

The Garrison Gazette

Autumn - 2010

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Welcome to the
Autumn - 2010 issue of
the Gazette.

Thanks to the contributors for this issue, Mark Koens, Ron Ray, Nicholas Potts and our guestbook contributors. Thank you particularly to Norman Jacobs, who supplied information relating to his ancestor, Edward Webber.

All contributions gratefully accepted. All contributions should be sent in Times New Roman in a plain unformatted Word document.

If you attend an event or have some information, or interest, write something and send it to the [editorial desk](#) (or via the 73rd Orderly Room).

The Editor
Dave Sanders



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The Regimental Guestbook



Upcoming Events

Ironfest Meeting - Sunday 21st March - The NSWCOM have graciously offered to host all ANA units at their drill grounds

Venue: Arms Of Australia Hotel (Museum)
Corner of Gardenia & Great Western Highway,
Emu Plains.

Start time 10.00am.

The NSWCOM are generously putting on a BBQ afterwards so please numbers are very important.

Ironfest “Battle of Lithgow” - 24th & 25th April
See;

<http://www.ironfest.com.au/colonial.html>

History Alive 2010 – 12th & 13th June 2010

Venue: Fort Lytton Brisbane Qld

Web Link: <http://www.historyalive.org.au/>

Powder food and accommodation will be available at no cost to you or your group. The ANA is putting a bus on from Sydney to the venue and back.

More information, please contact the Orderly Room.



ANA Year in Review 2009

by Mark Koens

Well we started the year with Ironfest planning and prep which is always fun but it all seems to come together on the ANZAC weekend in style.

This year was noted for the increased numbers of French troops on the field. Thanks in large part to Bill Lincoln's erstwhile sourcing and the formation of the La Legion Irlandaise from the Living History Research Group, an outstanding effort. Not to be outdone the allies bolstered their representation with the 5th Dutch Militia also from the Living History Research Group. This added not only the usual colour and movement to our events but also a broader cultural understanding to the Napoleonic Wars. Yes we also had our usual wind and cold I hear you say but remember those troops who endured hardship on a daily basis on campaign.

In May my wife and I flew to Europe on a much needed extended vacation. Fortuitously this lined up with the Waterloo re-enactment commemoration and Veere Bicentennial. At both events I had the good fortune to take part in the role of Chief of Staff. This was a great opportunity to learn more from the NA, NAN and ENS as to how major events are run. John Dunn from the 73rd joined us for Waterloo and took part in all battles. It was something of a workout! The Gordon Highlanders were our hosts and they were fantastic and very generous. The 23rd Royal Welsh were drinking partners also. It was great to catch up and see them again along with Rachel Coman, whom some of you may remember from Ironfest 2007.

One of the big things that has come out of the trip and dialogue with Wagg, is that British and Allied forces in Australia will now be referred to as D Division. As we draw closer to 2015 it will be how we will take the field as an Australian division with our own line and light and command.

We got back and within the week we flew to Ft Lytton and History Alive. This year we got to attack the Fort with Dave Austin making an impressive storming of the gate. I would like to thank our hosts the Brunswickers for some impressive organisation (hard accommodation and the free beers and band on the Saturday night was great!) and hosting their first major Napoleonic event. I'm looking forward to this year and a bigger turnout.

Within a fortnight the ANA conference was launched by host unit the 42nd RHRA. This initiative gave members the opportunity to discuss key issues and directions of the ANA. After a bit of a shaky start it got on track and a great time was had by all. The feedback I got from members is they got something out of it and were able to take something away to think about or work on. The following units were represented 42nd RHRA 73rd Regiment, 21 EME, NSWCOM, 7th DM, and La Legion Irlandaise. I look forward to the 2nd annual conference to be hosted by the 73rd Regiment of Foot.

Whilst I did not attend Taminick this year the reports that have come in from various units sing the praises of the event. One of the units coordinators claimed it was the best yet! This is great to hear as Taminick has always been a meeting ground for ANA members in Victoria and also nationally. I hope to be able to make it down this year.

Well a bit of a short one this year. I look forward to seeing as many of you on the field as I can in 2010.

I hope that you have all had a great holiday.

Kind regards,
Mark Koens - Chair ANA



British Regiments and the Men Who Led Them 1793-1815: 73rd Regiment of Foot by Steve Brown

Regimental History

1786: Formed from 2nd Battalion 42nd Foot
1808: 2nd Battalion raised (24 December)
1817: 2nd Battalion disbanded (4 May)

Colonels

1786: 11 August Maj. Gen. Sir William
Meadows, K.B.

1796: 2 November Maj. Gen. Gerard, later
Viscount Lake

1800: 14 February Maj. Gen. George, Lord
Harris, G.C.B.

Stations and Combats – 1st Battalion

1793: India – siege of Pondicherry (in India since 1786)
1794: India
1795: To Ceylon (disembark 3 August) - capture of Ceylon
1796: Ceylon
1797: To India (April) - Madras
1798: India - Poonamalee
1799: India - Mallavelly, SERINGAPATAM
1800: India
1801: India - Gooty
1802: India - Bellary
1803: India - Gooty, Pondicherry
1804: India - Madras
1805: To England (depart 8 September)
1806: England (disembark July), Scotland, Stirling Castle
1807: Glasgow, Perth
1808: To England (December)
1809: To New South Wales (embark 13 January); stop at Isle of Wight; arrive 28 December
1810: New South Wales (disembark 1 January)

1811: New South Wales
 1812: New South Wales
 1813: New South Wales
 1814: To Ceylon (embark 24 January; arrive 17 August)
 1815: Ceylon
 Stations and Combats – 2nd Battalion
 1808: 2nd Battalion formed in Nottingham
 1809: England
 1810: England – Derby, Ashford
 1811: Ashford
 1812: England - Deal, Tower of London
 1813: Colchester, To Europe (embarked 25 May);
 Swedish Pomerania, Hanover, Gohrde, Holland
 1814: Netherlands - Antwerp, Merxem, Tournai
 1815: Netherlands - QUATRE BRAS,
 WATERLOO, Paris

Careers of Senior Officers (shown as highest rank attained in regiment in the period)

Col. Norman McLeod

Lieutenant-Colonel in 42nd Foot 2 September 1780; Founding commanding officer of the 73rd ; Colonel 22 November 1780; died in 1801.

Lt. Col. Alexander Trotter

Major on half-pay of 73rd Foot 9 February 1785; Lieutenant-Colonel 1 March 1794; Brevet Colonel 1 March 1798; Major-General a January 1805; Lieutenant-General 4 June 1811. Was on half-pay from 1785 to 1820. His son Lieutenant Thomas Trotter of the Scots Greys was killed at Waterloo.

Lt. Col. James Spens

Major in 73rd Foot 5 April 1791; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 21 April 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel 3 October 1795; Major-General March 1798; Retired in 1799.

Major Sir William James Cockburne, Bart.

Major in 73rd Foot September 1794 (on transfer from 1st Foot); Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 9 January 1798; exchanged to 4th Foot 27 April 1802.

Lt. Col. Michael Monypenny

Major in 78th Foot May 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel in 73rd Foot 23 July 1799; commanded the 73rd at Seringapatam; retired January 1807.

Col. The Hon. George St John

Major in 73rd Foot 3 October 1795; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 4 April 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel 5 September 1801; Colonel 11 May 1802; died 1806.

Col. Lachlan MacQuarrie

Born in Mull; Major, 86th Foot 3 May 1796; Lieutenant-Colonel 73rd Foot 7 November 1801; to New South Wales as Governor & Commander-

in- Chief from 1809 until 1821; Colonel 25 July 1810; Major-General 4 June 1813; returned to England 1821; died 1824.

Lt. Col. William George Harris, K.C.H.

Born 1782, son of General Harris, 1st Baron Harris. Major in 73rd Foot 15 October 1806; Lieutenant-Colonel 29 December 1806; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 4 June 1814; commanded 2/73rd Foot in Germany at and at Waterloo; Major-General 19 July 1821; succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Harris May 1829; died in May 1845.

Lt. Col. Maurice Charles O'Connell

Born 1766 in Ireland; Major in 5th West India Regiment 23 May 1805; transferred to 73rd Foot 15 October 1806; Lieutenant-Colonel 4 May 1809; married 8 May 1810 to Mary, daughter of Captain William Bligh of Bounty fame; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 12 August 1819; Major-General 22 July 1830; knighted in 1834; Lieutenant-General 23 November 1841; Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales; commanded the forces in Australia 1838-47; died 1848.

Lt. Col. Robert Crawford

Major in North Cork Militia 25 October 1803; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 25 July 1810; ADC to the Irish staff 1812; Captain in 73rd Foot 15 March 1814; commanded a brigade at Bergen-op-Zoom; commandant of the citadel of Antwerp 2 September 1814; Lieutenant-Colonel on the half-pay of the 73rd, June 1817.

Lt. Col. Andrew Geils

Major in 73rd Foot 7 July 1808; Lieutenant-Colonel 4 June 1813; exchanged to half-pay 30 April 1818 due to ill-health.

Lt. Col. George Alexander Gordon

Major in 73rd Foot 1809; Lieutenant-Colonel 7 June 1814; retired 24 June 1817.

Major Dawson Kelly, C.B.

Served in the Peninsula on staff from November 1808 to March 1812 as DAQMG (to November 1811) and AQMG; Major in 73rd Foot 31 October 1811 (on transfer from 27th Foot); Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 18 June 1815; on half-pay in 1820; died 1837.

Sources:

Cannon, Richard (1851). *Historical Record of the Seventy-third Regiment: Containing an Account of the Formation of the Regiment from the Period of its Being Raised as the Second Battalion of the Forty-second Royal Highlanders in 1780, and of its Subsequent Services to 1851*. London, Parker, Funnivall & Parker.

Philippart, John (1820). *The Royal Military Calendar, or Army Service and Commission Book*. London, A.J. Valpy.

[London Gazette Website](#). March 2009.

Contributed by Ron Ray



Wellington's First Posting by Ron Ray



Arthur Wellesley, third surviving son of the second Lord Mornington, was probably born on 30 April or 1 May 1769 (the exact day and place are slightly obscure). His family were

minor and impoverished Anglo-Irish aristocrats. As a boy he was considered to be quite without promise. He went to Eton and from there to the Military Academy at Angers, France. On 7th March 1787 Wellesley was gazetted an Ensign in the 73rd Foot at the age of 18 and on 25 December the same year he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 76th. So he served 9 months with the 73rd Foot.

Source: Osprey men-at-Arms Series *Wellington's Infantry*

Image source: <http://reference.findtarget.com>



Sir Henry Browne Hayes By N. S. Lynravn

Sir Henry Browne Hayes (1762-1832), convict adventurer, was the son of Attiwell Hayes, a reputable and opulent citizen of Cork, Ireland. Despite an inclination to irregular behaviour, Hayes won an influential place in the community, becoming a captain in the South Cork militia, a freeman of the city in 1782, and subsequently a sheriff. It was probably for services in the latter office to the visiting lord lieutenant that he was knighted in 1790.

Hayes was transported to New South Wales for kidnapping the Quaker, Mary Pike, heiress to a fortune of £20,000. He forced her to undergo a spurious marriage at his home at Mount Vernon, but she was rescued soon afterwards. This was in 1797 when Hayes was a widower with several children. Immediately outlawed, he went into hiding for a time but then for two years lived openly. By 1800 he considered it safe to offer

himself for trial. This took place next year, but despite his confidence he was found guilty and sentenced to death; the sentence was commuted to transportation for life, and he arrived in New South Wales on 6 July 1802 in the *Atlas*. He paid handsomely for a privileged passage, which was as well for him, for the voyage was the worst in the history of transportation. During it he antagonized the surgeon, Thomas Jamison, which earned him six months imprisonment after his arrival.

Hayes's sojourn in New South Wales was noteworthy largely for his war against authority. There is no positive evidence that he took an active part in the 1804 Castle Hill rising, but he was certainly a suspect and it would have been out of character if he had not encouraged it behind the scenes. He befriended various intransigents, including Maurice Margarot and John Grant, and their continued defiance of Governor Philip Gidley King earned Grant exile on Norfolk Island, Margarot and Hayes in Van Diemen's Land. When Hayes returned to Sydney, he spent his time chiefly at Vaucluse until in 1808, for his expressed sympathy with the deposed Governor William Bligh, George Johnston, sent him to the Newcastle coal mines. He was released after eight months, was back there in May 1809, and was further charged by the commandant, Lieutenant William Lawson, for attempting to bring the rebel government into ridicule. That was on its way out, however, and a pardon made out by Bligh in 1809 was honoured by Governor Lachlan Macquarie, and Hayes left for Ireland in December 1812, surviving a shipwreck at the Falkland Islands. He retired in Cork and died in 1832.

His first positive contribution to the colony was his attempt in 1803 to found a Masonic Lodge for which he incurred the displeasure of Governor King. It is doubtful if Hayes had a warrant to establish a lodge, though he claimed he did, but his meeting on 14 May 1803 is regarded as the foundation day of Freemasonry in Australia. His second contribution was Vaucluse House, the home he built near South Head. Here, when not on his 'travels', he lived in remarkable style and freedom for a convict. Because of its later associations it has become a national monument. It passed to John Piper after Hayes's departure, and in 1829 to William Charles Wentworth who considerably extended it. It was bought in 1910 by the New South Wales government for preservation as a memorial to Wentworth and the establishment of responsible government. Built in

snake-infested country, Hayes surrounded it with a moat of turf which he had imported from Ireland, and which he believed would keep the reptiles at a safe distance. Curiously, the turf appeared to have had the desired effect.

Select Bibliography

The Trial of Sir Henry Browne Hayes, Knt. for Forcibly and Feloniously Taking Away Miss Mary Pike on the Twenty-Second Day of July, 1797 (Cork, 1801); C. M. Barnard, *Narrative of the Sufferings and Adventures of Capt. Charles H. Barnard in a Voyage Round the World* (NY, 1829); K. R. Cramp and G. Mackaness, *A History of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of New South Wales*, vol 1 (Syd, 1938); C. H. Bertie, 'The Story of Vacluse House and Sir Henry Browne Hayes', *Journal and Proceedings* (Royal Australian Historical Society), vol 3, part 11, 1917, pp 507-30; P. H. Morton, 'The Vacluse Estate from 1793 to 1829, and Those Connected With It', *Journal and Proceedings* (Royal Australian Historical Society), vol 15, part 6, 1930, pp 324-82; *Sydney Gazette*, 22 May 1803; J. Grant journal and letters (National Library of Australia).

[More on the resources](#)

Print Publication Details: N. S. Lynravn, 'Hayes, Sir Henry Browne (1762 - 1832)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 1, [Melbourne University Press](#), 1966, pp 526-527.

Source: <http://adbonline.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010486b.htm>



Vacluse House By Keith Lawrence



The origins of the house are from the early 19th century. Sir Henry Brown Hayes, transported for kidnapping the daughter of a wealthy banker, was granted the land in 1803 - the governor of the time wanting to ensure the troublesome Hayes was well away from the city of Sydney (at that time the 3kms or so being a good distant to keep a troublemaker out of the way).

Hayes named his 28-acre estate after Petrarch's 'Fontaine de Vacluse' in the south of France, where he built a small cottage, several

outbuildings and cleared land for agricultural purposes, including an orchard. But on being pardoned in 1812, he returned to Ireland.

In 1827, William Wentworth purchased the property and Vacluse house was to remain in the family until being purchased by the NSW government from his descendants in 1911. Explorer, journalist, an early media baron - he founded The Australian newspaper - he increased the land holdings to 515 acres. They undertook major building and ground work, responsible for the Gothic revival hotchpotch that we see today. Wentworth's wife, Sarah Cox, was the daughter of a convicted felon and never accepted in 'polite society'. It is believed, with 7 daughters and 3 sons, that this was one of the reasons why the family left for England in 1853 - 'good marriages' a necessity for one of the wealthiest men in Australia at the time.

The family only resided at Vacluse House for 25 years - returning to England in 1853. The family did return in 1861, and triumphantly - by their return, views had changed and Sarah was finally accepted. But they once again upended themselves, returning to England just 18 months after leaving it a second time.

Whilst retaining interest in the property, they never lived there again. After William's death in 1872 and Sarah's in 1880, Vacluse House passed to family members all of whom remained in England. The contents of the house were finally auctioned off in 1903, the house purchased by the NSW government and the grounds opened, in part, to the public. The 515 acres slowly, over the years, 'disappeared' into what is now Vacluse Municipal Park and in 1981, the main house, outbuildings and gardens were transferred to the Historic Houses Trust.

Source:

http://www.virtualtourist.com/travel/Australia_and_Oceania/Australia/State_of_New_South_Wales/Sydney-1869538/Things_To_Do-Sydney-Historic_Buildings-BR-1.html



Over The Hills and Far Away by Nicholas Potts

This well known traditional song has no mention by contemporary writers until the French Wars of 1793-1815 when it is mentioned most often in the context of Regiments leaving home for the war (1). The song was used in ten ballad operas including Thomas D'Urfey's *Pills To*

Purge Melancholy (1706), John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera* (1728) and the George Farquhar (left) play *The Recruiting Officer* (1706). However the earliest version appeared as a back letter ballad, 'A proper new ballad entitled The Wind hath blown my Plaid away, or A Discourse betwixt a young Woman and the Elphin Knight,' now found in the Pepysian library bound up at the end of a copy of Blind Harry's 'Wallace,' Edin. 1673. John Pinkerton included the first and last stanzas in 'Ancient Scottish Poems,' 1786, and states that it first appeared in 1670 (2). The complete ballad appeared in William Motherwell's *Minstrelsy Ancient and Modern*, Appendix. Glasgow, 1827.

The Wind Hath Blown My Plaid Away

*My plaid awa, my plaid awa,
And ore the hill and far awa,
And far awa to Norrova,
My plaid shall not be blown awa.*

1. The Elphin knight sits on yon hill,
Ba, ba ba, lilli ba
He blows his horn both loth lowd and shril.
The wind hath blown my plaid awa

2. He blowes it east, he blows it west,
He blows it where he lyketh best.

'I wish that horn were in my kist,
Yea, and the knight in my armes two.'

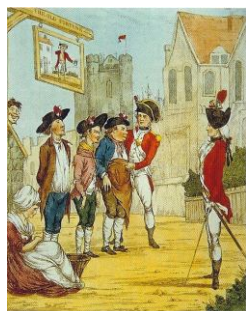
4. She had no sooner these words said,
When that knight came to her bed.

'Thou art over young a maid,' quoth he,
'Married with me thou il wouldst be.'

'I have a sister younger than I,
And she was married yesterday.'

'Married with me if thou wouldst be,
A courtesie thou must do to me.

'For thou must shape a sark to me,
Without any cut or heme,' quoth he.



It is Possible that the verse "The distracted Jockey's Lamentations" was intended for D'Urfey's 1698 play *The Campaigners*, however it was not included. It seems that this verse was influenced by "The Wind Has Blown My Plaid Away" and

is the root for the Marlborough period recruiting song "The Recruiting Officer; or The Merry

Volunteers." (Over The Hills And Far Away). The verse runs as such:

The Distracted Jockey's Lamentation.

Jockey was a Piper's Son,
And fell in love when he was young;
But all the Tunes that he could play,
Was, o'er the Hills, and far away,
And 'Tis o'er the Hills, and far away,
'Tis o'er the Hills, and far away,
'Tis o'er the Hills, and far away,
The Wind has blown my Plad away.
Then the song:
The Recruiting Officer; or The Merry Volunteers.

Hark! now the Drums beat up again,
For all true Soldiers Gentlemen,
Then let us list, and March I say,
Over the Hills and far away;

*Over the Hills and o'er the Main,
To Flanders, Portugal and Spain,
Queen Ann commands, and we'll obey,
Over the Hills and far away;*

All Gentlemen that have a Mind,
To serve the Queen that's good and kind;
Come list and enter into Pay,
The o'er the Hills and far away;

Over the Hills, &c.

Here's Forty Shillings on the Drum,
For those that Volunteers do come,
With Shirts, and clothes, and present Pay,
When o'er the Hills and far away:

Over the Hills, &c.

Hear that brave Boys, and let us go,
Ore else we shall be prest you know;
Then list and enter into Pay,
When o'er the Hills and far away;

Over the Hills, &c.

The Constables they search about,
To find such brisk young Fellows out:
Then let's be Volunteers I say,
Over the Hills and far away;

Over the Hills, &c.

Since now the French so low are brought,
And wealth and Honour's to be got,
Who then behind wou'd sneaking stay?
When o'er the Hills and far away;

Over the Hills, &c.

No more from sound of Drum retreat,
While Marlborough, and Gallaway beat,
The French and Spaniards every Day,

When o'er the Hills and far away;

Over the Hills, &c.

He that is forc'd to go and fight,
Will never get true Honour by't,
While Volunteers shall win the Day,
When o'er the Hills and far away;

Over the Hills, &c.

What tho' our Friends our Absence mourn,
We all with Honour shall return,
And then we'll sing both Night and Day,
Over the Hills and far away;

Over the Hills, &c.

The Prentice Tom he may refuse,
To wipe his angry Master's Shoes;
For then he's free to sing and play,
Over the Hills and far away;

Over the Hills, &c.

Over Rivers, Bogs and Springs,
We all shall live as great as Kings,
And Plunder get both Night and Day,
When o'er the Hills and far away;

Over the Hills, &c.

We then shall lead more happy Lives,
By getting rid of Brats and Wives,
That Scold on both Night and Day,
When o'er the Hills and far away;

Over the Hills, &c.

Come on then Boys and you shall see,
We every one shall Captains be,
To Whore and rant as well as they,
When o'er the Hills and far away;

Over the Hills, &c.

For if we go 'tis one to Ten,
But we return all Gentlemen,
All Gentlemen as well as they,
When o'er the Hills and far away;

Over the Hills, &c.

During this time songs of a "Scottish" nature were popular (3) and we can see Jockey reappear in D'Urfey's "Pills To Purge Melancholy" in 1706.

Jockey's Lamentation.

Jockey met with Jenny fair
Betwixt the dawning and the day,
And Jockey now is full of care,
For Jenny stole his heart away;

Altho' she promis'd to be true,
Yet she, alas, has prov'd unkind,
That which do make poor Jockey rue,
For Jenny's fickle as the wind;
*And tis o'er the hills and far away,
Tis o'er the hills and far away,
Tis o'er the hills and far away,
The wind has blown my plaid away.*

Jockey was a bonny lad,
As e'er was born in Scotland fair,
But now poor Jockey is run mad,
For Jenny causes his despair;
Jockey was a piper's son,
And fell in love while he was young,
But all the tunes that he could play
Was over the hills and far away;
And 'tis o'er the hills, &c.

'When first I saw my Jenny's face,
She did appear with sike grace,
With muckle joy my heart was fill'd,
But now, alas, with sorrow kill'd;
Oh was she but as true as fair,
Twould put an end to my despair,
But ah, alas, this is unkind,
Which sore does terrify my mind:
*Twas o'er the hills and far away,
Twas o'er the hills and far away,
Twas o'er the hills and far away,
That Jenny stole my heart away.*

Hard was my hap to fall in love
With one that does so faithless prove,
Hard was my fate to court the maid,
That has my constant heart betrayed;
A thousand times to me she swore
She would be true for evermore,
But oh, alas, with grief I say,
She's stole my heart and run away:
Twas o'er the hills, &c.

Good gentle Cupid take my part,
And pierce this false one to the heart,
That she may once but feel the woe,
As I for her do undergo;
Oh make her feel this raging pain,
That for her love i do sustain,
She sure would then more gentle be,
And soon repent her cruelty:
Twas o'er the hills, &c.

I now must wander for her sake,
Since that she will no pity take,
Into the woods and shady grove,
And bid adieu to my false love;
Since she is false whom I adore,
I ne'er will trust a woman more,
From all their charms I'll fly away,
And on my pipe will sweetly play:
Twas o'er the hills, &c.

There by myself I'll sing and say:
Tis o'er the hills and far away,
That my poor heart is gone astray,

Which makes me grieve both night and day;
 Farewell, farewell, thou cruel she,
 I fear that I shall die for thee!
 But if I live this vow I'll make:
 To love no other for your sake:
Tis o'er the hills and far away,
Tis o'er the hills and far away,
Tis o'er the hills and far away,
The wind has blown my plaid away.

Another reference to "Over The Hills And Far Away" can be found in the Roud folk song "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son" #19621 published in the chapbook *Tom the Piper's Son*, London c1795. It also appears in *Tommy Thumb's Song Book For All Little Masters And Misses*, c. 1788 (4).



Tom, Tom, The Pipers Son

Tom, Tom, he was a piper's son,
 He learned to play when he was young.
 And all the tune that he could play,
 Was over the hills and far away;
 Over the hills is a great way off.
 The wind shall blow my top-knot off.

Tom with his pipe made such a noise,
 That he pleased both the girls and boys,
 And they all stopped to hear him play,
 'Over the hills and far away'.

Tom with his pipe did play with such skill
 That those that heard him could never keep still;
 As soon as he played they began for to dance,
 Even the pigs on their hind legs would after him dance.

As Dolly was milking her cow one day,
 Tom took his pipe and began to play;
 So Dolly and the cow danced "The Cheshire Round",
 Till the pail was broken and the milk ran on the ground.

He met old Dame Trot with a basket of eggs,
 He used his pipe and she used her legs;
 She danced about till the eggs were all broke,
 She began for to fret, but he laughed at the joke.

Tom saw a cross fellow was beating an ass,
 Heavy laden with pots, pans, dishes, and glass;
 He took out his pipe and he played them a tune,
 And the poor donkey's load was lightened full soon.

In the same chap book is the well known rhyme that goes as thus:

Tom, Tom, the piper's son.
 Stole a pig and away did run;
 The pig was eat, and Tom was beat,
 Till he run crying down the street.

The two rhymes have often been confused for example when Beatrix Potter has Pigling Bland sing (5);

Tom, Tom, the piper's son, stole a pig and away he ran!
 But all the tune that he could play, was, "Over the hills and far away!"

The origins of the verse go back to one popular at the end of the Seventeenth century and the beginning of the Eighteenth century. A "Cheshire Round" as mentioned in the verse was published in John Playford's *Dancing Master* 11th edition, 1701. We find Tom in Farquhar's version of "Over The Hills And Far Away," from in his play *The Recruiting Officer*, Act II, Scene iii;

Over The Hills And Far Away.

Our 'prentice Tom may now refuse
 To wipe his scoundrel Master's Shoes,
 For now he's free to sing and play
 Over the Hills and far away.
 Over the Hills and O'er the Main,
 To Flanders, Portugal and Spain,
 The queen commands and we'll obey
 Over the Hills and far away.

We all shall lead more happy lives
 By getting rid of brats and wives
 That scold and bawl both day and night and day-
 Over the Hills and far away.
 Over the Hills and O'er the Main,
 To Flanders, Portugal and Spain,
 The queen commands and we'll obey
 Over the Hills and far away.

Courage, boys, 'tis one to ten,
 But we return as gentlemen
 All gentlemen as well as they,
 Over the Hills and far away.
 Over the Hills and O'er the Main,
 To Flanders, Portugal and Spain,
 The queen commands and we'll obey
 Over the Hills and far away.

Major Donkin, writing in 1776 (*Military Collections and Remarks*, 1777, p67), makes a reference to the melody being sung by the redcoats lamenting the removal of Marlborough in 1711 (6);

Grenadiers, now change your song
And talk no more of battles won.
No victory shall grace us now,
Since we have lost our Marlborough.

You who have fought on Blenheim's field
And forced the strongest towns to yield.
Break all your arms and turn to plough,
Since we have lost our Marlborough.

The melody was used again by D'Urfey in his 1719-1720 edition of *Pills To Purge Melancholy*, Vol V, p. 316, as "The Hubble Bubbles." The song is about the rapid formation of joint stock companies known as Bubbles of which there were over a hundred by the middle of 1720. In April of that year Parliament had passed the South Seas Act giving the South Seas Company part of the national debt. Money was made from an increase in trade and share prices, hence the formation of Bubbles which government legislation was unable to halt. Many fortunes were made overnight, but then there was the crash, and by September it was all over. This has become known as the 'South Seas Bubble' (7).

The Hubble Bubbles.

Jews, Turks, and Christians, hear my song,
I'll make you rich before it's long;
Sell Houses, Lands, and eke your Flocks,
And put your money in the stocks.
*For Hubble Bubble's now in play,
Come, buy the Bubble whilst you may,
There's Hubble Bubbles night and day,
At Jonathan's and Garraway.*

Ye Scotsmen who love Law so well,
Ye Irish who have Bulls to sell;
Ye Dutch and Germans come and buy,
Leave off your trade in *Quincompoy*.
*Ye Hubble Bubbles high and low,
Who with your Stocks do ebb and flow,
Come o'er the hills and far away
To Jonathan's and Garraway.*

Now purchase in both Fools and Wise,
For Stocks will either fall or rise;
For how can they be at stay,
When Time and riches fly away?
*Hubble Bubble come away,
Let every Bubble have it's day;
Here's brave new Bubbles for your pay,
At Jonathan's and Garraway....*

For tho' you should be all in flames,
Here's the New River and the Thames,
And Gentlemen to raise your water,
To quench your fire, and smoke to scatter.
*Hubble Bubble, &c.
Insurance on Water.*

Come Ladies all, we let you know;
You shall be clean from top to toe;
No Bell shall have a spot on her,
For here comes 'clean your shoes, your honour!'
*Hubble Bubble! Great and small,
Away to Chimney Sweepers' Hall;
They'll sweep your chimneys night and day,
At Jonathan's or Garraway.
For cleaning Shoes and Chimneys.*

Ye cleanly night-men, next draw near,
To raise Estates you need not fear.
Where cent for cent's in money told,
Gold finders surely must find gold.
*Hubble Bubble, &c.
For cleaning Jakes.*

Italian Songsters come away,
Our gentry will the *piper* pay,
Make haste in time, for ere it's long,
Your op'ras won't be worth a song.
*Hubble Bubble, &c.
Fiddle Faddle Projects.*

A Bubble is blown up in air,
In which fine prospects do appear;
The Bubble breaks, the prospect's lost,
Yet must some Bubble pay the cost.
*Hubble Bubble; all is smoke,
Hubble Bubble; all is broke,
Farewell your Houses, Lands, and Flocks,
For all you have is now in Stocks.*

Another familiar version of "Over The Hills And Far Away" is that from *The Beggar's Opera* by John Gay which contains songs adapted by Gay that were popular at the time.



AIR XVI. Over The Hills And Far Away.

Were I laid on Greenland's coast,
And in my arms embrac'd my lass;
Warm amidst eternal frost,
Too soon the half year's night would pass.
Were I sold on Indian soil,
Soon as the burning day was clos'd,

I could mock the sultry toil,
When on my charmer's breast repos'd.
And I would love you all the day,
Every night would kiss and play,
If with me you'd fondly stray
Over the hills and far away.

Twa Recruiting Sergeants is another related song regarding the Black Watch and goes as such;

Twa Recruiting Sergeants.

Twa recruiting sergeants came frae the Black Watch
Tae markets and fairs, some recruits for tae catch.
But a' that they 'listed was forty and twa:
Enlist my bonnie laddie an' come aw.
*And it's over the mountain and over the main,
Through Gibralter, to France and Spain.
Pit a feather tae your bonnet, and a kilt aboon your knee'
Enlist my bonnie laddie and come awa with me.*

Oh laddie ye dinna ken the danger that yer in.
If yer horses was to fleg, and yer owsen was to rin,
This greedy ole farmer, he wouldna pay yer fee.
Sae list my bonnie laddie and come awa wi' me.
*And it's over the mountain and over the main,
Through Gibralter, to France and Spain.
Pit a feather tae your bonnet, and a kilt aboon your knee'
Enlist my bonnie laddie and come awa with me.*

*With your tattie porin's and yer meal and kale,
Yer soor sowan' soorin's and yer ill-brewed ale,
Yer buttermilk, yer whey, and yer breid fired raw.
Sae list my bonnie laddie and come awa.
And it's over the mountain and over the main,
Through Gibralter, to France and Spain.
Pit a feather tae your bonnet, and a kilt aboon your knee'
Enlist my bonnie laddie and come awa with me.*

And it's into tyhe barn and out o' the byre,
This ole farmer, he thinks ye never tire.
It's slavery a' yer life, a life o' low degree.
Sae list my bonnie laddie and come awa with me.
*And it's over the mountain and over the main,
Through Gibralter, to France and Spain.
Pit a feather tae your bonnet, and a kilt aboon your knee'
Enlist my bonnie laddie and come awa with me.*

O laddie if ye've got a sweetheart an' a bairn.
Ye'll easily get rid o' that ill-spun yarn.
Twa rattles o' the drum, aye and that'll pay it a'.
Sae list my bonnie laddie and come awa.
*And it's over the mountain and over the main,
Through Gibralter, to France and Spain.
Pit a feather tae your bonnet, and a kilt aboon your knee'
Enlist my bonnie laddie and come awa with me.*

(Twa = two, awa = away, aboon = above, bonnie = handsome, fleg = take fright, Owsen = oxen, rin = run, Tattie pourin's = water in which potatoes have been boiled, Soor sooin' sourin's

sowans = a dish made by steeping and fermenting the husks or siftings of oats in water, then boiling – N.P.)

“Over The Hills And Far Away” has a link to colonial Sydney as Farquhar's play *The Recruiting Officer* was the first recorded European dramatic production in Australia, being performed in Sydney Cove to celebrate King George III's birthday on June 4, 1789. The cast was made up of convicts and was directed by 2nd Lt. Ralph Clark. Governor Phillip and the officers of the First Fleet were in attendance. The play was also the first professionally produced drama to have been preformed in the Americas, being staged in the colony of New York, 1732. There is an American version of the song that was popular in Maryland from c1754 (8);

Over the Hills with Heart we go,
To fight the proud insulting foe,
Our country calls and we'll obey,
Over the Hills and far away.

*Over the Mountains dreary waste,
To meet the enemy we haste,
Our King commands and we'll obey
Over the Hills and far away.*

Whoe'er is bold, Whoe'er is free,
Will join and come along with me,
To drive the French without delay
Over the Hills and far away.

*Over the rocks and over the steep,
Over the waters, wide and deep,
We'll drive the French without delay,
Over the Hills and far away.*

On fair Ohio's Banks we stand,
Musket and bayonet in hand,
The French are beat,
They dare not stay,
But take to their heels, and run away.

*Over the rocks and over the steep,
Over the waters, wide and deep,
We'll drive the French without delay,
Over the Hills and far away.*

Fans of the Sharpe TV series will be familiar with the modern versions of “Over The Hills And Far Away” adapted with new verses by John Tam. One of them goes as such;

Over The Hills And Far Away

There's forty shilling on the drum.
To those who volunteer to come,
To 'list and fight the foe today,

Over the Hills and far away.

*O'er the hills and o'er the main
Through Flanders, Portugal and Spain.
King George commands and we obey,
Over the hills and far away.*

Mid smoke and fire and shot and shell,
And to the very walls of hell,
But we shall stand and we shall stay,
Over the hills and far away.

O'er the hills, &c.

Though I may travel far from Spain,
A part of me shall still remain,
And you are with me night and day,
Over the hills and far away.

O'er the hills, &c.

Then fall in lads behind the drum,
With colours blazing like the sun.
Along the road to come what may,
Over the hills and far away.

O'er the hills, &c.

When evil stalks upon the land,
I'll neither hold nor stay me hand,
But fight to win a better day,
Over the hills and far away.

O'er the hills, &c.

If I should fall to rise no more,
As many comrades did before,
Ask the pipes and drums to play,
Over the hills and far away.

O'er the hills, &c.
Let Kings and tyrants come and go,
I'll stand adjudged by what I know.
A soldiers life I'll ne'er gainsay.
Over the hills and far away.

O'er the hills, &c.

There are still other variations, for instance in 1805 Haydn arranged it as a "Scottish Air". We must not forget to mention the final reference to *Over The Hills And Far Away* being sung every day by children in many parts of the world;

Five little ducks went out one day;
Over the hills and far away...

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Major-General Lachlan Macquarie from Ida Lee (1910) "The Coming of the British to Australia 1788 to 1829"

Lachlan Macquarie, the new governor, came of the old Scottish family settled at Ulva, his father being the sixteenth, and last, chief of the clan, and a tendency to rule and enforce obedience was part of young Lachlan's natural inheritance. He entered the army in 1777, and saw service in America and in India, where he was present at Cananore and both sieges of Seringapatam, and he was in Egypt at Alexandria in 1800. He returned from India to England in 1807 to take command of the 73rd and in 1809 received orders to proceed to New South Wales with that regiment, his further promotion to major-general taking place while he held the governorship.



His first step was to issue three proclamations with which he had been charged by his Majesty's ministers. The first was to declare the king's displeasure at the late proceedings in the colony. The second rendered void all acts of the interim governors. The third invested the governor with power to act at his own discretion with regard to the past and future. The governor had thus a free hand and adequate means of carrying out the measures he deemed expedient.

The affairs of the colony had been much neglected; commerce was in its earliest stage; there was no revenue; several districts were threatened with famine; and Sydney was distracted by faction. Public buildings were in a

state of dilapidation; the few roads and bridges were almost impassable. The whole population was depressed by poverty; there was neither public credit nor private confidence; the morals of the mass of the population were debased; public worship had been abandoned. Indeed there is nothing more dismal in the story of Australia, and it is refreshing to read how, under Macquarie's able guidance, the country started upon an entirely new and improved career. His energies found scope in many directions. He found the town of Sydney composed of mean houses or huts scattered about or huddled together on no particular plan. Under his hand it began to be a fair city with well-ordered streets and handsome public buildings. He aimed at the formation of agricultural settlements, not so much by the introduction of free colonists as by grants of land to deserving men already settled there. These grants were of small extent, thirty or forty acres of forest to be cleared and occupied by the men to whom they were allotted.

Food stuffs were still a medium of exchange. The economic difficulty had not been overcome; coin was scarce so that workmen were paid, at least to the extent of half their wages, in commodities, a system wasteful to the workman and injurious to the whole community. There could hardly be said to be any coin in circulation, but English shillings and copper coins an ounce in weight were sometimes available. The money within the colony was either English, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch or Indian, every coin having an official value. There was no export of merchandise in those days, and no import of coin except in Government ships. Payments began to be made by means of promissory notes which passed from hand to hand. These were easily forged, and in 1810 Macquarie issued a proclamation requiring that for promissory notes of five pounds and under printed forms should be used. The governor's next step towards a currency was the introduction, in 1813, of 10,000 dollars from India for the retention of which within the colony elaborate precautions had to be taken. A small circular piece of silver was struck from the centre of each of the coins; the coin was then stamped on one side with the words "Five Shillings" under which was a branch of laurel; on the other side was "New South Wales," and beneath it the date, 1813. This coin became known as "the holey dollar". The small piece knocked out of its centre was dealt with in a similar manner. It was impressed with the words

"Fifteen Pence," with the name of the colony and the date. Its popular name was "the dump".

It would be difficult in a short space to portray the character or do justice to the work of Governor Lachlan Macquarie. He has received, perhaps, more praise and more blame than any colonial governor before or since. He has even been likened to Napoleon in his methods, and has been called narrow by one and broadminded by another. But no one can read his correspondence with the home authorities without admitting that he possessed an aptitude for ruling, and that he used the gift wisely and well for the land the destinies of which he had to guide. Passionate, punctilious, obstinate he may have been, but he was strong and capable; a man of foresight who used the best means in his power to obtain his object, even if in so doing he exposed himself to condemnation. His aims were always high, and he always set before him the good of the people. Industry particularly appealed to him. If a man were industrious and endeavouring to live honestly, whatever he was, Macquarie would reward him and raise him in the face of all opposition. No one was more generous or liberal in praise to those who deserved it, more watchful for miscreants; but all who endeavoured to escape from what he considered to be their duty, or their particular work, paid the penalty for their misdeeds. In his last speech at Sydney he openly stated his strong attachment to the settlement.

His governorship, which extended over twelve years, was of greater importance to the colony than that of any of his successors. He died in London, two and a half years after his departure from Sydney in December, 1821, and was buried at his old home among the Argyllshire Hebrides.

See: Project Gutenberg Australia
<http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks09/0900091h.html>



Charles Throsby **by Vivienne Parsons**

Charles Throsby (1777-1828), surgeon, settler and explorer, was born at Glenfield, near Leicester, England, the younger son of John Throsby, historian and antiquarian. He joined the navy as a surgeon and served in the armed transports *Coromandel* and *Calcutta* from 1797 until the peace. In June 1802 he arrived in New South Wales as naval surgeon of the *Coromandel* and was complimented by Governor Philip Gidley

King on the good health of the convicts and settlers under his charge. While in Port Jackson Throsby was engaged by James Thomson to do his duty while he took a year's leave; in October Throsby was appointed medical officer and magistrate at Castle Hill. In January 1804 he was moved to Sydney; in March he applied for a permanent position in the medical service of the colony, and in August he was sent to Newcastle as assistant surgeon. In March 1805 when lieutenant Charles Menzies, the commandant, resigned, Throsby was appointed superintendent of labour; but next month when Ensign Draffen, who relieved Menzies, became insane, Throsby was given command of the settlement which, according to Governor King, he conducted with 'great Activity and Propriety'. In 1808 he was confirmed as magistrate by the rebel administration, but returned to Sydney in December and next September resigned as surgeon on the grounds of ill health. Lieutenant-Governor William Paterson allowed him to retire 'with the indulgence of a free settler', and to exchange his sheep and cattle at Newcastle for an equivalent number at Sydney. In 1808 Lieutenant-Governor Joseph Foveaux had granted Throsby 500 acres (202 ha) at Cabramatta for his services at Newcastle and in 1809 Paterson made him grants of 500 (202 ha) and 100 acres (40 ha) at Minto. These he had to surrender in 1810, but Governor Lachlan Macquarie granted him 1500 acres (607 ha) in their place, and confirmed the



cattle exchange. He built Glenfield (above), named after his birthplace, at Upper Minto and for the next few years concentrated there on pastoral activities.

In 1817 Macquarie noted Throsby as one of those colonists who were discontented, but he was later reconciled with the governor, probably as a result of his achievements as an explorer, which Macquarie rated highly. Throsby was one of the first settlers in the Illawarra district, where in November 1816 his stockmen already had a hut, and he was also one of the first to settle in the Moss Vale district. In August 1817 he explored the country west of Sutton Forest with Hamilton

Hume, a family friend. In March and April 1818 he accompanied Surveyor-General James Meehan on a journey from the Cowpastures through Moss Vale to Bundanoon Creek and south-east to Jervis Bay; after the party divided Throsby reached the Shoalhaven River and Jervis Bay. In April 1819 he made a tour from the Cowpastures to Bathurst, opening up fertile country which Macquarie felt would meet the increase of settlers for many years; for this he granted Throsby 1000 acres (405 ha), and also rewarded his companions and servants. In 1819 Throsby discovered a pass between the Illawarra and Robertson districts and successfully drove a herd of cattle through it. In March 1820 he explored the country around Goulburn and Lake Bathurst and penetrated as far as the Breadalbane Plains. Macquarie gave him superintendence over the building of the road from the Cowpastures to the new country, which was placed under the direction of Throsby's servant Joseph Wild. In 1820 Macquarie visited the work party, which had reached the Cookbundoon Range, and gave Throsby's estate in the new country the name of Throsby Park.

Throsby's return to Macquarie's favour was not easy, for Meehan disagreed with Throsby over the usefulness of the new country and Macquarie was first bound to accept Meehan's judgment; but in time Macquarie came to speak as glowingly of the disputed country as Throsby himself. In a letter to Meehan in 1820 Throsby spoke of his pride in having partly caused the disagreement, for he felt that the dispute would inspire others to inquire into the country's usefulness more fully. By 1820 he felt that his poor health and financial worries would prevent any further explorations; however, in March 1821 he set out again for the new country, going in search of the Murrumbidgee. On this trip he crossed the Molonglo and Queanbeyan Rivers and the country where Canberra now stands. This has been spoken of as Throsby's last journey, but in November he appears to have journeyed again from Sutton Forest to Jervis Bay.

In March 1821 Macquarie made Throsby a magistrate of the territory, with his main jurisdiction over the new County of Argyle created out of part of the land Throsby had explored. He also granted him 700 acres (283 ha) to adjoin Throsby Park or any part of the new country he desired. In 1825 Throsby was appointed to the Legislative Council. However, all this time he was involved in financial troubles brought on by the £5000 surety he had undertaken

on behalf of Garnham Blaxcell, who in 1817 absconded from the colony and died on board ship, leaving Throsby at the mercy of his creditors. Ten years litigation ended in an adverse verdict for Throsby, who by 1828 was also affected by the drought and by falling prices for wool. Worn down by worry and ill health, he committed suicide on 2 April 1828, aged 51, and was buried in Liverpool cemetery. His wife Jane died on 4 November 1838. He was disappointed that he had no children and had sent for his nephew Charles Throsby junior to become his heir. Charles arrived in the *Mangles* in August 1820 and at Liverpool in 1824 married Betsey, daughter of William Broughton; their children carried on the family line.

Irritable and allegedly hampered by a speech defect, Throsby was considerate and evoked strong loyalty from his servants. His attitude to the Aborigines was enlightened, for he believed that their indiscriminate slaughter would bring only revenge and that it was possible to live in harmony with them.

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[More on the resources](#)

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73rd Veteran Edward Webber

(The information below was kindly provided by Norman Jacobs, a descendant of 73rd Regiment veteran, Edward Webber – Ed.)

Edward Webber was born in Hemyock, Devon c.1780 and probably joined the 73rd Regiment in 1798 when he was 18. He married Elizabeth Burley in London in 1807. Before embarking for Australia, he already had at least

two children, Elizabeth and William. William was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1807.

In 1810 Edward and Elizabeth had another son Henry, (whom Norman Jacobs is descended from) who was born in Tasmania, where Edward was stationed. In different censuses in the 19th century, Henry Webber gives his birthplace as either Tasmania or Somerset.

Edward Webber was discharged from the army in 1817 and settled down in Taunton, Somerset, working as a labourer. Henry went on to become a Sergeant in the Royal Marines.

Edward was listed as a Chelsea Pensioner in 1851. He was still alive in 1861 where he was living as in Taunton, Somerset as a Chelsea Pensioner.



The Regimental Guestbook

(Over the summer, we have had a number of Guestbook entries at our website – Ed.)

Jennifer wrote on December 2, 2009;

“Wonderful site. Am currently searching for stories that offer the bigger picture of how Australia was created from its beginnings in Europe. Looking especially for tales of heroism and contrariness!”

Aenone McRae-Clift wrote on January 1, 2010;

“How nice to know that the history of this gallant battalion is recorded online for everyone to read. Keep up the good work.”

Patrick W Anderson wrote on January 4, 2010;

“Greetings from Scotland & Pat's Corner of the Black Watch website in Scotland. One of the members has kindly updated us with the events in NSW regarding the 73rd Regiment of Foot.”

Norman Jacobs wrote on February 14, 2010;

“It was great finding your site. My Great great grandfather served with the 73rd Foot in Australia between 1809 and 1815. Good to see the memory being kept alive.”

(see article “73rd Veteran Edward Webber” above for more information kindly supplied by Norman Jacobs – Ed.)

For further details please visit:
<http://73rdregiment.tripod.com>



73rd Regiment Contact Information

73rd Regiment of Foot website:
<http://73rdregiment.tripod.com>

Phone: Mr. Mark Koens 0408 170 789 or 02 4655 6586

Email: gabriellekoens@hotmail.com

Contributions or comments may be sent to...

The 73rd Orderly Room at:
73rdorderlyroom@yahoogroups.com

Or to the Editor @
blakstara@yahoo.com.au