegu," "Central India." The Lieutenant-Colonel was George Dean Pitt, K.H., the Major John Bowler. Amongst the captains were only two in which we have an interest, W. Harvie Christie and R. T. Furlong; while of the lieutenants we are only interested in George B. Smyth. Colonel Pitt became a Major-General and Commander of the Forces in New Zealand. He was holding that position in addition to being Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster, when he died at his residence, Princes-street, Auckland, January 8, 1851, aged 70 years. He entered the army in 1805, and had a long military career. Major Bowler, I think, settled in

this State; at any rate a daughter married Mr. W. H. Suttor, Jun., who was well-known in Parliamentary life as a member of the Legislative Assembly, a Minister of the Crown, and a member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Suttor, who was a very popular man, died a few years ago. His widow, the Major's daughter, still lives. Captain Christie attained his majority while the regiment was in the George-Street Barracks. He was born in Ceylon in 1808, the son of Dr. Thomas Christie, of Cheltenham. He was educated at Rugby and the Military Academy at Woolwich, where he qualified for the artillery, although he entered the infantry as an ensign in the 80th. He became a lieutenant in 1827, a captain in 1833. He came with the regiment to Sydney in 1838, and in the same year he became Major Christie. He retired from the army in 1840, and was appointed visiting justice to Carter's Barracks, a sort of minor prison, when ne'er-do-wells were exercised upon the tread mill. What Douglas Jerrold called "a climbing sorrow" (some one had made a wager that Jerrold could not apply a quotation as aptly as was stated ; it was agreed when the parties met to test the point, and Jerrold was asked to apply a quotation to the tread-mill, Douglas promptly replied with a quotation from King Lear, "Down, down, thou climbing sorrow"). Sydney's "climbing sorrow" was at Carter's Barracks, which were in close proximity to the old Sandhills Cemetery, where now is the Central Rail-way Station". The Good Samaritan and Sydney Refuges shared the site between them. After a time Major Christie was appointed Police Magistrate at Hyde Park Barracks. He gave up that office in 1842, and became agent for the church and school estates. Early in 1852 he succeeded Mr. R. Peel Raymond (who died at Orwell House, Macleay-street. on May 9, 1851), as Postmaster-General of New South Wales, which office, not being then of Ministerial rank he held until 1865, when, on his retirement, he was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Cunneen, the first political Postmaster-General. Major Christie lay in the George-street Barracks, and he lived to see them demolished, the ground frontages sold, and the centre reserved under the style of Wynyard Square; and he, in the temporary post-office, iron and wood, erected in the Square, presided for a couple of years before his retirement as P.M.G. Major Christie died on March 19, 1873. The house which he had occupied for so many years in Pyrmont was resumed by the Government, and is used as the chief office of the goods manager of the railways. Captain Furlong also retired from the army, and became Police Magistrate at Mudgee, where he died. A daughter, who married into the Hamilton Hume family, died last week at Enfield. Lieutenant George Brunswick Smyth went to Port Phillip, and became commandant of the small military or police guard, which did duty in the settlement in the early forties. Rolf Boldrewood says that the gallant captain was commandant of the mounted police at Port Phillip. A non-commissioned officer of the 80th distinguished himself in Sydney, though not to such a degree as did Sergeant-

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Major McDermott, of the 39th. Here is an advertisement, which explains, itself:— "The Art of Fencing." Mr. Hardman, professor of fencing, late Sergeant-Major of the 80th Regiment, after setting forth in glowing language the benefit of "this useful art," proceeds:—"Terms (for two lessons each week), gentlemen, set up, taught marching and fencing 1½ guineas per quarter; young ladies, set up, taught to square their toes, march and enter a room gracefully, one guinea per quarter. (To be continued.)

Truth (Brisbane) 19 Sep 1909: 11.

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article202394487>

MR. W. BRADBURY Link with the Past.

Mr. A Percy Kemp, of Quirindi, writes on Mr. Walter Bradbury attaining his 100th year. The fact that Mr. Walter Bradbury, of Apsley, Wellington, New South Wales, formerly of Crookwell and Taralga, recently reached his 100th year is most interesting. He says he was 12 months old when he arrived in Australia, but to be exact, he was one year 11 months and one day. In conformation of this, I extract from his notes on your interview, that his father was a colour sergeant in the 80th Regiment of foot - was in charge of convicts who had been sent out, and he himself was born at Chatham Barracks, England. I have particulars before me of that trip. The ship's name was Asia and its tonnage was 523 tons, and, of course, a sailing ship. Its master's name was Freeman, and it sailed from Sheerness on July 23, 1837, and arrived at Sydney on December 2 of the same year, a period of 18 weeks. The convicts Mr. Bradbury refers to numbered 277, and his father was one of the 29 rank and file of soldiers of the 4th and 80th Regiments, together with five women and five children in the steerage, of which he was one of the latter. The cabin passengers were my grandfather, Major William Kemp, of the 80th Regiment, my grandmother and seven children, of which my father was the youngest, who was also born at Chatham Barracks on November 27, 1832. There were also Ensign Cross of the 4th Regiment. and the ship's doctor, described as R. N. Gannon, Esq. ship's surgeon. The papers carried included the London Times dated July 26, and it contained the Gazette notice of Sir James Gipps the newly-appointed Governor of New South Wales. It is more than possible that Mr. Walter Bradbury is the only soul alive to-day linking with that long past. Consider what changes must rankle in that old man's mind,, of everything shipping, for instance: 523 tons of sailing ship carrying lives all told over 230 souls, when to-day our liners of 20,000 tons have considerably more than that number for a crew, with say 1000 passengers, and the trip is completed

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in a third of the time as of old. That thought often crossed my mind on leaving Tilbury Docks, England only last year. I compared my comforts to those of my ancestors. There were no electric fans of radiators in the cabins, no electric lifts to the different decks, no ice chambers for keeping food fresh, no air-cooled saloons, no bathing pools coming through the Mediterranean or Red Sea, no wireless news and daily papers printed aboard, no picture shows and balls every night, or listening to broadcasts such as the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, or even your steward coming to you as you sat down for breakfast saying, it might interest you to know that Peter Pan has just won the Melbourne Cup and many other luxuries that are so commonplace to-day. People were just as happy in those days. They may have been happier their outlook was simpler. Work was done mostly by hand, while to-day we live in a whirl, and factories and complicated machinery turn out almost everything in great quantities, the result of inventive minds. Mr. Walter Bradbury is one of the very few who can say what a change in that hundred years, "we say, what of the next?" His photo, denotes the face of an Englishman with broad forehead, farseeing eyes, loyal, honesty of purpose traits that have made our nation what it is to-day, respected over all seas.

Goulburn Evening Penny Post 7 Nov 1935: 1

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article103388562>

BRUNSWICK.-The city was named after an early private subdivision of one of the large allotments sold in 1840. William Frederick Augustus Rucker, a leading Melbourne merchant, and our first banker, bestowed the name in honour of his close friend Captain George Brunswick Smyth, of the 80th Regiment, captain of the mounted police. He lived at first at Bois Cheri, Plenty River, and later at Chelsworth, on the Yarra River, Ivanhoe. He was born at New Brunswick, where his father, General Smyth, was Governor. He died at Lewisham, England, in 1845. Brunswick, which for a time was also known as Philipstown, was created a municipality in 1857, a town in 1888, and a city in 1908.

"NAMES OF OUR SUBURBS" *The Argus* (Melbourne) 5 Feb 1938: 14 (

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article11146252>

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Information Page written by Michael Flynn 2024.

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