

so short a time to get every thing in order after the boisterous passage the regiment had experienced.

On the 14th of November & two previous days the march for Sennoy was commenced, on the 14th the last division arrived there - On the following day the battalion was inspected by Major General Sir P. Nicholson, and on the 16th the first division consisting of three companies marched for the Cove of Cork and embarked - on the 18th of January the other companies followed - The Head Quarters were detained at Sennoy until the 22nd of January when they marched for Cove and embarked, previous to which however a Depot was formed at Sennoy consisting of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and 8 Privates.

Thus the 80th Regiment again embarked for Foreign Service having during the period from its formation of not less than 28 Years enjoyed only three years and a half of home service, and during the greater part of such latter service had the misfortune of being constantly moved from one station to another, and what is still more disadvantageous rarely ever assembled together.

The Head Quarters landed at Gibraltar on the 10th of January, at which time the strength was 26 Sergeants 554 Rank & File.

General Sir George Don made an inspection of the regiment on the 10th of July, and was pleased to express his unqualified approbation of their appearance and steadiness.

In the month of September Lord General Sir Thomas Maitland, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, arrived on board the "Seringap"

steam frigate, bringing authority for the removal of our regiment from Gibraltar to Malta, for this purpose he selected the 80th, and the two flank companies were only ordered to embark on board the ship of war, these companies sailed on the 18th and landed on the 14th of this month at Malta - The remainder of the companies & Staff followed shortly afterwards in the "Chapman" & "John" Transports, the last division arriving on the 28th of October.

The Regiment was stationed at Malta from this period until September 1828, under the command of Lieut. Col. Pitt, performing garrison duty and in turn furnishing the detachments, in that island and the adjacent one of Gozo - The garrison during this time was successively commanded by Major General Sir Mordaunt Pender, Major General Woodford, and Major Genl. Boscawen, from all of whom the Commanding Officer received assurances of their good opinion of the appearance and discipline of the Corps.

While stationed in this garrison the establishment was augmented, and ordered to consist of the following strength and distribution, by a Quarter Master's dated Nova, Gales 28th March 1825

Six Service Companies
Two Field Officers
Six Captains
Eight Lieutenants
Four Ensigns
Ten Staff
30 Sergeants
214 Corporals
10 Drummers
492 Privates

1821

1828

Four Depot Companies

One Field Officer

Four Captains

Four Lieutenants

Four Ensigns

One Staff

12 Sergeants

12 Corporals

18 Drummers

210 Privates

The Depot was stationed at the Isle of Man, Carlisle, Greenwith, Sunderland when it rejoined W. Quarters at Portsmouth on the Regiment disembarking from the Mediterranean.

In the month of August, orders were received for the 80th to be held in readiness to proceed to the Ionian Islands, and on the 11th of September the whole regiment embarked on board S. M. Ship Wellerley the sick and heavy baggage excepted which had been previously put on board of the Quarters transports, and on the 14th landed at Corfu and marched into Fort Saint Rocco. The Battalion continued doing garrison duty in Corfu, and in turn with the other Corps that employed in working parties for the construction of fortifications there and in the neighbouring islands of Vido until the month of Novr 1829, when it was ordered to proceed a few miles into the interior of the island, and distributed in detachments in the different villages as working parties to make a road from the town of Corfu to Palis Castrija in peninsula on the opposite side of the Island where it was intended to form a Convalescent station for the troops. The regiment was winter

1830

unemployed during the whole of the winter which was a very wet and inclement one until the 5th of April when in consequence of Lieut Col. Pitt having been appointed to the command and presidency of the island of Cephalonia the Regiment was ordered into the Garrison preparatory to its removal to that island. On the 7th the whole regiment embarked on board H. M. S. Wellerley and on the 10th disembarked at Cephalonia. From this station one company was detached to the island of Ithaca, and several detachments were also stationed in different parts of the Island.

In the month of November orders were issued for the 80th to be in readiness to return to England, and for such men as wished to remain in the Mediterranean to be permitted to volunteer into other Corps then stationed in consequence 25 Men were transferred into Regiments in the Ionian Islands, Viz the 10th, 11th, 57th, 89th and 95th Regiments.

The following letter was received by Lieut. Col. Pitt, about this period from Major General Woodford commanding in Corfu

Corfu December 1830

Dear Sir

I regret that as the 80th Regiment is not at present in the garrison, I cannot testify in orders the opinion I entertain of its character and conduct, but I will not allow the Regiment to leave this command without conveying to you personally as the head of the Regiment and to the corps collectively the expression of my fullest satisfaction, at the good order and discipline, which it invariably observed in this command."

My previous acquaintance with the

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Regiment at Malta enables me justly to appreciate the high character it has established during the whole period of its service in the Mediterranean, and which I trust it will maintain wherever the future service of the country may call it.

I request you will make known these sentiments to the Regiment, and that you will accept for it, and for your own future welfare the assurances of my best and most friendly wishes I have the honor to be

My dear Sir

Yours most sincere & faithful Servant
"equal" A. Woodford Major General

1831

On the 15th of January, the Head Quarters and one wing under the command of Lieut. Col. Pitt embarked on board the "Pamphili" Transport, sailed the following morning and on the 8th of March dropped anchor at the Mithra Bank having on the passage twice put into Malta from steep of weather - The other Transport with the remaining Companies arrived the day after the Head Quarters - The latter landed at Portemouth on the 10th and the former on the 9th of March, the six Senior Companies then consisted of the following strength Viz. 31 Sergeants 10 Drummers, 1047 Rank & File - On the 22nd of the same month the Depot arrived from Candia - Island consisting of 10 Sergeants 14 Drummers, & 204 Rank and File

After the junction of the Depot Companies the Regiment remained in Portemouth performing Garrison duty until the 30th of May 1831 when orders were received to march to Stafford in three divisions. The Head Quarters Division

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arrived there on the 13th of June and found orders awaiting its arrival directing that the Regiment should proceed to occupy the detachments in Lancashire and Cheshire - The distribution was as follows Head Quarters Manchester subsequently Ashton under Lyne, with detached Companies at Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, Oldham, Rochdale, Hyde, and Worsley - On the 10th August 8 Companies of the Regiment were ordered on Harsall Moor near Manchester and reviewed by Lord Hill General Commanding in Chief who was pleased to compliment it on its Soldierlike appearance and efficiency - After the review the Regiment returned to its detachments -

1832

On the 19th of September the Head Quarters removed to Bolton - 6 Mous the detachments with little variation remaining as before - On the 5th of January Head Quarters marched to Salford Barracks (Manchester) to relieve the 43rd Light Infantry where the Regiment became concentrated and remained until the 20th March in which day having been relieved by the 91st Regiment it moved again into detachments, Head Quarters Warrington, with Companies at Haydock Lodge, Ormskirk, Preston, & St. Helens - In consequence of orders received, the Head Quarters proceeded on the 2nd of June by Rail Road from Warrington to Liverpool where the Regiment embarked on the same day, and on the following morning landed in Dublin and relieved the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards in the Royal Barracks, which latter Corps proceeded by the same steamer vessel to England - The Marquis of Anglesey being at the time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland took an early opportunity of inspecting the Regiment he had raised and commanded in

the field and which he had not seen for nearly
 forty years - he expressed his highest approbation of
 its state and discipline. - On the 10th October the
 Head Quarters division of the Regiment ~~was~~ ^{embarked} on board
 the "Hesperus" Steam Vessel for Belfast to relieve
 the 90th Light Infantry and on the following day
 disembarked at that place, the other division had
 preceded the Head Quarters 3 days. -

1833

The following detachments were furnished from
 Belfast viz Carrickfergus, Downpatrick, Castlewellan,
 Portlone, and Magherafelt, The Regiment occupied
 these quarters until the 25th July 1833, when the
 Head Quarters commenced its march for Naas

1834

where they were stationed for eight months from
 which detachments at Naas, Drogheda, Strain, Cadogan,
 Oth, Maryboro, & Monasteries. - On the 7th April
 1834, the Head Quarters marched for Dublin and
 occupied the Royal Barracks relieving the 5th Reg^t
 and the 80th became once more assembled this day
 afterwards, having been some or less dispersed and
 detached for 18 months. - While at Belfast many
 parties were sent out at different periods for
 the purpose of assisting the Civil Power in collec-
 ting tithes as also in aiding the Poor Law
 Officers which duty was often hampered from long
 marches and inclement weather.

On the 14th day further arrival of the Regim-
 ent in Dublin, and after a very long days drill
 the battalion was returning at one o'clock to
 Barracks when on passing the quarters of Major
 General Sir C. Blakeney Commanding the Garrison
 he informed the Commanding Officer that he had just
 received an order to embark an efficient regiment

without loss of time for England and that he had selected
 the 80th and directed Lieut Col. Pitt to prepare forthwith
 accordingly; - there were at the time 70 men on board - at
 a quarter to 5 which the Regiment marched out of the
 Royal Barracks and at 6 o'clock (being five hours from the
 receipt of the order) was close of Dublin Harbour.

The other Infantry Corps then in Dublin were the 2^d Batt^y
 Fusilier Guards, 2^d Batt^y 1st Reg^t of Foot, and the 2^d Batt^y
 60th Reg^t. - This sudden movement was in consequence of
 the Political Union having assumed a formidable aspect
 and on ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} Government and Chamber seeing to serious risks
 in Ireland. - It was erroneously supposed that the
 Regiment would return to Ireland as soon as the
 Country should be tranquillized. - The following is an
 extract of a Letter from Major General Sir Colonel
 Blakeney to Lieut. Col. Pitt relative to the embarkation
 of the Regiment and its discipline
 Dublin 1st May 1834

My dear Colonel

"I cannot tell you the disappointment
 I felt in learning that your excellent corps was to be
 detained in England, be assured however that you
 will all of you ever retain my admiration of you as
 a high and well disciplined corps, and one that I
 should only be too proud to have men in any day
 of need."

"Your admirable style of embarkation
 has been the theme of every ones conversation here since
 you left us, and I can assure you that you have left
 a stamp here not easily to be forgotten. - I shall
 at all times be particularly glad to hear of you
 as of the welfare of your Staff, and with my best
 wishes"

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"Believe me my General"
 "Most sincerely Yours"
 "signed" E. Blakey M. Genl.

The Battalion landed at Liverpool on the 22^d April and detached 3 Companies to Wigan, and 3 to Chester.

On the 1st of May the Head Quarters and two Companies marched for Blackburn to replace the 35th Regiment ordered to Ireland, and arrived there on the 3^d of May. The detachments furnished from Blackburn were 2 Companies at Pockdale, and 3 Companies at Bolton, 2 Companies at Burnley, and 1 Company at Nottingham. These quarters the Regiment continued to occupy till the 17th October, when the Head Quarters marched for Salford Barracks and arrived on the following day, where the Regiment became again united.

1835-

On the 14th of May Major General Sir Harry Bouverie inspected the Corps and expressed most unqualified satisfaction at its high state of discipline and soldierlike appearance.

Two days afterwards the Head Quarters and two Companies marched from Salford Barracks for Liverpool where they arrived on the 7th of May. The following detachments were found from that Station.

Viz:

Haydock Lodge	Three Companies
Wigan	Three Companies
Chester	Two Companies

In the beginning of September of the same year the Regiment received orders to proceed to Chatham for embarkation in Convict Ships

for New South Wales.

The Head Quarters marched from Liverpool on the 7th September (the different detachments moving about the same period) and arrived at Widen on the 17th where they halted until the 24th on which day the march was resumed for Chatham, and on the 7th October the Head Quarters arrived in that Garrison. A Company was detached to Harwich which however was called in to Head Quarters some months afterwards. — The first Convict Ship embarked at Gravesend on the 23rd May 1836 under the command of Major Baker, it consisted of Two Officers and Twenty nine Sergeants, Plunk and Tice the usual strength of such detachments.

1836

1837

On the 6th March 1837 the Colours of the Regiment with a detachment of the usual strength of ~~such~~ a Convict Ship embarked under charge of Major Baker being the Lieutenant Colonel which left England.

Colonel Pitt resigned the command of the Regiment on the 19th March after having served in it nearly Eighteen years, 15 of which he had been the Lieutenant Colonel — On that occasion he issued the following order

80th Regiment Chatham
 19th March 1837

R. O.

"His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Colonel Pitt to the situation of Inspecting Field Officer of the Leeds Recruiting District, he this day resigns the command of the Regiment

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that he leaves a Corps which he has comman-

for so many years and in whose welfare he feels as
 nearly an interest.

To the Officers who have so well sup-
 ported him in maintaining the Regiment in that high
 state of discipline which has uniformly called forth
 the approbation and encouragement of the many Superiors
 under whose orders it has been placed, he returns his
 most grateful acknowledgments.

To the Hon. Commanding Officers
 and Soldiers he has to express the infinite satisfaction
 which their willing obedience and steady behaviour have
 at all times afforded him.

To all he has to convey his best
 and heartfelt wishes that happiness and prosperity
 may attend them and to assure them that he
 will ever feel a pride and gratification in hearing
 of their future success being distinguished by deeds
 which may redound to their own credit, and to
 the advantage of His Majesty's Service.

On the 4th March 1837 Lieut General
 Sir John Taylor K.C.B. was appointed Colonel of
 the Regiment and Sir Rufous Daker appointed
 2nd Lt. Regiment

Colonel James Spalding from the
 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment who exchanged with Colonel
 Pitt now joined the Regiment but returned on the
 26th March 1837 and was succeeded by Major afterwards
 Lieut Col Daker, who had sailed for the South Sea
 with the first draft, and arrived in that Colony
 on the 12th October 1836. The Colours 1st under Brevet
 Major Anne arrived at Sydney on the 11th July 1834.

On the 26th July 1837 the Head Quarters
 which had been stationed in Sydney from first

arrival, marched to Windsor, and during the year the
 Regiment furnished detachments to the undermentioned places,
 and but few men remained at Head Quarters

Albany	17 Malt Millers	Westport
Berwick	Wingfield	Cross River
Kingston Falls	Lusitana	Com. Plans
Newcastle	P. S. Phillip	Attitude Bay

The last Draft of the Regiment which sailed
 from Port Phillip on the 3rd August 1837 under Major Thomas
 Bunting arrived at Sydney on the 25th December and
 marched into Windsor on the 27th of the same month.

On the 29th January, the Regiment furnished
 another Detachment for the penal Settlement at Port
 Macquarie. On the 31st May the detachments at Com.
 Plans arrived at Head Quarters, and on the same day
 a Detachment of one Regiment 1 Company and 12 men
 to Sydney to be forwarded to Norfolk Island, and
 instructions were received that the 80th Regiment was
 to furnish the whole of the men for duty on that Island
 or relief of a detachment of the 50th Regiment there
 stationed. The detachment was afterwards augmented to
 1 Field Officer 2 Captains, 10 Subalterns, 1 Staff, 4 Sergeants
 and 105 Rank & File. The detachment detached to
 17 Malt Millers on the Westport road was relieved by
 one from the 24th Regiment in July and rejoined Head
 Quarters. The Com. Plans detachment returned the same month.
 The Berwick detachment joined Head Quarters on the
 26th January and that from P. S. Phillip on the 5th July.
 On the 26th June 1837 2 Sergeants and 25 Rank & File
 furnished from Head Quarters to Macquarie.

On the 11th June the detachment from Sydney arrived at
 Head Quarters: 1 Col 2 Sergeants and 29 R. & F.
 A detachment consisting of 1 Col 1 Serjt and 23 R. & F.

1838

X

proceeded to the final settlement at Abbot's Bay on the 8th July

The detachment hitherto stationed at Ellawarra consisting of 1 Cap: 3 Supts and 29 rank and file arrived at Head Quarters on the 11th July, having been relieved by a detachment of the 28th Regt.

A detachment of 1 Sub: 1 Capt and 27 rank & file proceeded from Head Quarters to Warpers Hill on the Hunter, July 18th replacing a party of the 28th Regt.

On the 28th August, 1 Sub, 3 Supts and 140 rank & file rejoined Head Quarters from the Stockade at Copmans Wall on the Bathurst road, having been relieved by a similar detachment of the 28th Regt.

On the 10th September a party consisting of 1 Sub 2 Supts and 32 rank and file proceeded from Head Quarters at Windsor to Sydney for the purpose of taking a share in the duties of the latter station

On the 24th September 1 Cap: 2 Sergeants and 35 rank & file arrived at Head Quarters from Bathurst having been relieved by a detachment of the 28th Regt.

A detachment consisting of 1 Supt and 12 Rank & file left Head Quarters Mil Plains on the 10th October for the purpose of furnishing escorts on the Bathurst and Parramatta roads when required

On the 18th October 1 S. O. 1 Cap, 10 Sub: 7 Supts and 155 Rank & file arrived at Sydney from Norfolk Island having been relieved by a detachment of the 50th Regt. - of this detachment, 1 Cap: 1 Sub, 2 Sergeants and 33 rank and file were forwarded to Head Quarters at Windsor on the 22nd of the same month, whilst the remainder partly made up some of the undermentioned detachments without

rejoining the regiment -

From Sydney to Ellawarra, 1 Sub: 2 Supts and 30 Rank & file March 6th

From Sydney to Campbelltown, 1 Sub: 1 Supt and 27 Rank & file March 11th

From Sydney to Parramatta 1 Sub: 2 Supts and 140 Rank & file March 24th

1 Captain, 2 Sub: 2 Drummers and 80 Rank & file commanded by Major Mumbury embarked at Sydney for New Zealand on the 3rd April, the numbers in part made up from Head Quarters

1841
After having been stationed at Windsor for upwards of three years and a half the Head Quarters of the Regiment marched on the 29th January from that Station (having a subalterns party) and replaced the Head Quarters of the 28th Regiment at Parramatta ordered to Sydney consequent on the departing of the 50th (P. O.) Regiment for India

The strength of H. Quarters marching into Parramatta 29th January consisted of 2 Field Officers (Lt. Col. Baker, Major Lutton) 1 Cap: 10 Sub: 5 Supts, 15 Sergeants 138 Rank & file

On the 25th February a detachment consisting of 1 Captain: 3 Sub: 3 Corporals and 179 privates joined at Parramatta from the regimental depot at Chatham, having arrived at Sydney the previous day, per Ship "Barrett Junior"

On the 27th May a detachment of 1 Sub: 1 Supt and 20 Rank & file embarked at Sydney for Portland Bay in the district of Port Phillip

On the 18th June 1841, 1 Supt and 17 privates embarked at Sydney for the purpose of proceeding to Abbot's Bay to relieve an equal number of the

Detachment then stationed - The Men relieved from
 Merton Bay arrived at Head Quarters, Parramatta
 on the 26th July

On the 1st May 1841: 1800 and 30
 Rank & file proceeded to the detached 30 Mile Station
 on the Bathurst road and received a similar party
 of the 28th Reg^t.

The Detachments at New Zealand
 remained there for 14 Years - The strength was never
 greater than from 80 to 100 men - and during that
 period in addition to the Military duties which
 were very arduous they were employed under the
 Ordnance Department as Artificers felling and
 sawing timber and conveying it to the stations in
 boats manned by themselves. Some were also
 employed Brick Making, Carpenter Blacksmiths
 Masons &c. They have left a record of these efforts in
 the Stone Barracks at Auckland many parts of
 which Edifice was erected by them without the
 assistance of any ^{other} assistants that work was considered
 highly creditable to them - the two first years they
 served in New Zealand they were respectively under
 Command until the Barracks was completed

On the 7th May 1842 Capt. Lockhart with
 part of the New Zealand Detachment arrived in
 Sydney, followed by Major Brambury with the remainder
 on the 10th of the same month

It may here be observed that the various
 convict bands on landing at Sydney in 1836-37
 were almost immediately marched to different Stations to
 remain in charge of Road Gangs of Convict Prisoners
 when they returned until the Regiment was again
 united at Sydney, preparatory to embarkation for
 India

1844.

State of the 80th Regiment - Parramatta 16th July 1844.

Part of Head Quarters Parramatta	Private	Drum	Trumpeter	Artificer	Blacksmith	Carpenter	Mason	Other	Total
In Detachment at New Zealand	237	4	2	10	14	1	3	5	263
Do. Newcastle	89	2	5	0	1	1	1	5	104
Do. Macleay	68	2	5	3	3	1	1	5	98
Do. Young	47	2	5	3	3	1	1	5	74
Do. Murrumbidgee	46	2	5	2	2	1	1	5	72
Do. 20 Mile Station	33	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	56
Do. Windsor	20	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	32
Do. Bathurst Bay	20	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	32
Do. Macleay Bay	17	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	29
Do. Snowy Mountains	12	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	24
Do. Sydney	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	15
Attached to the Mounted Rifle	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	17
In Leave	13	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	25
Staff Surgeon	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	15
At Parramatta (incl. 9 working)	179	2	2	4	6	3	3	17	216
Establishment	280	2	2	15	21	11	11	48	380
Mounted Rifle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	65

List of Officers & Regiment - Paramatta 16th July 1831.

Rank	Name	Where Stationed
Li. Col.	H. Baker	Paramatta
Majr	J. Bunbury	Comm ^d Detachment New Zealand
	J. Atkinson	In base
Capt	J. W. Hann	Commandant Mounted Police
	C. B. Baitt	In base England
	H. W. Gulston	In base England
	A. A. Lockhart	In Detachment New Zealand
	Hen ^d W. A. S. Fisher	Do " " "
	W. H. Sykes	Do " " "
	J. Stewart	In charge of Regimental Depot
	J. Marsh	Asst Engineer & Sup ^r of Armed Barracks Paramatta
	P. S. Peers	Paramatta
	A. Macdonald	Paramatta
Lieut	G. Black	Garrison Adjutant Chatham
	A. J. Lavery	Comm ^d Detach ^t Windsor
	A. Selwac	Do " " Maitland
	J. J. Morris	Do " " Hawona
	J. Gorman	Do " " Maitland Bay
	J. J. Kirkpatrick	In base England
	J. Christie	Attached to Mounted Police Corps
	J. Hales	Comm ^d Detachment Macquarie
	A. G. H. Best	In Detachment New Zealand
	J. J. Montgomery	Comm ^d Detach ^t Scotch Hill
	W. Colenso	Paramatta
	W. H. Kelly	Attached to Mounted Police Corps
Ensign	A. Curdy	In Detachment Macquarie
	H. Sibley	Paramatta
	K. U. Hellingworth	Comm ^d Detachment Parramatta
	H. H. Koppin	In base
	J. A. Johnson	Macquarie
	A. B. Bowen	Paramatta
	M. J. Freeman	In Regimental Depot
	C. E. Postava	Do " " "
Syde ^r	J. B. Hunt	Paramatta
Asst	J. Gillady	Do " " "
Dr	J. Hayes	Do " " "
Surgeon	A. Lambell	Do " " "
Asst	J. Gamble	Do " " "
Asst	H. C. Macintosh	Medical charge at New Zealand Paramatta

Embarkation of Regiment from England for N.S. Wales

Embarkation	Officer	Age	Rank	Ship	Departure	Remarks
23 rd May 1830	Major H. Baker	46	1	23	Lady Penelope	16 th Oct 1830
	Asst Surg ^r J. D. Morris	46	1	22		
	Capt ^r H. Christie	44	1	21		
3 rd June 1830	Ensign Rankins	24	1	3	Lady Cook	4 th November 1830
	Asst Surg ^r Reed	36	1	3		
7 th June 1830	Capt ^r Hann	40	1	3	Lady Ingham	3 rd December 1830
	Ensign Reed	24	1	3		
	Asst Surg ^r Bennett	28	1	3		
16 th July 1830	Ensign	24	1	3	Henry Parker	3 rd December 1830
	Ensign	24	1	3		
	Ensign	24	1	3		
23 rd July 1830	Lieut Christie	44	1	3		
	Ensign	24	1	3		
	Lieut Macdonald	30	1	3		
	Ensign	24	1	3		
3 rd Aug 1830	Lieut Hill	47	1	3		
	Lieut Stewart	30	1	3		
13 th Aug 1830	Capt ^r Hill	47	1	3		
	Ensign	24	1	3		
15 th Aug 1830	Ensign	24	1	3		
	Ensign	24	1	3		
	Ensign	24	1	3		
16 th Oct 1830	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
13 th Nov 1830	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
13 th Dec 1830	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
1 st Dec 1830	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
7 th March 1831	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
4 th April 1831	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
4 th April 1831	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
16 th April 1831	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
12 th April 1831	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
12 th May 1831	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
15 th May 1831	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
27 th May 1831	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
4 th July 1831	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		
13 th July 1831	Lieut	36	1	3		
	Lieut	36	1	3		

It is difficult to conceive any employment more calculated to destroy the discipline of a Corps; than in purchasing at the Continent Regiments arrived from Europe, the Guards generally young Soldiers or recruits were sent into the interior in charge of Road Teams without ever having seen or been seen by the Major-part of the Officers of their Regiments.

These Guards with few Exceptions were commanded by Subalterns, many of them without experience and who from want of other sources of amusement, gladly availed themselves of the society of each of the settlers, as casually fell in their way, and insensibly acquired their habits.

The mounted Police formed by selecting the most active Men and those of the best conduct from the Regt. serving in the colony, although a useful and very necessary body of Men for the duties required of them (their appointment being permanent excepting when forfeited by their own misconduct when they were returned to their Corps) was considered a great evil, by their Regiment losing the services and the example of so many good men. The 80th Regiment furnished 56 Men for that Service.

On the 15th January 1844, His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Mansour Charles O'Connell K. C. H. Commanding the Forces in the Australian Colonies was appointed Colonel of the Regiment vice Lieutenant General Sir John Taylor K. C. B. deceased.

The last half yearly inspection of the Corps in New South Wales took place in Sydney on the 25th and 26th May on which occasion the following general order was promulgated.

L. C. Sydney 10th May 1844
The Lieutenant General Commanding on closing his half yearly inspection of the 80th Regiment feels called upon to express in general orders his entire appro-

station of all that he had anticipated both in the interior economy and field discipline of that Corps. The steadiness and soldierlike appearance of the men on parade notwithstanding the large number of recruits lately admitted into the ranks, commends His Excellency that zeal and attention have been excited by Officers and men in the discharge of their duties and it will be his Excellency's pleasing task to convey to His Grace the Commander in Chief an assurance of the high praise he entertains of the merits of Lieutenant and Colonel Baker and the Officers under his command.

As this will, ^{in all} probably be the last half yearly inspection which it will be the Lieutenant General's duty to make of the 80th Regiment prior to embarkation for India, His Excellency is anxious to manifest emphatically his appreciation of the good conduct which has for a long time characterized the behaviour of the men and His Excellency accordingly is pleased to permit the remaining portions of the sentence of such prisoners as are under confinement by award of Courts Martial.

Lieutenant Colonel Baker when conveying this report of the Lieutenant General's approval, to the Officers and Men under his command will be pleased to see that the Men above alluded to are relieved and rejoin their companies and the Lieutenant General hopes that this act of grace will lead the soldiers of the corps to merit and carry with them from this command that reputation which their Regiment brought with it.

By Command &
(signed) Col. O'Connell Captain
Major of Brigade

The Regiment left Parramatta for Sydney on the 11th June 1842. On Monday the 13th August 1844 the Regiment, in four divisions, embarked at Sydney for Calcutta on board the barges, "Royal Saxon" "Hibernia" "Lloyd" and "Comore" which were taken up for the purpose, and according to the following distribution

"Royal Saxon" Head Quarters - Band, Grenadiers, Light, and part of No 8 Company under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Warburton Baker

"Hibernia" Nos. 2, 3, & 6 Companies under Major Thomas Bramley

"Lloyd" Nos. 1 & 4 Companies under Major Charles Scott
"Comore" No. 7 Company with part of No. 8 under Major J. M. Pease

On the 13th of the same month these vessels sailed together for their destination - but previous to the departure of the corps the following appeared in the general orders of the command

N.B. The Regiment had been ordered for embarkation on the 10th Aug^r which order was countermanded

General Order

Sydney 9th August 1844

N. 173

The 80th Regiment having been ordered to embark tomorrow morning for India the Lieutenant General Commanding cannot allow it to quit the station without possessing the fullest appreciation of its high state of discipline, and the character it had maintained during the whole period it had remained here, and in taking leave of his own regiment,

His Excellency feels satisfied that it will add to the reputation it has already gained and obtain fresh honours and glory wherever it may be called to serve.

The Lieutenant General begs Lieutenant Colonel Baker and every Officer individually to accept his best thanks for the services they have made use of, and assures them He will not fail to lay before His Grace the Commander in Chief, the high sense He entertains of their merits, and the perfect state of discipline in which the 80th Regiment leaves His Command.

(signed) By Command

C. M. Connell

Captain & Major of Brigade

General Order

Sydney 12th August 1844

1846

The Orderly and soldierlike manner in which the embarkation for India of the 80th Regiment was effected this morning has so justly merited the approbation of the Lieutenant General Commanding, that His Excellency feels called on to give expression to that approbation in General Orders.

His Excellency is greatly pleased to have it in his power to congratulate Lieutenant Colonel Baker and the Officers and Men under his command on the good discipline and true Soldierlike feeling the Corps has displayed on this occasion, and His Excellency cannot but express his conviction that throughout the Service upon which it now enters the 80th Regiment will continue to maintain the high character it will be his Excellency's duty

to attribute to it, in his report to the Commander in Chief in India —

By Command &c

(signed) C. M. Connell Captain

Major of Brigade

Embarked for Calcutta, at Sydney

3 L. Officers, 8 Captains, 17 Sub^{ts}, 6 Staff, 142 Sergeants

15 Drum^{rs}, 110 Corp^s, 858 Privates

The Regiment arrived at Calcutta and disembarked as follows

The Head Quarter Ship "Royal Saxon" arrived and the men disembarked on the 16th Nov^r 1844, and were encamped on the South Head Fort (William) — The "Lloyd" arrived and disembarked their Men on the 19th of November 1844 and the "Common" on the 1st December 1844. — The strength of these 3 Detachments on the 1st December amounted to 3 L. Officers, 5 Captains, 13 Subaltens, 14 Staff, 33 Sergeants, 114 Drummers, 617 Rank and File.

The Detachments embarked on Board the "Briton" under the command of Major Bambergy did not arrive until after the Month of the above mentioned men for the upper Provinces which left Calcutta on the 8 January 1845.

1845

However after some days March information was received that the ship "Pipitoni" had been wrecked on an Island in the Andaman Archipelago — The following Copy of the despatch from Lieut Col. Bambergy will explain the particulars of the occurrence.

To the Adjutant Genl. of the Forces in India

Calcutta 19th Jan^y 1845

Sir

The painful duty devolves upon me to

have to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Forces in India the loss of the Warques "Briton" and "Thomson's" conveying Troops to Calcutta - the former Vessel having a Detachment of the 80th Regiment on board as detailed as follows - 1 Field Officer 3 Captains 14 Subalterns 1 Assistant Surgeon, 12 Sergeants 296 Men and Fire 33 Women 115 Children from Sydney and the latter Vessel with a Detachment of the 50th and 10th Regiment under the Command of Captain Stapleton 50th Regiment from England.

The disasters occurred took place on one of the Islands of the Andaman Archipelago Latitude North 12° 5' Longitude East 93° 12' - 10' a strong gale from the S. S. W. which commenced on the morning of the 10th November, last carried away our Fore Mast, Main, and Mizzen Masts by the Cape - the Gale abated for about three quarters of an hour, the Vessel then became utterly unmanageable, every attempt to hoist the smallest sail in order to give her steerage way proved abortive, each sail being in dangerous suspension blown to atoms.

In this state we passed a large island in apparently a still more helpless condition, she had lost her Main and Mizzen Top Masts by the Cape and her Fore Mast by the Board, we were also very apprehensive that we ought soon find of each other.

On the 11th shortly after passing this island the gale again became a perfect hurricane every thing was swept from the Upper Deck, all our boats, the Caber and Cooking places, with two Commodore and the boxes of two Boats, broke away from their lashings, both Masts were killed and the whole of the Lie Stock

carried away from the Deck - The Deck itself received considerable injury.

A partial lull again took place about 10 O'clock P.M. when the wind shifted to the opposite Quarter East &c. but with redoubled fury and it damaged the Deck and other parts of the vessel that our hopes were renewed of saving the Vessel - During this most awful night about one O'clock the Ship struck we knew not where no light having been obtained since the 9th of November, but at day break on the 11th we discovered our Ship had been driven over a Coral Reef into a Mangrove Swamp beset by Trees and swamping all before her, and to our great surprise the dismasted vessel we had seen the preceding day was stranded close to us - she turned out to be the "Thomson's" with Troops for Calcutta.

When the Tide had sufficiently receded Captain Stapleton came on Board with the men of the 10th and 50th Detachments and their Women and Children, joining their own Vessel, the "Thomson's" would go to fetch in the Surge from the "Briton" being a badly ventilated vessel and already too much crowded this addition to our Force I found great difficulty in accommodating, and the intense heat occasioned by the fermenting masses of wet clothes, blankets and damaged stores, made our situation exceedingly uncomfortable.

On the 13th the Weather having cleared up a little we were enabled to ascertain where we were; and on the following day the rain ceased - My first care was to have the men's clothes laid out, and dried; at the same time Captain Hall of the "Briton" got up all the damaged stores possible for a particular purpose.

Captain Stapleton's detachment was employed bringing from the "Thomson's" all the Provisions

and stores which could be saved from the vessel, to have them stowed on board the "Briton" to which ship he was returned to their meals, and at night to sleep. — A few acts of insubordination having occurred I judged it expedient to proclaim Martial Law in the terms mentioned in the Documents annexed, and by trying and punishing the offenders, Order was speedily restored and has ever since been maintained.

The situation the "Briton" lay in being in a densely wooded Swamp, the various ailments arising from it pointed clearly what the consequences would be if the Scurvy were not removed to a more healthy situation — The Detachments of the 10th and 80th Regiments were ordered to disembark and encamp, as also the Women and Children from the "Briton" for the service of whom a portion of the Sails of the Ship was allotted; at the same time a road or rather a causeway was constructed on the Mangrove Swamp communicating from the "Briton" to the Encampment, and Cooking place; Spinnings were also made in the side of the ship between Decks to afford greater facility of communicating with the Scurvy on shore and to haul in the stores from the other Vessel; but with scarcely any tools this was no easy task as may be readily conceived by imagining a thickly wooded Country with some trees of enormous magnitude not one, of which had been left standing or unbroken on the Island; the shift of Wind during the Hurricane as described having completed the destruction, whose shelter had previously protected them.

The number of sick increasing it became necessary to remove the Hospital from the "Briton" to the abandoned Ship the "Rumsey" which

which last vessel was now so firmly embedded that there was little danger of her going to pieces. I proposed moving thither also, but finding myself rapidly recovering the slight indisposition I had previously experienced, I preferred to remain with the Men — I also ordered the 80th to quit the ship and encamp, sending daily a Guard of one Subaltern and 25 Men on board the "Briton", now converted into a Store of Provisions and the Officers continued to dine on board that vessel — The communication between the shore and the Hospital Ship was kept up by means of a small boat (the "Jug") saved from the "Rumsey".

A Board of Officers ordered to assemble to ascertain the state of the stores and the most eligible mode of issue reported and recommended a (radical mode for 36) thirty six days Provisions wanting spirits, but a quantity of Bottled Ale and Porter saved from the Cargo of the "Rumsey" could furnish a further supply in lieu of spirits. The pale recommended was however a soft (radical one), not being equal to more than twenty per day ordinary Rations.

The natives on our first arrival were rather troublesome, we had several of our Men wounded with Arrows, but every attempt to retaliate them failed, my greatest fear therefore was their attempting to set fire to the Store Ship, and the encampment before we should be able to clear a sufficient space to prevent their fires spreading in the direction of the Camp — I cannot praise too highly the conduct of Captain Wall and the Officers of the "Briton" when all hopes of saving the Ship were at an end, the calm demeanour of both Soldiers and Seamen during that awful period earned their recognition to the will of Providence, as much as their active exertions had excited my admiration when more daring efforts were required.

It is also but justice to the Officers under my command to declare that I have received every assistance from them, I have called upon Captain Stapleton for a report of the circumstances attending the wreck of his vessel which will be annexed to the Dispatch for the further information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Land.

The long boat of the *Pennacoste*, although very much damaged, we were enabled to repair and raise; upon giving her a second tack and being ready for sea on the 25th November, — Lieut Leake 80th Regiment and Captain Hall of the *Wright* were given instructions to proceed in her to Calcutta, as if it should not be practicable to make that Port, then the nearest Port, to repair our situation and procure assistance — The Boat did not prove so speedy as we expected, and I understand that it was with great difficulty these Gentlemen were able to reach Merqui when they arrived on the 7th December, — On the departure of the Boat which we named the *Wife* another was laid down, which being subsequently launched on the morning of the arrival of the *Transports* proved very serviceable in embarking our stores and Men. — In order to build this Boat it became necessary to employ some Soldiers of the 80th Regiment as Sawyers the only Cross Cut saw (the property of the Carpenter of the *Wright*) being converted into a Whip Saw for that purpose; whilst two other Soldiers of the same Detachment erected a frame to make the nails required for its construction, the Billows being manufactured from the affores of the *Pinnac*, with part of an old Gun Barrel for a pipe.

Lieutenant Middleton of the

Co. 6, I Company's Service Commanding at Merqui; with great promptitude dispatched the Company's Schooner, *the Swinton* with a plentiful supply of Rice, Sugar, Tea, Sugar, Yams and Spirits with meat and Salt Fish sufficient for (6) six days, and Biscuits to a reduced ration sufficient for (3) three days consumption more of these articles not being procurable at Merqui — Lieut Leake and Captain Hall also speak of the kindness of the American Missionaries at Merqui, these Gentlemen having but then a more commodious Boat, by which on the 10th December they were enabled to proceed to Moulmain where they arrived on the 20th December.

Major M^r Reed Commanding at Moulmain and the Commissioners of the *Sanctuary* *Provinc*, I appears took immediate steps for our relief by dispatching the *Transports* *Agnes*, *Elizabeth*, *Amelia* and *Agnes Lee*, under the orders of Commander Jones of H. M. Sloop *Pilot* with two Gun Boats of the Station, these Vessels arrived on the 28th the *Elizabeth* *Amelia* on the 29th of December, but the *Agnes Lee* had not arrived at the period of my departure from the Island.

The first Division of Troops consisting of 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 130 Men 15 Women and 26 Children of the 80th Regiment, under the medical charge of Asst. Surgeon Pakes of the 84th Regiment (sent from Moulmain for this purpose) and Captain Hall with 27 Seamen of the *Wright* embarked on the 31st of October, and proceeded to sea the following morning, and Commander Jones having informed me that he would remain on the station to superintend the embarkation of the Detachments of the 10th and 50th Regiments, under the command of Captain Stapleton, when the *Agnes Lee* should arrive, and that my

80th Regiment
 20 Capt. 520
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remaining any longer with the Detachments of the 80th Regiment would not be necessary, I embarked the remainder of the Seamen and latter Coops (strength as per margin) on the 1st January and proceeded to sea the following morning.

I find great pleasure in having further to report that during the (50) Sifts of our seamen on this insupportable Island only four Soldiers and three Children died, but two Seamen and one Soldier of the 80th were unfortunately drowned; from the party Station at first issued, the men were obliged to seek for shellfish on the Beach to complete a meal for themselves and families and cases of Scurvy became very frequent — part of the Coops of the "Rumoured" being Wax & Pepper, some of the drist of these was got up from the Ho. Id. and its distribution amongst the Men appears to have had a very good effect in checking the progress of the disease.

We had also some difficulty in procuring a sufficient supply of good Water, and the labour of cleaning and cutting roads to communicate from the Wells to the different parts of the Camp was very great, yet all were cheerful, and more seemed ever to despair.

The hurricane which attended the wreck of the "Rumoured" and "Bpton" appears to have been very partial in its effects, and limited in extent; after having that mishap we could observe an Island to the South of our late Encampment on which its destructive effects had only reached the more southern extremity, and Northward and Island which appeared to

be still resident, and to have escaped altogether whilst on the intervening Islands nearest to our Encampment, the Trees appear to have been torn up, broken and thrown down in every direction.

Although we have every reason to be thankful for the Providential escape of so many persons with Life and Health, the loss of Property to both Officers and Men, has been very great; many of the latter having lost nearly the entire of their accoutrements, Clothing and Accessories & had them so much damaged as to be entirely useless.

I have the honor to be

Sr

Your Most obed^t Servant

(sig) Thomas Rumbury

Lieut Col 80th Regt

The conduct of the Detachment under Lieut Colonel Rumbury called forth a General Order from His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, which was followed by a Letter from the Adjutant General by order of His Grace the Duke of Wellington — the purport of the General Order and letter are as follows

Head Quarters Camp Bhamal

1st February 1815

General Orders

No 9

Encl^d The Commander in Chief in India has received Lieut Colonel Rumbury's and Captain Staffletons able reports of the total wreck of the Ships "Bpton" and "Rumoured" upon an Island of the Andaman Archipelago, on the night of the 11th November 1814, with deep regret, the former having on Board a Detachment of the 80th Regiment of Foot

Officer 3 Captains 4 Subalterns 1 Assistant Surgeon 296
Rank and File, 33 Women and 445 Children, from New
South Wales; the latter a Detachment of Recruit of the
10th Regiment of 37 Men, 2 Women and 1 Child and of
the 50th Regiment 1 Captain 3 Subalterns, 105 Men, 10
Women, and 13 Children from England

- 2 - These Vessels encountered a Hurricane in the
Bay of Bengal in the midst of a storm they
were in sight of each other, and such was the
force of the wind, they were driven on shore during
the night, daylight disclosing them a short distance
apart. For three days no observation could be
taken; the Ships were almost totally dismantled
and perfectly unmanageable, and the interposi-
tion of Divine Providence alone saved the Troops
and the Crews.

- 3 - The Vessels being thus approximated the
entire Command devolved upon Lt. Col. Bumbury,
who very judiciously, for the purpose of preserving
general subordination, directed the Masters of the Ships
to explain to their Crews that they were from that
moment amenable to Military Discipline, the
arrangement made to secure order and regularity
to learn from the Vessels provisions for the crew -
and to provide for the sick, increasing from the
continued exposure to heat and wet clothes, - was
most praiseworthy, - reflecting great credit upon
Lieut Colonel Bumbury and Captain Stapleton, and
also upon the Officers and Soldiers for the prompt and
willing obedience to Command under all the circum-
stances of so painful and trying a nature

- 4 - Lieut Colonel Bumbury of the 80th and Captain
Stapleton of the 50th Regiments and the Officers and

Soldiers on board the Commander in Chief will consider
it a gratifying duty to lay before His Grace the Duke
of Wellington the expression of His Excellency's approbation
of the measures pursued and the proper conduct of all

throughout the eventful career of a Soldier,
there is no position he can be placed in, where fortitude,
courage and obedience can be more conspicuous than upon
the calamitous occasions of Shipwreck, and the display
of such qualities during the late appalling scenes, convinces
the Commander in Chief, these Officers and Soldiers will
ever contribute to maintain the Honour of the British

- 5 - In promulgating the General Order, His Excellency
seeks to express the high sense he entertains of the zeal
and activity by Lt. Colonel Bumbury, the General Officer
Commanding the Troops in the Presidency Division, and by
Brigadier Major Boscawen of the 80th Regiment
Commanding the Troops in the Madras Presidency -
by their conjoint exertions the wrecked Troops were
with every possible expedition re-embarked in Vessels taken
up for the purpose, procured and dispatched to their
destination Calcutta

- 6 - With reference to the losses sustained by the Officers
and Soldiers of the 10th, 50th and 80th Regiments, as
reported by Lieut Colonel Bumbury, the General Officer
Commanding the Presidency Division will receive instructions
to assemble a Board of Officers in conformity
to the Royal Warrant of the 19th August 1829, for the
Indemnification of Losses. The Board will also be
directed to take into consideration the claims of the
Colonel of these Corps, upon the principle laid down
in paragraphs 8, 11 and 12 page 14, 5. and 6 of the
Royal Warrant

Extract from General Orders
Head Quarters India 25th Novr
1828

General Order

No. 104

By Order With reference to the General Order of the 14th of February 1825 the Commander in Chief in India has the gratification to publish the following Letter being in reply to the report made, for His Grace the Duke of Wellington's information.

Given under the Great Seal of Great Britain the 23rd of April 1825

Sir Having had the honor to submit to the Commander in Chief your Letter of the 13th February last with its inclosure containing the interesting detail of the shipwreck of Detachments of the 50th and 80th Regiments on one of the Islands of the Archipelago on the 29th of November last, I have it is my command to acquaint you that His Grace entirely approves of the General Order issued by you in communication of the incident of these ships upon that occasion and to desire that you will be pleased to cause it to be made known to Lieut Col. Bambergy of the 80th Regiment, and to Captain Skipton of the 50th Regiment, and to the Officers and Commissioned and Soldier generally, who composed these Detachments, that His Grace has had great satisfaction in having their conduct upon the trying occasion to which their devoted pilot, to His Majesty's special notice.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedt. Servant

(sig) J. Macdonald

Assistant General

The above Detachments of the 80th Reg^t were brought off the African Islands in the "Albatross"

and "Albatross" and were disembarked at Calcutta but without doing any Garrison duty there, Amoy and Canton having been destroyed in the War.

The Detachment was originally published and forwarded by His Grace to Madras but did not reach the Head Quarters of the Regiment until 4 days after their arrival at Calcutta, which was the destined station of the Corps - The Madras Detachment arrived at Calcutta on the 28th of March 1825.

1825

Shortly after the arrival of the Regiment in India a Communication was received from the Madras Secretary in consequence of the Officer administering the Government of Madras having called for the aid of a Detachment to assist in the capture of a Schooner named the "Hornet" which had been seized by a Madras privateer and was then lying at anchor in the Bay of Bengal and reported about to proceed on a privateer voyage to Java. Captain George Nelson was appointed to the Command of this Detachment, the name in which the vessel was captured was most generally reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Stanley) upon whose representation of the affair to the Commander in Chief - His Grace the Duke of Wellington was pleased to direct the Officer commanding in Madras to direct the Officer commanding in Madras to proceed to Calcutta, and the crew of the Detachment to be appointed of this conduct on that occasion - The Command was bestowed upon Lieut Colonel Bambergy the Regiment broke up from its Encampment at Calcutta on the 28th of October 1825 and formed part of the Corps of the 18th Light - The 18th Light was first met with at the siege of Madras, the troops having formerly made several day forced marches - The advance of the

Wood Hill

Ground on this occasion was rapid and unexpected and the action commenced about three o'clock.

The 80th with a Depot Corps formed the extreme left of the line of Infantry and it took up a position on a ridge of sand hills, well fortified both in front and rear against a sudden attack of Cavalry by a thorny plant sufficiently prickly to check a regular advance, and in consequence the Regiment remained in this position in Line.

The fire of the 80th would have swept a long the whole front of our line, being formed at right angles to it, left thrown forward, but the other Corps in forming advanced so much which rendered the position the 80th had taken up useless. The Regiment therefore advanced in Column at Quarter distance, covering the extreme left of the line and in the rear of the Regiment and a little to its left was the 118th Regiment of ^{Infantry} ~~Infantry~~ in the same order ready to form squares protecting each other. This was an unfortunate arrangement as the Nature ^{of the ground} took it for granted that they were in the immediate presence of the Enemy Cavalry and formed squares, thus delaying the advance, whilst the 80th endeavoured to make up its lost ground by pushing forward as the Line changed its front to the Right.

The Regiment ultimately formed on the left of H. M. G. Regiment of Foot in square, and a little in advance of it, and the fire from the Enemy's Lines of Rifle and Cornet being very severe, the men were ordered to lie down to protect themselves from it - the rear jaw of the square was thrown into some confusion by a body of Depot infantry on forming with it, and as it was impossible to distinguish

any thing at twenty yards distance for the dust and smoke the position the Regiment was placed in was not an enviable one, and it suffered accordingly - One Sergeant and four Men and file were killed and the Lieutenant Colonel and nineteen Men and file were wounded the former was shot through the knee but it was very doubtful whether they suffered more from their wounds than their ^{poor} position, but a Regimental Band being a matter of history the truth must be told.

Lieutenant Colonel Wombey, a wounded Soldier and two others, having attempted to regain the camp after the action was over, mistook the heights of the evening for their own Encampment, and after a short parlance were fired upon by a party of Cavalry, but they effected their escape without further injury.

The Army having been reinforced by H. M. G. 29th Foot, and their Camp moved forward, on the 28th instant the Corps left their encampment ground at 10 A.M. without beat of drum or sound of bugle, this day march was about twelve Cross, or twenty three miles, the troops having been about eleven hours under Arms and suffering severely from thirst and other privations, when the action of Seringapatam commenced at 3 P.M. the 29th (80th) Queen's Regiment advanced in direct Echelon of Battalions from the right the 29th leading the attack on the enemy's entrenchments followed by the 80th which corps having during the advance formed in prolongation of the 29th the two Regiments cheered each other and undisciplined by a heavy fire of round shot, and grape, the Enemy's Battery was carried in gallant style, or to use the expression of His Excellency Sir Hugh Brough the commander in Chief in this

Friedrich

"of a storm of shot and shell" - When in the
 Battery the Regiment sustained its heaviest loss, a
 number of the enemy clad in chain Armour, lay
 about the tents and in their tents, apparently dead,
 the deception being more complete as they were curled
 up in their ragas (a sort of quilted cotton rug
 used as bedding and not easily penetrated even
 by a bayonet) these men suddenly springing up
 took the Regiment by surprise, and before they
 could be repulsed Captains Seaborn and West
 were slain gallantly leading on their Men against
 them. Lieut Col Wombury had his horse shot under
 him - The subsequent operation of that day is thus
 described by Major General Gilbert who commanded
 the division to which the 80th was attached in
 his report dated Sultan Mems Nals 24th December
 1845

"In consequence of the night setting in,
 the fear of the troops firing on each other, and
 through confusion consequent on part of the Enemy
 Camp being on fire, not rendering it expedient that
 I should retain the position so gallantly won, I took
 another, under instructions, about four hundred yards
 from the Camp, where I bivouacked for the night -

For the subsequent deeds of the
 Regiment it becomes necessary again to return to
 the report of the Commander in Chief already quoted

"Near the middle of ^{the night} one of the Enemy Lines was advanced and played into
 a deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant General Sir
 Henry Hardinge immediately formed Her Majesty's 80th
 Foot and the 1st European Light Infantry. They were led
 to the attack by their Commanding Officers, and animated

"in their positions by Lieutenant Colonel Wood (S.D. C. to the
 Lieutenant General) who was wounded on the occasion - The
 80th Captured the Guns and the enemy damaged by this counter-
 attack did not venture to pass on further - During the whole
 of the night however they continued to harry us by the fire of
 artillery whenever moonlight discovered our position."

The Honourable the Governor General Lord
 General Sir Henry Hardinge on the same subject thus expresses
 himself in his dispatch issued in Command to the
 Commander in Chief Sir Hugh Gough

"Para 5 I had personally reported to your Excellency my
 admiration of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment and the first Camp
 and Light Infantry in obeying with alacrity the order I gave
 about midnight to stand to their Arms and charge a
 Battery which bore destructively on our ranks

"Lieutenant Colonel Wombury assisted by Lieutenant Colonel
 Wood my Aid de Camp led the attack on which occasion
 the latter Officer, was wounded - The Guns were spiked, the
 Enemy driven away with loss, and this part of the line left
 undisturbed for the remainder of the night. Their Conduct
 in the preceding part of the Action came more immediately
 under your Excellency's own observation"

"Para 6 Your Excellency having formed the troops before day
 light led the right of the attack, entrusting the left to
 me - The whole line instantly advanced, and animated
 by your example carried every thing before them, and having
 traversed the Camp from one extremity to the other, down
 "up in a perfect line supported by Lt. Col. Chess as we rode
 "up the line their conduct evinced that every man had done
 "his duty"

"The attack is also thus described by Major
 General Gilbert in his report.

"Towards morning of the 21st Instant

3 Infantry Divisions
 Lt. Major G. East
 26 Regiment N.S.
 2 Subalterns N.S.
 Lt. Col. 80th Foot
 do 29 do
 1st Company L.S.
 16 Grenadier B.S.
 2 do do
 26 Native L.S.
 W.M. 9th Foot

the third division under Brigadier Wallcut consisting of the troops as per margin having been placed under my command in addition to my own (2nd Division) I at day break under instructions from His Excellency the Commander in Chief made my dispositions for again storming the entrenchments which had been reoccupied during the night, and the troops as per margin advanced in line down upon the night as follows:—

The front of the left of my Division was led into action by His Excellency the Commander in Chief and the right by the Right Honourable Lieut. General Sir H. Keadings and I myself leading Lt. Col. 80th Foot, and notwithstanding the advance was made under a tremendous fire of heavy guns the entrenchments was retaken, Battery after Battery at the Baynards point, and although the troops under my immediate command appeared to offer the enemy, yet the presence of those two above mentioned distinguished Officers in the field of battle greatly animated them on this trying occasion.

The conduct of Lt. Col. 80th Regiment and the Honourable Company's First Company Light Infantry, I cannot too highly speak of, as well as that of the 16 Grenadier and part of the 2nd Grenadier, 26 Light Infantry, and 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

The Return of the Killed and wounded in the Action of the 21st & 22nd December published by the Adjutant General on the 27th December had been made up hastily and was incorrect, the following is a corrected return part, it is

presented to the late for official publication
 Return of Killed and Wounded in the Action of the 21st & 22nd Dec^r 1845

	Lt. Col.	Major	Captains	Subalterns	Staff						Sergeants	Privates	Total			
					Adj. Genl.	Quar. Mstr.	Surgeon	Chaplain	Comd. Mag.	Comd. Store						
Killed	2	2									1	1	10	16	2	The King, Lt. Col. 80 th Foot, and Major-General Sir H. Keadings
Wounded	1	2									2	4	1	66	75	
Missing														7	7	
	1	2	4								2	5	2	63	72	

Nominal Return of Officer and Non Commissioned Officers Killed and Wounded in the Action of 21st & 22nd Dec^r 1845

Rank and Names	Remarks
Captain J. D. Wood	Killed at Stangpoham on the 21 st instant
— R. Sherburne	do do 21 st "
Lieutenant R. W. Warren	do on the morning 22 nd by the explosion of a mine
— G. S. P. Thomas	do on the morning of the 22 nd
Lieut. Col. H. B. Wood	Seriously Wounded in the night attack on the 21 st
Major R. A. Lockhart	Seriously Wounded — Honour Killed
Lieutenant J. Foster	Seriously Wounded 21 st died three days later
— M. J. Spencer	Seriously Wounded in the night attack of the 21 st
Non Comm. Officers	
Sergeant Thomas Brown	Killed on the 21 st
Serjeant Major Math. Stirkland	Seriously Wounded in the night attack of the 21 st
Sergeant John Christian	Seriously Wounded on the 21 st
Sergeant Benjamin Copley	Slightly do do
— William Johnston	do do do 21 st
— William Newman	Seriously do do do do do
— Daniel Sneyd	do do do do do

The following promotions were made by the Commander in Chief in General Orders No. 814/12

50

acted Head Quarters Army Annapolis 31st Decr 1845
and 2 January 1846 subject to the Confirmation of His
Majesty.

Captain Charles Lewis from the 80th Foot
to be Major in the 61st Foot without purchase *via* Lewis
Journal, date 7th December 1845

To be Captain without purchase Lieutenant
Frederick Paul Holmes from the 11th Foot, *via* Lewis promoted
in the 61st Foot. Lieutenant Anthony Grimesby *via* West
killed in action. Lieutenant Charles Henry Leslie *via*
Shelburne killed in action To be Lieutenant without
purchase - Ensign Arthur Henry Handings from the
53rd Foot *via* Grimesby

Ensign Lewis Cornaby Robertson - *via* Leslie

Ensign Edmund William Singsley from 31st Foot *via*
Robertson killed

Ensign Hammett Charles Smith from 31st Foot *via*
Robertson killed in action

Ensign G. Badde *via* Jones killed in action

Cook Sergeant Matthew Dickson to be Ensign without
purchase *via* Robertson promoted

The promotion of the two just named
Officers was not confirmed but Captain Lewis obtained
the Rank of Major and Major Lewis that of
Capt. Colonel, and Lieutenant Colonel Banning and
Wood were appointed Knight Companions of the Most
Honourable Order of the Bath.

A detachment of the 80th Reg^t
left at Cayenne under Lieutenant Grimesby left that station
to join the Army of the Saldade on the 19th Decr 1845. This Detachment consisted of Lieutenant Grimesby
one Sergeant one Corporal and twenty one Privates
it was present at the relief of Londrina and Belle

1840

of Saldade in the first affair the detachment lost six men killed
and one man wounded - the remainder of the detachment joined
Head Quarters under Captain Omichy at Rosamalia on the
7th February 1846

The most pleasing circumstance in the
Campaign remains now to be related. it reflects nearly equal
credit on those by whom the bounty was received, as a token
of the esteem in which the Regiment was held by its old
friends of the 16th W. Foot as it does to the liberality of the
latter, Corps whose regulations of "Child Langy regie" and the
good feeling which existed between the two Corps when serving
together in the former Islands - Years ago prompted them
to show it in the hour of need in their truly kind and
brother like solicitude.

On the arrival of the 11th Regiment
from Mount to join the Army of the Saldade after the
actions of Mandara and Singsley they were posted to
the same Division with the 80th and observing that their
old comrades were but thinly clad and were suffering
much from the severity of the weather when on prospect
for the want of their Cloth Suits which had in the
hurry of forming a Depot at Venaballe been with
their Coates left with the Heavy Baggage - the 11th Reg^t
generously came forward with upwards of 600 sets of
pair of Cloth Suits such Company of the 11th presenting as
Company of the 80th with its proportion - such act of
kindness seems to be recorded

Sobraón

To assist to the operations of the
Campaign - the Saldade Army had for some time been
strongly entrenched themselves at a bend of the river on
the same side as ourselves (the left bank) their position
naturally strong in front and flanks was defended by
numerous Batteries in which were placed 70 Sets

and a most formidable Entrenchment - towards the right however they were not quite completed - Their trenches and inner defenses were occupied by 32,000 Men

The Division of Gen R. Tuck (in which was the 80th Regiment) was ordered the attacking Division, and before day light on the morning of the 16th Feb^y 1846, was formed in position to attack the right flank of the enemy's defenses - Steep Brigade (consisting of Lt Col. W. H. M. 534143, 2159 A. D.) in front followed by Wilkinson's about four hundred yards in rear the 10th on the right and with orders to overlap the 10th Regiment

All day broke our heavy Guns opened on the Enemy's Batteries and a heavy cannonade continued for two hours - The Rocket Brigade appeared to succeed better on former occasions

But although they had been brought to bear on their position Mortars fired down & Counter batteries our Artillery could not proceed in silencing that of the Enemy - The Infantry were therefore ordered to advance - They advanced in line was steady and firm though exposed to a galling fire of grape and round shot - Not a shot was returned by our troops until the trenches in our front had been carried and the men of division hunk upon their interior defenses - The trenches having been gained the Brigade continued to advance towards the centre of the position, though in some degree hindered from having to move over trenches cut in every direction, obstinately defended by Chalmers a dastard described as religious fanatics who had sworn either to conquer the Camp (British) or to die

Their muskets used every stratagem

to destroy our men unawares - On entering the entrenchment into which were studded with pikes & bayonets a Casual Casual part of the Regiment by the Order of the Lt Colonel inclined to the right and brought up their left shoulders and succumbed under a very heavy fire in crossing the Enemy's flank battery at the Regent's point - this entrenchment was defended with the greatest energy so much so that the whole of Steep Brigade halted in the trenches until the remainder of the Division coming up charged over the parapet, the whole of them pushed forward together and took three Batteries in possession, here however they were brought to a stand by a Battery which commanded the one which had been taken, and in which were two Counter batteries - These guns were fired with such effect that the men were obliged to take refuge behind a breast work in rear of which a party of about one hundred Men of the 10th and 80th Regiments reformed - This party was again ordered to advance and charge the Battery - On perceiving it proceeded up the entrenchment the Enemy moved one of their guns out of the embrasure and pointed it down the entrenchment, others of the division coming up at this time the men advanced in gallant style and finally carried the Battery; not however until three men had been killed and Captain Cookson, Lieutenant Crawley and a number of men wounded - Lieutenant Crawley died a martyr of his wound

A remarkable feature was here noticed of the system of defense pursued by the Rebels - along this ditch was found a number of holes capable of containing thirty or forty men each, into these three the Rebels had so crowded themselves, as to be nearly able to move, and in one instance three the men

had succeeded in driving them out by forcing down upon them, they only passed into another in their rear of a peculiar description — It is supposed that they were thus stationed with a view of attacking us in our rear, had the Corps advanced into the centre of their position, instead of keeping along the top of the parapet. — It is peculiarly necessary to add that post experience having shown the impolicy of leaving the men in the rear of the attacking Corps by showing disposition to retreat few of them escaped and subsequent inspection showed that many of these holes contained thirty or forty dead bodies each — some more.

The Division under Major General Sir A. Smith and Major General Elliot having followed up the successful attack of Sir R. Dick the whole Infantry force became concentrated in the centre of the Enemy's position, the defects of which now became apparent, in their having a river in rear, with a passage scarcely fordable and an indifferent Bridge — In the defence of the trenches, and in crossing the river it is supposed the Enemy sustained a loss of not less than fifteen thousand men.

It is not the province of a Regimental Board to detail the operations of a Campaign, but merely such portions of it as may be necessary to a right understanding of the part borne in it by the Regiment — therefore to follow the course previously formed, the following extract from Official documents will show the situation in which the Regiment was held in a more satisfactory manner, than had its deeds been chronicled by an individual of the Corps.

Extract from General Order

by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India
Foreign Department

Camp, Muzard 13th February 1846

The British Infantry formed on the extreme left of the line then advanced to the assault, and in spite of every impediment, cleared the intrenchments and entered the Enemy's Camp.

Her Majesty's 10th 55th & 80th Regiments with the 33rd, 43rd, 59th and 60th Native Infantry moving at a firm and steady pace never fired a shot until they had passed the barriers opposed to them; a gallantry such to be commended and most worthy of constant imitation; to which may be attributed the success of their first effort, and the small loss they sustained; — The attack was crowned with the success it deserved, and (led by its gallant Commander Major General Sir R. Dick) illustrated the administration of the Army, which witnessed its disciplined valour, when checked by the formidable obstacles, and superior numbers to which the attacking Division was opposed, the 2^d Division under Major General Elliot afforded the most opportune assistance, by rapidly advancing to the attack of the Enemy's Camp, entering their fortified position after a severe struggle, and passing through the intrenchments of the Camp.

This Division inflicting a very severe loss on the retreating Enemy.

Head Quarters Army of the Galleys

Camp Muzard 13th February 1846

By His Excellency General

Sir Hugh Gough, Commander in Chief East Indies

We have to deplore a loss severe in itself but certainly not heavy when weighed in the balance against the obstacles overcome and the

veteran

advantages obtained — I have especially to lament the fall of Major General Sir R. Dick St. C. B. a gallant soldier of the Peninsula and Waterloo Campaigns — He survived only until seeing the dangerous prospect which he perceived close to the Camps situated on the banks of the Indus, whilst personally commencing by his daughter's example, the labors of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment in their cause of noble daring.

Returned killed and wounded in the Action of 10th February 1846
 Camp Bostanallah 11th February 1846

Distribution	Staff				Company				Remarks	
	Major	Captain	Adjutant	Surgeon	Company	Company	Company	Company		
Killed									1 12 13	
Wounded		1	2	1					3 2	69 78
Missing									3 2	1 81 91

Following up the successful Action at Sehra, our troops immediately crossed the Indus into the Lahore territories, and on the 20th of February the victorious Army was encamped before the Walls of the City of Lahore and our Troops placed in possession of the Citadel.

Lieut. Col. Bamber having obtained leave of absence to return to Europe, the Command of the Regiment devolved upon Major Mann — The Lieutenant Colonel accompanied by Captain Leche left the Camp before Lahore on the 24th of March 1846 and having embarked at Singapore proceeded down the Indus to Bombay and from thence by the overland route to England.

After the Restoration of the

British and Sikh Government and the breaking up of the Army of the Indus, the 80th Regiment formed part of the Division left in occupation of Lahore, and marched into Quetta in the Fort on the 28th March 1846, being the first British Regiment that was quartered in the Citadel of Lahore — The Regiment remained in these Quarters during the summer of 1846 until the 13th October when it was ordered to join the Brigade under command of Lieut. Colonel Smith C. B. G. S. B. which accompanied by Major General Sir J. H. Little K. C. B. Commanding the Punjab Division, advanced towards Cashmere to cooperate with the Troops of Mahadji Singh and assist in covering the Rebel Sikh Commander-in-Chief who had raised the Standard of Rebellion in Cashmere, of which he was known under the name of Durbar and refused to deliver on the Country under his Rule to Mahadji Singh, to whom the Province had been ceded by the British with the consent of the Sikh Government.

Intimidated by Troops advancing against him at the same time from the District of Chanderi, and the prompt measures adopted by the British Authorities to reduce him to subjection, about the end of October, the rebel leader surrendered himself into the hands of the British Political Agent, and in consequence the Brigade under command of Colonel Smith (which had advanced as far as the Bank of the River Chandra and lay encamped in sight of the Walls of Cashmere) received orders to return to Lahore upon arrival at which place the 80th Regiment reoccupied its former Quarters in the Fort on the 17th November 1846.

After its return from the March of the Chandra River, the 80th was present as a Guard of Honor at the Investigation which led to the deposition of

Rajah, Shah Singh, the Wazir of Lahore, and also the second Entry of Lord Hardwicke into Lahore accompanied by the Young Maharajah after the conclusion of a peace Treaty between the British and Sikh Governments

In the General Relief of the Siege from Lahore, the 80th received orders to march to Meerut in the North West Province of Hindostan, and the following is extracted from the Division Order issued by Major General Sir J. H. Little K.C.B. upon the departure of the Division which had under his command and occupied the Capital of the Punjab during the year 1846

The Major General has derived great satisfaction in witnessing the steady soldierlike bearing of men of all arms especially of the 80th Regt. whose orderly behaviour he has constantly noticed and he requests Commanding Officers will make his sentiments known to their men

On the 14th January 1847 in Company with the 68th A.I. and two Companies of Artillery under command of Major Lieutenant Col. Anson, the 80th Regiment marched from Lahore and recrossing the Sutlej, on the 9th January arrived at Ferozpoor, where from ill health, Colonel Anson was compelled to resign the command of the Regiment to Major Lockhart and proceed by Dilk to Meerut

During the march, the Regiment was met at Meerut by the Right Hon. Lord Gough, Commander in Chief who expressed his pleasure at meeting the Regiment and spoke in highly complimentary terms of its appearance, and the good conduct of the men while in the Garrison at Lahore

The 80th reached Meerut and occupied

the Barracks allotted to it in the Camp near Lines on the 8th February 1847

Rt. Lieut Colonel Anson having died at Meerut on the 2nd February 1847, Major Lockhart remained in Command of the Regiment

The Regiment having received orders to march to Dinapore, it left Meerut on the 21st of October 1847 and arrived at the former station on the 26th of December of the same year, when Lieut Colonel Wauchope who had returned from England again took the command on the 23rd December 1847

In consequence of some anticipated disturbance at Calcutta the 68th being under the command of Major Lockhart was despatched in Steamers to Fort Williams on the 17th October 1848 at first they were encamped on the Craftsmen's until accommodation could be procured for them in the street by the departure of a party of the 80th R.I. Regiment for the Upper Provinces, but a King of the 80th Regiment having been sent for from Madras, the King of the 80th speedily returned to Dinapore when they arrived on the 5th July 1849, the health of the Regiment was unusually good for the season of the year the average daily number of sick being 57

The strength of the Regiment on 1st May was 52 Sergeants 20 Drummers 145 Corporals 909 Privates On the 31 December 1 Captain 2 Lieutenants 5 Sergeants 5 Corporals 2 Drummers 95 Privates forwarded by water to Calcutta in route for Dinapore - 143 returned from England arrived for Ship "Sea Park" at Calcutta on the 16th of October and were taken on the strength of the Regiment on the 6th December - 20 recruits joined from England on 7th February 1850 - 52 landed from England for Ship "Cleveland" on the 10th of October - On 23rd Nov.

1847

1848

1849

New recruits were procured at Dinapore on the 11th Dec. 1849, by Lieut Colonel Wauchope as returning from the Crimea. The King in the morning the 12th Dec. 1849 was brought from the 1st Division to the Barracks near Ferozpoor and was accompanied by the King and 200 of the 80th Regiment to Calcutta

