

My interest in the Enrolled Pensioner Guards (EPG) came about upon ascertaining that my Great, Great Grandfather; Sgt Major John Tunney came to Western Australia as an EPG aboard the convict ship 'Dudbrook' in 1853. He along with twenty-nine (29) other EPG's, some with families, 229 convicts, a few passengers, along with the crew made up the contingent on-board of 367 persons.

The expedition took seventy-seven (77) days, and although I have not found a lot of information about the journey, apart from the Ship's Surgeon Superintendent's Dr Charles Kevern's reports, life aboard the "Dudbrook" during this trip would not have been easy, if comparing reports from other convict ships journeys. A detailed account of a typical voyage was recorded in the diary of Archdale Low Whitby, a free-emigrant passenger on the barque "Slain Castle", from London to Port Phillip in 1850. (Source: - Whitby, A.L. *An 1850 Voyage to Melbourne: Log of Voyage from London to Port Phillip per barque Slain Castle, recounted in Goldman, Sarah, Caroline Chisholm, Harper-Collins, Australia, 2017, pp. 193-195*).

With John Tunney on this voyage, were his wife, Honora Tunney and their four (4) children; Johannes, James, Robert and Catherine my Great Grandmother. The more time I spent, the more interesting the stories became which made me more determined to unravel their story. This is my story of the "Dudbrook" and in particular, the thirty (30) Enrolled Pensioner Guards who came to Western Australia in 1853.

Due to the great dearth of labourers and tradesmen in the colony in 1845 a proposition to take prisoners, who had been sentenced to transport and were now held in prisons and/or hulks across England was mooted, however this took time and it wasn't until 1849 that a deputation to the British Government asked for the formation of a penal settlement for 'ticket of leave men'. Finally on the 1st June, 1850 the first convicts arrived in Western Australia on the ship "Scindian" – these men were all of good conduct and near their ticket of leave (*Ticket of Leave Men were not liable to work for the Government nor to be assigned to a settler but a lot of them were drafted to the country where building was necessary*). It should be remembered, of course, that this was the first formal arrival of transported convicts. Western Australia had, for many years, been provided with juvenile boys from detention in Parkhurst prison, but this appears to be a 'convenient' arrangement to assist early settlers with cheap labour, without breaching the promises made that Western Australia would never be a Penal Colony. (Source: - Kimberly, W.B. *History of Western Australia: A Narrative of Her Past Together with Biographies of her Leading Men, F.W. Niven & Co., Melbourne, 1897. Chapter 15, P.3 – https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/History_of_West_Australia/Chapter_15*). NOTE: The "Mermaid" (May 1851) also includes 43 boys from Parkhurst, aged 7 to 16 years of age. Unfortunately the principal for selection of convicts declined after a couple of years and good conduct was not the criteria so men of worse character began to arrive in WA. Between the arrival of the "Scindian" and the last convict ship the "Hougoumont", on the 9th January, 1868, a further 36 voyages transported convicts to Western Australia under the new arrangement. (Source: - Convicts to Australia – <http://members.iinet.net.au/perthdps/convicts/shipsWA.html>). It is interesting to note that no female convicts were transported to Western Australia during this period.

With these convicts came Pension Guards and their families – Pension Guards (also known as "Enrolled Pensioner Force" and after 1880 as the Enrolled Guards (EPG), were awarded pensions for long service and good conduct, wounds or meritorious service from the British Army, many who had enlisted in the army as young as 15-17 years of age and served in many parts of the world including India, Afghanistan, China, Crimea and New Zealand, some for about 20 years and were employed by the British Government - the selected men were organised in special units of the Regular Army and paid as regular soldiers and were used to guard the convicts both on the convict ships and upon arrival in Western Australia. A total of 37 convict ships arrived in Fremantle, from 1850 with the last in 1868.

The EPG would eventually be discharged but they could be called out 12 days per year and would gradually take the place of the regular army. While acting as convict guards on the voyage, they received free passage for themselves, their wife and children, military payment for 6 months from enlistment and a land grant after 7 years' service as an EPG. It is not surprising with these inducements that the majority of EPG's who disembarked at Fremantle were married men with families. They were also issued with a mattress and pillows, 2 blankets and a counterpane on the ship and these they were allowed to keep if they were of good conduct during the voyage. They could bring clothing, bedding, cutlery, pewter or wooden dishes, metal teapots and drinking jugs. No crockery or glass unless properly packed. It is not surprising to find that the EPG's made a considerable impact on the colony. The EPG's wore a double breasted blue frock coat with red cuff and collar, loosely fitted so as to be capable of being worn over the man's civilian jacket in cold weather, dark grey trousers with a red stripe and a black cloth forage cap with red band and brass star. The privates were armed with muskets and bayonets, the sergeants with swords and cavalry carbines

adapted to infantry service. These men were called out for inspection and exercised 8 days per year but at other times lived freely in their own homes and followed their own trades. They were strong, well-disciplined and of good conduct and were a welcome addition to the labour force as warders, police, postmen, tradesmen or agriculture labourers. It is not surprising to find that the EPG's made a considerable impact on the colony. Between 1863 and 1866 the Pensioner Barracks was built, (only the gateway now remains at the top of St George's Tce, Perth in front of Parliament House) due to the British Government in 1862 removed all regular troops of the time from WA and the EPGs were all that remained for protection – during this time it accommodated 50 married and 20 single guards.

The 601 ton "Dudbrook" was a three mast barque-rigged ie: with foremast and main-mast square-rigged and mizzenmast fore and aft, built 1848 in Dundee, Scotland. She was 137.1ft long, 25.7ft beam and her holds were 20.1ft deep. After being launched in London, 1848 (SAIL; ON: 22840) the "Dudbrook" (Barque of London) with Daniel Smith as Master sailed from Port of Downs (London) to Port Jackson, New South Wales arriving on 11/4/1850 (*Bell's Life in Sydney and Sporting Reviewer (NSW: 1845-1860) Saturday 23rd March, 1850, Page 2*) and again made the same journey arriving on 29/7/1851. The "Dudbrook" was then employed as a convict transport vessel, being the eighth of 37 shipments of male convicts destined for the Swan River Colony in Western Australia.

The Master of the "Dudbrook" was John Innes (born on the 3rd July, 1818 in Kelso in the county of Roxburgh) when it departed England on 22nd November, 1852 for the journey to the Swan River Colony in Western Australia arriving 7th February, 1853. Innes first went to sea as an apprentice in 1824 aged 16yrs and became a "Mate" in 1847. He received his Certificate of Competency as Master on 7th April, 1852.

John Brown

C. 1820

He began his military career on 28th October, 1844, aged 23 yrs. 4mths as a gunner with the 4ARTY Royal Marines # 3544/7210, Portsmouth Division.

He was discharged 3rd May, 1849, pension 13/12/- being paid in the Leicester District. (WO 22_42 Pensioner newly admitted to Out-Pension 3rd May, 1849). Unable to ascertain anything about Brown following his discharge until he became a Pensioner Guard and came to Western Australia. (WO22_42 - to Western Australia as an E.P.G.)

Mid 1853 he was detached to Port Gregory area where in January 1854 he became the Schoolmaster at the Port Gregory Colonial School with up to 22 students, at the Lynton Pensioner Village.

In Jan 1855 he was charged and found guilty of feloniously shooting Mrs Ann Buckley (wife of a fellow EPG Jeremiah Buckley) and sentenced to two years with hard labour. (*Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News (WA: 1848-1864) Friday 12th January, 1855*)

Apparently he was regularly drunk and could be violent – he was removed from being a school teacher due to insobriety and for shooting Mrs Buckley. (Source – *“Sand and Stone; Part 1, Colonists & Convicts.”* By Kevin Moran.

Died August 1875 and buried at Geraldton, Western Australia on the 16th August, 1875. (Reg. # 8622/75 – WA Death Index)

NOTE: there appears to be some confusion as to his military number, in some cases it appears as 3544, in others 7210.

Jeremiah Buckley

Born 28th February, 1808 in Cork, Ireland to Daniel Buckley (1785-1852) and Cate Callahan.

Labourer by trade.

He began his military career on the 15th September, 1829 (age 19yrs.) #273 as a Gunner with the East India Company Bombay Artillery 1st Battalion. He later transferred to Horse brigade, Jan 1832. He completed 15yrs. 3mths before being discharged Dec.

1843 due to diseased glands in neck and an injury to his head.

15th May, 1844 admitted to out-pensions, 9d per Diem paid to Cork Pension District.

1849 pension paid to 1st East London Pension District (WO22_163).

1852 pension paid to 2nd East London Pension District.

Buckley contributed regularly to the Capitol Military Fund – giving over 50/-/- between 1844 & 1848.

On the 27th September, 1852 he married Mary Anne Horton AKA Mary Hanley (1827 d. 25/10/1884 or 3/10/1887) at St Botolph, Algate, United Kingdom. (Source: UK Marriage Certificate)

Two children Eliza Ellen born Lambeth UK (1850-1916) and Margaret born Wapping, St George, UK (1851-1930) both died Western Australia. Two sons Daniel (1853-1910 Greenough Reg. # 7) and John (b. 1854 Champion Bay Reg. # 2495 – d. 1911 Greenough Reg. # 8) were both born and died in Western Australia. (Source: Ian Stone Family Tree)

1852 WO22_51 Transferred from Tilbury Fort to Western Australia (30/11/1852 – date to which pension paid previous to transfer)

1853 arrived Western Australia (WO23_21).

After arriving in Western Australia Buckley and his family were in the original detachment along with three other E.P.G. to Port Gregory area in mid-1853. On 31st December, 1853 he received title to land grant of 3 acre block in Greenough.

1858 pension paid Australia (WO23_22).

In 1863 extensive fires destroyed crops, livestock, field fences, farming implements of many settlers on the Greenough Area - Buckley lost 22 acres of wheat and 4 pigs, while other settlers lost a lot more. (Source: *Overland Mail Friday 11th December, 1863 Champion Bay*).

1866 pension paid Australia (WO23_23)

1873 settled on Greenough Flats and received titles to Locations G19 & G20 4th May, 1874. Buckley's two sons who had married James Stones twin daughters Jane Ann (m. 1877 Greenough Reg. # 429/77. She died 1932 Greenough Reg. # 3) and Catherine lived close by on Location G27 and G28. (Source *Ian Stone Family Tree-posted 17th Sept., 2016*)

In Jan 1854 Anne Buckley was shot by another E.P.G. (John Brown) during what appears to be a drunken argument. Mrs Buckley survived.

Jeremiah Buckley died 21st October, 1876 age 67yrs. and is buried at Greenough Cemetery. Death registration (# 9029/76) states father unknown, mother unknown, place of birth unknown.

Henry Chartres/Charter

C. 1805 Baptised 28th November, 1805 Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, United Kingdom to John & Margret Chartres. (Source: England Birth & Baptism 1538-1975)

He was a Gardener by trade.

Married Eleanor Callaghan age 40yrs (b. 1811 d. Guildford WA 7/5/1865 aged 54yrs.) 5/11/1850 at St. Jude, Whitechapel, Middlesex, United Kingdom. Her father was Daniel Callaghan. (Source: England Marriages 1538-1973)

Chartres commenced his military career in 1823 as an 18yr old, when he joined as Private # 279, East India Company Bombay Horse Artillery. After 21yrs 1mth service, was discharged due to length of service and his own request on 13/12/1843, aged 40yrs. admitted to out-pension 12/6/1844, 1/- per diem paid to 1st East London Pension District. In 1851 was residing in Whitechapel.

1852 WO22_51 Transferred from Woolwich to Western Australia (30/11/1852 – date to which pension paid previous to transfer)

1853 arrived Western Australia (WO23_21).

1858 pension paid Australia (WO23_22).

19/11/1865 application to Guildford Loc. 115.

1873 pension paid Australia (WO23_23)

In 1872 he relinquished this location, as it is 'believed to have been sold', probably following the death of his wife Eleanor (died 1865 Guildford WA Reg. #2860-65), as he returned to United Kingdom with his pension being transferred to 2nd East London Pension District in 1873. In 1874 his pension is paid to Birmingham Pension District.

Chartres contributed regularly to the Capitol Military Fund – giving over 63/18/- between 1845 & 1848.

Thomas Coleman

C. 1808 Ballinkillen County, Carlow, Ireland

Previous occupation was a labourer.

His military career began at age 17yrs in 1825 when he joined the 41st Foot Regiment as a Private. He served in the East Indies for 4yrs; with total service being 5yrs 4mths (includes 1 yr. served underage). Discharged 12th October, 1831 age 23yrs (or 25yrs) depending on records, due to chronic liver disease – pension 6d. Per Diem paid Kilkenny.

1852 transferred to Australia (WO23_40)

1854 witness at Military Court.

August 1854 deserted from Enrolled Pensioner Force (WO23_40)

1855 at Fremantle signed protest against high cost of provisions.

Married Ellen Hogan in Victoria 1856 Reg. # 3038.

1858 pension paid Melbourne, Victoria. (WO23_48)

1863-69 pension amounts paid (W) 22_252)
1869 pension paid Melbourne, Victoria. (WO23_58)
Coleman died Victoria 1872 aged 63 yrs. Reg. # 1541)

Jeremiah (Darby) Connor

C. 1807 Clenigan, Carlow, Ireland – (Father) Jeremiah Connor
Previously worked as a labourer.

Married Margaret Kenny-Murray (b. 1815 Ireland – d. 25th August, 1892 York, Western Australia) in 1835 Ireland. Children – Maria (1841-1875), James (1842-1906), Brigid (1845- d. 31st January, 1875, married to Richard Connolly), John (1846-1910) & Frank (details n/k)

Connor began his military career at 18yrs of age when he joined up in 1825 as a Private in the 22nd Foot Regiment. His total military service lasted 12yrs & 12 days which included 10yrs in Jamaica, West Indies. On 18th July, 1837 he appeared before the Medical Board, Dublin (WO23_9) before being discharged on 9th August, 1837 (WO97) due to chronic bronchitis, a large rupture on his right side and generally worn out – he received a pension 6d. Per Diem paid Carlow, Ireland.

1846 pension paid to 1st Dublin Pension District. (WO22_153 and WO22_167)

1850 leased residence at 4B from John Cashman in the County of York, Barony of Barrymore, Parish of Killaspugmullane, in the Town land of Ballinvinny North (Town owned by Viscount Midleton). Connor also rented a dwelling house at Lot 7 in the Town land of Skahanagh North at -/7/9 (Date not known) – (Irish Census 1821-1851)

1852 transferred to Australia (WO23_38)

1858 pension paid Australia (WO23_47 part 2)

January 1861 assigned Newcastle (re-named York), Western Australia Lot S11 – Deed # 1796.

1869 pension paid Australia (WO23_57)

1873 Pension increased to 1/1/- per diem for 14yrs 6mths serviced to the Enrolled Pensioner Force.

Connor passed away on 14th August, 1875 (WO23_57) at his residence in York, Western Australia. The following appeared in the W. A. Times on 24th August, 1875.

“Connor - on the 14th August, 1875 at his residence in York, after a long and painful illness, Jeremiah Connor, a pensioner from his Majesty's 22nd Foot and previously a resident of Newcastle WA (now known as York) for a period of 22 years deeply lamented by his sorrowing family and all who knew him, age 74 R.I.P”

James Daly

C. 1810 St Peters Roscommon County, Tyrone

Was a labourer by trade.

Married Mary (b. 1819 (age 34yrs upon arrival in Western Australia). Children Elizabeth b. 1852 and Isabella b. 1855 – possible death 22/10/1912 at St Helen's Hospital, Stirling St, Perth.

Daly began his military career age 18yrs in 1826 when as Private #295 he joined the 6th Battalion Royal Artillery as a Gunner & Driver. He served 11yrs 3mths in Nova Scotia and 1yr 2mths at the Cape of Good Hope. A total of 22yrs 102 days before his discharge 11/7/1848 at 40yrs of age, due to chronic Rheumatism and was provide a pension 1/2d per diem to 1st Belfast Pension District.

WO22_24/74 – transferred from Cork 6/8/1856

WO22_24/99 – transferred 1st East London

WO22_147/38 – transferred to Australia as a convict guard

WO22-147/146 – pensioner admitted to out-pension 11/7/1848

WO23-21 – transferred to Cork

WO97_1223 – discharged from service. His conduct was described as being 'exemplary'. Daly's name only appears once in the defaulters' book for a minor offence for which he was punished by his Commanding Officer. He received a Good Conduct and Long Service award.

NOTE: From Surgeon Superintendent's Report – *"Mary Daly was placed on the sick list for 'debilitritis et anorexia'. When embarked was suffering under general depressed power and emancipation, which added by the seasickness in the channel lead me represent her condition as unfit for the voyage, her young infant (Elizabeth) was also suffering from the defective state of the maternal condition, both required constant care. This woman's disembarkation was refused by the 'War Office' letter, which stated that unless I could state the result of her remaining on board would be fatal to her, the removal would not be authorised. This appeared to be production of some pecuniary irregularities in that office. The health of the woman and child continued to diminish until the complete recovery from seasickness which was not until the ship entered the tropics, after this period they improved and kept in health during the remainder of the passage"*.

Story from the Herald Newspaper (Fremantle WA: 1867-1886 Saturday 8th October, 1870 Page 5(6)

"On 1st August, 1870 two persons George Godbold and Thomas Coyle were charged with breaking and entering the dwelling house of Pensioner James Daly at Fremantle with felonious intent. They were observed by Isabella Daly (daughter) who reported the matter to the police subsequently they were arrested and charged. They were both found guilty by the jury and sentenced to penal servitude. Godbold 7yrs and Coyle 4 yrs."

1873 his pension increased to 1/3d per diem for 16yrs service in the Enrolled Guards.

Daly died 23rd October, 1876 aged 66yrs (Reg. # 9056/76) in Fremantle, Western Australia.

Peter Danford

C. 1808 Selbridge County Kildare

Was a Labourer by trade.

Married Mary b. 1819 and one child, William b. 1849.

On 2nd December, 1828 his military career began when he became a Gunner with the Royal Horse Artillery.

1841 – Gunner Royal Horse Artillery D Troop, based at Woolwich, London (WO10/1811)

He was discharged on the 9th April, 1850 due to chronic rheumatism and injury of left fore-arm. Pension of 1/- per diem paid to Woolwich.

WO97_1223 – discharged from service. His conduct was described as being 'exemplary'. During his service he had received three badges for Good Conduct per the Boards Orders – issued 21/1/1839, 24/12/1847 & 28/11/1849. It was noted that his name only appears twice on the defaulters' book for minor offences for which he was punished by his Commanding Officer.

1850 pension paid 1st London East Pension District. (WO22_64/202) – Commenced payment 30/4/1850.

30/5/1850 transferred from Woolwich (WO22_49/185)

31/5/1850 transferred to 1st East London District (WO22_64/203)

1851 Danford was residing at Mile End Old Town, London.

31/10/1852 Transferred to Tilbury Fort (WO22_49/28)

During the passage to Western Australia William required medical treatment as outlined in Surgeon Superintendents report.

Danford unfortunately did not last long in Western Australia as he died on the 11th April, 1853 (WO23_28/27) following which his widow and son applied for assistance from the War Office – result not known.

Thomas Davenport

C.1805 Ashby de la Zouche to Samuel and Susanna Davenport

Was a labourer by trade.

Married Mary Wolner – was aged 39yrs upon arrival in Western Australia in 1853 – (b. 1815 – d. 2/5/1875 age 60yrs, was residing at Church St, Port Adelaide, South Australia at time of death Reg. # 66/172, which was only 3 months after her husband.) Children Thomas b. 1840 East Stonehouse, Devon, Robert b 1844 East Stonehouse, Devon d. 1859 (16yrs) WA Reg. #341/59, Mary b. 1846 East Stonehouse, Plymouth, Elizabeth b. 1848 Ashby de la Zouche, Sarah Jane b. 1850 Leicestershire, Sara b. 1852 d. 1854 buried 24/3/1854 Fremantle WA, Edwin b. 30/4/1857 at Fremantle, WA (Index # COO349-5).

His military career began in 1824 age 20yrs when he joined the Royal Marines as a Private #3544 and was discharged on 6/1/1846 after 21 yrs. 2 mths service aged 42 yrs. due to length of service. Admitted to out-pension at Plymouth with a pension of 18/4 per diem. He resided at Lower Hill St., Leicester.

31/12/1849 transferred from Derby (WO22_42/158)

31/10/1852 transferred from Leicester District to Australia as convict guard. (WO22_42/32)

On-board the Dudbrook during this voyage was his sister Elizabeth and her husband Charles Gane also an E.P.G. and their son William. An incident occurred on board just before arriving at Fremantle concerning the conduct of one of the other Pensioner Guards (Tranailles) for which he was court-martialled. Davenport gave evidence at his trial.

1855 he resided in North Fremantle with his wife & 4 children.

1857 he contributed 2/- to the Florence Nightingale Fund.

1865 transferred from Western Australia to South Australia – pension paid 1866 – 1870 (WO22_259). Thomas Junior also moved to South Australia on 12/10/1865 – not sure if at the same time as his father. It appears that his wife Mary also moved at this time as well. Mary and Elizabeth moved to South Australia August, 1886 per 'Emily Smith'.

Davenport died on 27/2/1875 age 72 yrs (Reg. #64/174 – resided at St Vincent St, Port Adelaide at time of death. Pension had been paid 1871-1875 South Australia. (WO22_257).

John Law Davis

C. 1816 Newry County Downs, Wales to Benjamin (a tanner) age 25yrs. and Mary Davis age 20yrs.

Married Amelia Sarah Wood (her father Peter Wood was a jeweller) on 5th July, 1856 at Church of England Guildford, Western Australia.

Children –

Amelia (Millie) Law Davis b 1857 (married William Young 5/6/1876 WA – he was the son of another Pensioner Guard),

William Henry Law Davis b. 19/6/1858 d. 6/8/1931 at Bayswater WA (married Ada Emily Hardwick (5/7/1870-19/5/1959 at Armadale WA age 88yrs.) on 16/6/1887. Both buried in the Baptist section at Karrakatta Cemetery. They had six children

Frederick Law Davis b. 1859 d. 6/7/1918 at Maylands WA age 59yrs.,

John Law Davis b. 1863 d. 1865 at Guildford WA age 2yrs.,

Benjamin Henry Law Davis b. 1863 d. 11/11/1930 at Claremont age 66yrs. (married Arabella Jane Oakley on 1/6/1884 was born on 30/5/1860 to John & Elizabeth nee Reilly) She was a Roman Catholic he was a protestant – there were 4 children all baptised RC, John Francis Law b. 1885, Ernest William b. 1886, Constance May b. 1891 & Benjamin Francis b. 1901,

Elizabeth (Bessie) Fanny b. 1866 married George Jeffrey Sinclair 6/11/1889 Perth Church of England – the son of John & Julia Sinclair (nee Ringwood) arrived Fremantle W.A. aboard Dolphin,

Joseph Law Davis b. 1868 married Sarah Monk 1889 d. 15/5/1943 age 74yrs at Victoria Park, they had two children

Maria married George Styles

John Law Davis joined the East India Company 2nd Madras European Light Infantry as a Private (Reg. # 235) in 1848 aged 24yrs. He was discharged on 17/4/1850 aged 26yrs – saw service in Madras for just over 2 yrs. – due to head injury from an accident whilst on duty, during India mutiny, on a pension of 9d per diem paid to the 2nd East London Pension District.

30/11/1852 – transferred from Tilbury Fort (WO22_51)

Transferred from 2nd East London District to Australia (WO23_21) –Emigrated to Australia as convict guard – Pension paid Quarter ending 31/12/1852.

1858 pension paid Western Australia (WO23_22)

On the 27th November, 1857 after his arrival in Western Australia John Law Davis was made caretaker of the EPF cottages at Guildford. Several cottages were built in the vicinity of Surrey St and North Rd but only one was still standing in the 1940s. Among them was one called 'The Retreat' at 1 Surry St which was used by Law Davis – (Lot P114 - Title Deeds data SRO Cons 5000/477 – Davis). and remained the home of Law Davis until his death in 1870 and although it did not pass to Amelia, she arranged to live there until her death in 1890s. The cottage was lived in until after WW11 and was eventually handed over to the Bassendean Historical Society, who now takes care of it. Law Davis also acquired a land allotment at West Guildford (Bassendean) in 1864. (Source: Guildford Land Application Deed 2017; Broomhall B74)

Law Davis served briefly as a WA Police Constable (Source: Broomhall, F.W. The Veterans B73; Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians Vol. 2, D-G P781). His Grandson Ernest William a public servant who began work as a messenger in the WA Police Force and eventually ended up as a member of the Police Commissioner's office staff. (Source: Bentley, M. Grandfather was a Policeman p.36 & Bicentennial Dictionary Vol. 2, PP776 and Western Australia Police: service record of Ernest William Davis)

Law Davis died at 1 Surry St, Guildford in Western Australia 7th June, 1870 aged 43 yrs. (WO23_48).

John Freeman

C. 1823 Toovaberough, Ennistimon County Clare, Ireland.

Previous trade was as a labourer.

Married Bridget Conolly/Connolly, children Michael b. 1850, Thomas b. 1854 Fremantle WA. Two further children were apparently born in WA but I have no information.

His military career was with the 85th Foot Regiment which he joined on the 23/6/1842 at Ennis, Ireland aged 20yrs (Reg. # 2018) as a Private and served in the West Indies for just over 2.5 yrs., before discharge on the 7/11/1846 due to Ophthalmic and impaired vision in both eyes. (WO97) On 8/2/1847 admitted to out-pension at 6d per diem paid to Ennis District (to be reviewed in 2 yrs.) Upon discharge his general character and conduct was described as 'indifferent'.

Pension transferred from Ennis (WO22_60/102)

Pension transferred from 2nd North London District. (WO22_49/117)

30/9/1847 pension transferred to 1st East London District from 2nd North London District. (WO22_60/111)

31/3/1849 Date of expiration of pension (WO22_49/153) – Pension renewed for 1yr as from 1/4/1849 – War Office approved on a conditional basis 7/5/1849 (WO22_49/155)

1/4/1850 Pensioned restored for 1 yr. was approved 6/3/1850. (WO22_49/183)

1851 pension made permanent.

30/10/1852 Pension transferred to Tilbury Fort. (WO22_49/28)

1852 Pension transferred to Australia (WO23_44)

Jan 1857 contributed 1/- to the Florence Nightingale Fund.

31/3/1857 date of expiry of pension, conditional renewal 1/4/1857. (WO22_49/212)

12/10/1857 Freeman travelled with his wife and 4 children from Fremantle to South Australia per 'Francis'.

John Freeman passed away in Adelaide South Australia on 5th February, 1867. (WO23_50)

John Gallagher

Born 1809, in the Parish of Barony, County Lannark, Scotland, son of William (boatman) and Mary Gallagher nee O'Neil.

His occupation was as a labourer.

He enlisted into the 92nd Highlanders Foot Regiment [Infantry], on the 24th May 1826, age 17 years with the Bounty of 4 pounds Sterling, to serve His Majesty King George IV, as a Private. He volunteered his enlistment in Glasgow [No 502]. His enlistment papers describe him as 5'5", dark complexion, light blue eyes & brown hair.

He served in Malta 5yrs 4mths, Gibraltar 1yr 9mths, & the West Indies 1yr 4mths – and was discharged 12 May 1849 at "Clannel" after serving 23 years in the Regiment aged 40 years. On the 10th July, 1849 was admitted to out-pension of 1/- paid to Dundee, Scotland. (WO97) At his discharge his character and conduct was described as having been 'Very Indifferent due to his Habitual Drunkenness' – he was tried four times by Court Martial for 'Habitual Drunkenness' and once for 'being drunk on duty'. He was still a Private on discharge, obviously due to his continual punishments for drunkenness & disorderly conduct causing many months of solitary confinements and pay reductions.

He married Sarah Brewitt [Brewet] (born about 1818, Scotland d. 29/1/1861 at Champion Bay, Western Australia age 44 yrs.) in the Army Barracks, County Forfar, Parish of Dundee, Scotland on the 16th May 1843 and soon had a daughter Mary Ann. Sarah was the daughter of Richard (shoe maker) & Margaret Brewitt nee Sim (m. 26/4/1809 at Canongate, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland).

1848 Belfast (WO23_45/45)

31/10/1852 – transferred from Tilbury Fort (WO22_121)

Nov 1852 – to Australia (WO23_45/56)

In a correspondence from the War Office dated 8th October 1852, it states that "You will inform John Gallagher and his family in the usual way, and you will so arrange his departure that he may arrive at Tilbury Fort on or about Saturday 16th, at which place you will direct him to land."

Other correspondence from Dundee, states that "Form 9. The transfer of John Gallagher 92nd Ft 1/-, selected for service in W. Australia, as required by 3 Para: letter"

5th November 1852 states that -" Transfer certificate of John Gallagher 92 Foot 1/- proceeding as Pensioner Guard to Western Australia in original should have been sent to this office and duplicate to Tilbury Fort, which you are requested to attend to in future in cases of this description" [5th Nov 1852 Dundee - notes taken from his original enlistment papers]

On 22nd November 1852, John, Sarah & daughter Mary Ann were aboard the convict ship the "Dudbrook", leaving from Portsmouth England and sailing for the Swan River Colony Western Australia.

[Also aboard the "Dudbrook" was convict Charles Gilbert [1610] who later became related by marriage to John Gallagher.]

John Gallagher and his family on 26th April, 1853, along with a detachment of Pensioners consisting of Corporal Reddin and 3 men accompanied by 3 wives & 3 children, (this increased 4 months later to 8 men) were sent north to Linton at the Port Gregory convict Depot, by the coaster 'William Pope', where their second daughter Janet [Jannett] was born on 12th Dec 1854.

The men were allocated in tents over a large salt lake or estuary in a situation not conducive to good health. A sore point with the Pensioners was the delay in erecting the housing promised them as an inducement to serve at this outpost. In December, the Staff Officer of the Pensioners, Commandant John Bruce, visited the outpost and what he saw induced him to relocate the

Pensioner village in the town site of Linton. Nine months later, the Pensioners were still living in tents - "exposed alternatively to heat, wet & cold". (As reported by Bruce)

Finally, land grants were made to the Pensioners and by 31st Dec 1853, 9 x 3 acre blocks in the Greenough/ Geraldton area had been allocated to John Gallagher & 8 others.

By 1856 the ticket-of-leave depot was closed down and Port Gregory slowly declined in importance and the convicts and the Pensioners and their families were transferred to Greenough. It is a testament to the skills of the convicts that many of the buildings, which they constructed from limestone, which they had quarried from the nearby hills, are still standing today. [Some of the most interesting convict ruins anywhere in WA] [Broomhall]

On 19th August 1859, another daughter Margaret was born in Greenough and in 1861 Sarah died at Geraldton, possibly from child birth with another daughter Sarah Jane.

When John was discharged from the EPG in 1865, he held a tillage lease of 32 acres.[Lot G21 & G22. He was listed as a farmer & blacksmith at "Pearse's Ford" where he employed 5 ticket-of-leave men on occasions between 1858 & 1864. [Erickson]

After Sarah (first wife) died in 1861 John was left to look after his younger daughters Janet 7yrs & Margaret 2yrs, before marrying a widow Elizabeth Petty on the 19th August, 1865 (daughter of George Chapman and Elizabeth Hall in Western Australia (Reg. 2354/65). Then when John died Elizabeth remained in Greenough for some time before moving to Geraldton to live taking Janet and Margaret with her.

Elizabeth was born in Ireland in 1819 and married George Edward Petty, who was a convict and arrived per the "Isabella" in 1832. George Petty died in 1864 in Geraldton. George & Elizabeth Petty had a daughter Mary Petty who married John Benjamin Gray in Geraldton. She died 1880 Geraldton aged 75 years.

After a year of marriage, John Gallagher died 30th May 1866 in Greenough, aged 57 years and is buried in the old cemetery at Greenough along with his first wife, where a gravestone was erected marking the burial place of both John & Sarah Gallagher, placed by their daughters, Mary Ann, Janet & Margaret.

"Lieber Defunctorium - Death Notice -

Gallagher- In the year 1866 on the 30th May, in his home in Greenough, in communion with the only Mother the church, John [son of William Gallagher & Mary O'Neill, native of Glasgow Scotland, 57 years of age, gave up his soul to God having confessed to me, A.J. Lacaille, approved Priest, on the day before. His body was buried by friends in the Protestant cemetery next to the body of his wife as he himself wished, on the following day."

In April 1883, his daughter, Mary Ann Coe, applied to be her father's administrator, John Gallagher's estate of Victoria Locations - G21 & G22, Greenough.

n Express (Geraldton, WA : 1878 - 1894), Wednesday 27 June 1

Ordinance 29th Victoria, No. 8.
No. 74

— **TAKE NOTICE** that Mary Ann Coe, 83 wife of Jonathan Coe of Geraldton blacksmith, administrator of the Estate of John Gallagher late of the Greenough Flats military pensioner deceased has made application to be registered as the proprietor of an estate in fee simple in possession in the following parcels of land situate in the Victoria District containing together 33 a. 1 r. 16 p. or thereabouts and being

Victoria Locations G 21 and G 22.

forming an entirety bounded as follows :

On the *South West* by 13 ch. 34 lks. of Gregory Road extending North West from the West corner of Victoria Location G 20.

On the *South East* by a North East line of 25 chains from the aforesaid corner, the opposite boundaries being parallel and equal, all bearings true or thereabouts, the measurement more or less and a squared post placed at each corner of the locations.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that all persons other than the applicant claiming to have any estate right title or interest in the above parcels of land or in either of them **ARE HEREBY REQUIRED** to lodge in this Office on or before the 18th day of July next a *caveat* forbidding the same from being brought under the operation of the Act.

EDWARD G. S. HARE,
Deputy Registrar of Titles.

Land Titles' Office, Perth, }
16th June 1883. }

Stone & Burt, agents for A. H. du Boulay,
Geraldton, Solicitors for the above applicant.



Convict Depot at Linton, Port Gregory.

(Source: Debbie Stirk, nee Grimshaw, Great Great Grand-daughter of John Gallagher)

Children (all to first marriage) –

Mary Ann b. 18/5/1843 d. 16/4/1893 Geraldton WA. m. Jonathon Coe (29yrs born 1827 England) when she was 13 years of age, on the 23/2/1856 (ex-convict (No. 2868) now T/L blacksmith – arrived WA 28th March, 1854 – he had been convicted of house breaking and larceny on the 8th April, 1850 at the Old Bailey, London and sentenced to 10yrs gaol which turned into transportation to Western Australia.) on the 23rd February, 1856 at Port Gregory – he died 8th September, 1885 after suffering a severe stroke which left him partly paralysed and unable to work. During their marriage Mary Ann Coe operated a boarding house in Geraldton for many years, whilst her husband Jonathon operated a successful blacksmith business. It is possible that her sisters Janet and Margaret worked for her as housemaids – as at the time of their marriages they gave their occupations as ‘housemaid’. On 27th June, 1883 Mary Ann, as the administrator of the Estate of the late John Gallagher, made an application to the court of Western Australia to be given ownership of the land in Greenough which had been granted to her father in 1865, on behalf of herself and her two sisters (John Gallagher died intestate).

After the death of Coe, Mary Ann married again on the 6th April, 1891 to Edward Hughes alias McCarthy born in the UK in 1828 (ex-convict No. 2277 – arrived WA 19th August, 1853 on the convict vessel ‘Robert Small’) at Northampton WA and they lived in Geraldton until her death. Hughes who was a boarder at Mary Ann Coe’s boarding-house just prior to their marriage, died 3rd May, 1896 in Geraldton WA.

Mary Ann did not have any children and died on 16th April, 1893 due to ‘paralysis of the heart during alcoholism’.

Janette Cecelia (1854 – 1936) at Linton, Port Gregory – married Henry Grimshaw son of Henry Grimshaw and Ann Smith – Convict No. 8280 on 29th April, 1875 at St Francis Xavier’s Catholic Church in Geraldton. Children John Henry, Elizabeth & William Denham Grimshaw.

She died ten years after Henry and is buried in the Roman Catholic section of the Utakarra Cemetery, Geraldton.

Margaret b. 19th August, 1859 Greenough m. James Clarke (b. May, 1842 Waterford, Ireland to John a blacksmith and Elizabeth Clarke nee Allwell d. 30th September, 1918 at Geraldton WA) at St Francis Xavier’s Catholic Church in Geraldton on 7th January, 1878 (11 children – 1st child Sarah Ann Clarke was murdered in Perth WA in April, 1915 aged 36yrs and another child Henry was killed in action in Belgium in 1917 WW1 age 28yrs.). James Clarke was convicted of assault in the court of Asizes, Liverpool, Lancashire in 1861 and was sentenced to transportation to Western Australia. He arrived on the convict ship “*Clyde*” in Fremantle on 29th May, 1863 age 21yrs Convict No. 7054. Margaret died 12th May, 1926 at Geraldton WA and is buried with James at Old Eastern Road Cemetery, Geraldton.

(Source: re family from Anne Duncan Great Great Grand-daughter of John Gallagher)

Sarah Jane (born Irwin, Greenough WA 1861 – died 1861 at childbirth).

Charles Hessman Gane

Born 16th November, 1811 in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England to James Henry Gane (b.16/11/1777 in Hitchin , Hertfordshire, England) and Sophia Gane nee Boden (b. 10/8/1781 daughter of Thomas Boden and Martha Berry in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England) on 10th December, 1802. Charles was the eldest of eight children.

Married Elizabeth Davenport (b. 22/5/1818 (Reg. # 578 – baptised 19/4/1821) in Wigston, Leicestershire, England – daughter of Samuel and Susannah Davenport nee Durant) on the 16th June, 1850 at St Margaret's Church of England Leicester City, Leicestershire, England. (Marriage certificate #307). Elizabeth died 1/9/1884 in Fremantle, Western Australia and is buried Skinner St. Cemetery, Fremantle WA.

Charles and Elizabeth residing 127/4 Elliott's Building, Bristol, England.

Children -

Charles William Gane (b. 6/1/1851 and d. 23/6/1851 Leicester City, Leicestershire, England

Charles William Gane (b. 29/2/1852 Leicester City, Leicestershire, England d. 20/5/1855 Fremantle, Western Australia. Buried Skinner St. Cemetery, Fremantle WA. His death certificate recorded cause of death as 'Brain Fever').

Louisa Gane (b. 4/7/1854 Fremantle WA d. 4/11/1938 Fremantle Hospital, WA).

James Samuel Gane (b. 14/8/1856 and d. 4/10/1856 Fremantle, WA).

Samuel James Gane (b. 14/8/1856 Fremantle WA d. 12/11/1919 Perth WA).

Caroline Jane Gane (b. 15/3/1858 and d. 11/12/1858 Fremantle WA – buried Skinner St. Cemetery, Fremantle WA).

Edward Charles Gane (b. 30/6/1861 and d. August 1861 Guildford, WA).

Only three of the seven children lived longer than three years and four dying within the year born.

Charles Gane enlisted in the 18th Comp. Portsmouth Division Royal marines as a 16yr old in August, 1827. He served 4yrs 3mths & 17days, before being discharged 19/12/1831 aged 21yrs. On the 15/3/1833 he enlisted with the 17th Regiment Foot, Leicester age 23yrs (Private #920). He served overseas in New South Wales 3yrs and East Indies 10yrs 5mths – with total service being 15yrs 275days and was discharged on 10/4/1849 aged 37yrs from Horse Guards at Chatham as 'being unfit for service' suffering from long standing Hepatic Disease & Dyspepsia (unable to carry pack) – was paid a pension of 8d per diem to the 2nd London Pension District. He received an award for service during the Afghan Campaign of 1839.

1841 British Army Worldwide – Charles Gane Sgt 920 17th Foot – location Collabra, Great Britain – 22/6/1841 promoted from Corporal to Sergeant. (WO12/3444)

10/4/1849 discharge (WO97_0379) – upon discharge his conduct/character was described 'as good'.

1849 pension paid 1st London District – transferred to Halifax last paid 30/9/1849 (WO 22_58/172)

1849 pension paid Halifax (WO22_42/179)

1850 pension paid Leicester (WO22_34/166)

1852 transferred from Halifax/Leicester to Australia as Convict Guard (WO22_42/32 & WO23_37)

During the voyage to WA aboard Dudbrook wife Elizabeth had to attend the sick bay a number of times during November/December, 1852. (Her brother Thomas Davenport an EPG along with his wife and children were also aboard Dudbrook during this voyage).

Jan 1857 he contributed 2/- to the Florence Nightingale Fund.

2/2/1857 Enrolled Pensioner Force. Assistant Warder. Convict settlement was promoted to Warder and transferred to Convict Settlement at Guildford, Western Australia.

Charles Gane died 16/3/1861 at Guildford (suicide by drowning). Buried Guildford, Western Australia. (WO23_47Part 1).

He had apparently been suffering from brain fever and liable to fits of melancholy, 3-4 days prior to his death his wife advised the Inquest (27/3/1861) that he was in very low spirits, with pains in his chest.

Verdict "Found drowned" while under a fit of temp insanity.

Described as 'a very reserved and despondent disposition, but a firm, upright and reliable officer' (Superintendent Convict Establishment 20/3/1861).

Elizabeth Gane was left destitute; pregnant with two young children..."she is a delicate woman apparently little able to support herself by her own exertions, I believe her character to be perfectly respectable" (Superintendent Convict Establishment 3/4/1861)

She received support from Pensioners Benevolent Fund and Compassionate Fund from 18/3/1861 with various payments made upon application through until April, 1864. Was granted outdoor relief 16/4/1864 and advised that if she was unable to provide for herself; to go to the Poor House. She has been a hard working woman since her husband's death earning a living for her and two children by casual needleworkhas suffered real poverty and deprivation in silence (RM. Ftle 13/4/1863)

'Having always taken care in the midst of her poverty that her children should regularly attend my Sunday School' (Reverend Bostock 12/4/1864).

(Source: *Warders and Gaolers - A Dictionary of Western Australian Prison Officers 1829-1879* by David J Barker.)

Additional information re Elizabeth Gane –

Following the death of her husband Charles Gane, she married John Gay b. 1826 (Convict No. 6001 who was convicted in the Central Criminal Court in 1860 with stabbing with intent for which he was sentenced to life and transported to WA – Ticket of Leave issued Fremantle 4/1/1865, conditional Pardon issued Fremantle 22/5/1872)

(Source: Val Zilko Great Great Grand-daughter of Charles Gane)

James Gorman

C. 1819 in St. Francis, Dublin, Ireland.

Married Ellen Gorman nee Fields/Friels (1832-1885) on 20th December, 1849 in Ireland. (Marriage Cert. 1849 Belfast Vol. 3, Page 175)

11 Children –

Marella Gorman b. 1850 Dublin, Ireland-d. 1863 Albany Western Australia.

Lawrence Gorman b. 12/9/1852 Dublin, Ireland m. Margaret. D. 1947 Bunbury, Western Australia.

James Gorman b. Dec 1853 Fremantle Western Australia (Birth Registration #2642) d. 1936. m. Emma Dispan 1878 at Mt Barker, Western Australia.

Rosanna Gorman b. 1857 Fremantle Western Australia d. 28/7/1930

Christopher Gorman b. 1861 Fremantle Western Australia d. 1921

Eliza Gorman b. 1863 Albany, Western Australia d. 1934

Peter Gorman b. 1864 Albany, Western Australia

Edward Gorman b. 1865 Albany Western Australia

Matthew John Gorman b. 1867 Albany Western Australia d. 1939

Ellen Gorman b. 1869 Albany Western Australia

Marsala Gorman b. 1872 Albany Western Australia d. 1916

James Gorman was a Corporal in the 13th Regiment of Foot in Afghanistan – he enlisted in Dublin on the 28th December, 1838 aged 18yrs. #1301 – He served in the East Indies for 4yrs 9mths (WO 12_3060 1841 Kabul, Afghanistan) & Gibraltar for 6mths, remainder at home (WO12_3068 13th Foot – 1/1/1851-31/3/1851 (Stirling, Scotland, Manchester). Total service 12yrs 327 days. He was awarded three (3) medals for service in India Afghan Campaign. Discharged as a Corporal at Chatham on 10/2/1838 (WO97_0343) aged 33yrs due to varicose veins in both legs which first appeared during the retreat from Kabul in 1842 – pension 8d per diem for 3yrs paid to 1st Dublin Pension District.

WO22_147 1st Belfast transfer to Australia.

Upon arrival in Western Australia in 1853 was employed by Convict Establishment without sanction of Staff Office Pensions.

Feb 1855 correspondence with War Office – refused further pension which ceased 4/3/1855, same day employed as Special Constable Albany, awarded deferred pension of 4 per diem. (WO23_57)

Following Gorman's death his widow (Ellen) corresponded with War Office in 1883 requesting assistance – reply 'no funds'.

Gorman had 26yrs in the Convict Service in Western Australia and he had employed two T/L men during 1871-72 Albany.

Gorman died 24th September, 1882 Albany, Western Australia and is buried in an unmarked plot in the Albany Pioneer Cemetery. (Death Certificate Reg. # 11500/1882)

Comments re James Gorman Jnr –

Was the Inn Keeper at the staging post at Chokerup approximately 15 miles north of Albany? He later assisted in the building of the Mt Barker Hotel.

Comments re Rosanna Gorman –

She married Arthur William Robinson (b. 19/6/1849 at 32 Salisbury St, Liverpool, England) on 18/8/1879 in Albany, where he was appointed Lighthouse Keeper Breaksea Island, Albany at a wage of 120 pounds per annum. He had arrived Fremantle Western Australia aboard 'Robert Morrison' on 12/12/1877. Arthur died 1898 aged 49 yrs. and is buried at Albany Cemetery.

Simon Gray

C. 1811 Osbaldwick, Yorkshire, England

Married Susan Lock (b. 1813 Ireland d. 1852 England UK) in 1834.

Children –

Elizabeth Gray b. 1834 Ireland d. 1899 Fremantle Western Australia m. David Hancock (b. 20/10/1820 – d. 3/3/1900) in Fremantle in 1853. Hancock was also an E.P.G. aboard the "Dudbrook".

Henry William Gray (1844-1853)

James b. 1845 England

Gray enlisted as a Private # 306 in 4th Dragoon Guards in 1829 aged 20yrs. His total services of 18yrs 130 days were all served at home. 1841 – location Edinburgh, Scotland (WO12/263)

He was discharged on 28/12/47 at Chatham due to rheumatic pains & varicose veins in both legs – pension 7d per diem paid to Hull. (WO97-55)

19/1/1848 – Permanent Pension commenced (WO22_36/128)

30/6/1848 – Pension transferred from Hull (WO22_72)

1/6-30/6/1848 pension transferred and paid Newcastle (WO22_36/137)

1851 Census – showed Gray, wife and 3 children living at New Elvet, Durham, England.

Nov. 1852 – transferred to Australia as convict guard (WO23_33)

Mentioned in the Surgeon Superintendents report – suffering from Catarrhs et Debilities 26/11/1852 during Dudbrook voyage.

Arriving in Fremantle in 1853 with three children after his wife died in 1852. Visited NSW at the end of 1853 with eldest son Henry, whilst James stayed with Elizabeth & David in Fremantle, returning to WA in 1854.

1854 pension paid WA – stationed and reside Fremantle WA.

Moved to NSW with sons to live permanently on the 25/2/1855 per 'Emma'. (WO22_173).

1855 – pension paid Sydney (WO23_52)

1865 pension paid Sydney, NSW (WO23_62)

1869 correspondence with War Office requesting assistance to return home to United Kingdom, unable to locate a response, however it is assumed it was refused.

Simon Gray died 1873 aged 62 yrs. Singleton, New South Wales.

Owen Griffin

C. 1824 - Dunlavin, County Wicklow, Ireland. Baptised Roman Catholic parish of Dunlavin, County Wicklow, Ireland, to Thomas & Margaret Griffin (nee Lennan/Linnox) of Ballinard, Donard, Ireland.

Married Ann Marie Perry (b. Rathfarnum, Dublin, Ireland to Patrick & Bessie Perry d. 17/6/1913 Osborne Park Western Australia (Death Certificate # 397) and buried at Fremantle Cemetery 18/6/1913) in 1852 at Rathfarnum, Dublin, Ireland.

Children –

Thomas b. 1852 Dublin, Ireland d. 20/3/1910 (COD – Diabetes & Paralysis)

Hannah Maria b. 1854 d. 6/7/1854 (COD – Atrophy)

Joseph James b. 1856 d. 30/6/1891

Mary b. 1859 d. 30/3/1861 Fremantle Western Australia (COD – Measles)

William John b. 1861 d. 1937

Alfred b. 1863 d. 11/2/1866 Fremantle Western Australia (COD – Meningitis)

Anne (Annie) b. 1866 b. 29/4/1958 Hollywood Repatriation Hospital, Western Australia. m. William Anderson of Newcastle-on-Tye, England at Roman Catholic Church, Fremantle 19/9/1888. (Source – Mon 24 Sept, 1888 – The West Australian (Perth, WA:1879-1954) Page 2 – Family Notices Marriage)

Bernard Patrick b. 1868 d. 1958

Mary Theresa b. 1870 d. 4/9/1922

All children excluding Thomas born in Fremantle, Western Australia

Griffin enlisted in the 9th Foot (Norfolk Regiment as an 18yr old in 1843. Serving in East Indies for 1yr 328 days, being awarded the Sutlej Campaign Medal 1854-56 for action in Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwalthe& Sobraon – this campaign known as the first Sikha War. The remainder of his service was at home. He was discharged 28/5/1847 aged 22yrs at Chatham due to gunshot injury whilst in action at Ferozeshar with a pension of 9d per diem paid to the 1st Dublin Pension District.

Transferred pension from 1st Dublin to Australia – 1-31/10/1852 (WO22_167)

1852 to Australia (WO23_36)

Given 'very good' character report on arrival in Western Australia.

Appears Griffin didn't receive land grant that other EPG's received upon arrival – however he and his family lived for many years in one of the cottages alongside the gaol, where he worked, before moving to 21 Attfield St, Fremantle where he resided until his death in 1910. (there is no record suggesting this was a subsidised house)

1855 pension paid Western Australia (WO23_46)

1865 pension paid Western Australia (WO23_56)

1875 pension paid Perth Pension District, Western Australia

Owen Griffin passed away on 21/1/1910 and was buried at Fremantle Cemetery on 22/1/1910. (Source: Western Mail (Perth, WA: 1855-1954) Saturday 19th Feb, 1910 Page 34)

See attached excerpt from Warders and Gaolers: A Dictionary of Western Australian prison Officers 1829-1879: compiled by David J Barker 2001 re Owen Griffin life as a convict prison guard. "Enrolled Pensioner Force. Night Warder. Convict settlement appointed 3/8/1855 with the sanction of Colonel Commandant EPF"

In 1869 Henry Lucas (8917), a convict who arrived in Western Australia aboard the 'Belgravia' on the 4/7/1866, after being convicted at Oxford 1/3/1865 to 10yrs for Break and Enter was charged with wounding Owen Griffin with intent to do grievous bodily harm at Fremantle on 15th February, 1869. He was subsequently found guilty and 17/4/1869 was hanged. (Source – *Convicts in Western Australia 1850-1887, Dictionary of Western Australia Vol. IX – Rica Erickson & Gillian O'Mara and The Perth Gazette and West Australian Times Friday 9 April, 1869 (pages 2, 3, 4).*

Henry Guerin

C. 1819 – Limerick Ireland.

Clerk by trade.

Married but no information found.

His military began in 1841 after he enlisted in the East India Company Bengal at the age of 23 yrs. In 1841 he was based HEIC Infantry, Dublin, Ireland (WO12-12258) He served in Bengal as a private # 157 before being discharged on the 9/6/1847 after total service of 5yrs 2mths due to being wounded in both legs on a pension 9d per diem paid to 2nd Cork, Ireland.

Contributed to the Capitol Military Fund May-July, 1847, Aug-Sept, 1847 & Feb-April, 1848.

30/9/1849 – transferred from 2nd Cork (WO22_49 & WO22_163).

30/11/1852 – transferred to Tilbury Fort (WO22_51).

1852 – Transferred 2nd East London to Australia aboard Dudbrook (WO23_21).

11/5/1853 committed military offence – 'struck off Enrolled Pensioner Force roll'

See attached excerpt from Warders and Gaolers: A Dictionary of Western Australian prison Officers 1829-1879: compiled by David J Barker 2001 re Henry Guerin life as a convict prison guard. "Enrolled Pensioner Force. Night Warder. Convict Settlement. Appointed 10/10/1853. Drunk for duty 7.45pm 1/11/1853. Fined 5s. Asleep on post 3/11/1853. Fined one day's pay. Drunk and assaulted his wife in public streets 1/12/1853. Resigned-pay to 30/11/1853."

31/3/1857 pension paid Australia (WO22_52)

1/6/1857 pension paid Australia (WO23_22)

1866 pension paid 2nd East London, England (WO23_23)

Charles Hall

C. 1816 – Hampshire, United Kingdom

Labourer by trade.

Married Francella Georgina Neale b. 1832 age 21yrs (Reg # KNJI-77W)

Children – Henry b. 19/4/1872 d. 15/5/1872 Rottnest Island, Western Australia (Reg. KHZ4-NV3 – Family Search)

Hall enlisted in East India Company Bengal European Infantry #280 in 1840 at London UK. He served in Bengal before being discharged 1/7/1846 after 6yrs, due to being nearly blind from Ophthalmic – pension of 9d per diem paid 1st East London Pension District.

Contributed to the Capitol Military Fund May-July, 1846, Nov 46 – Jan 47, May-July, 1847 & Nov 47-Jan 48.

Transfer to Tilbury Fort – 1852 – (WO22_51)

During the Dudbrook passage both Charles and his wife required medical treatment.

Upon his arrival in Western Australia in 1853 he was employed by the convict department 12/4/1853 as night warder at Fremantle and Rottnest.

See attached excerpt from Warders and Gaolers: A Dictionary of Western Australian prison Officers 1829-1879: compiled by David J Barker 2001 re Charles Hall life as a convict prison guard. "Enrolled Pensioner Force. Night Warden. Convict Settlement. Promoted to Assistant Warder 1/6/1853. Late 2/6/1853 14 mins. Fined 1s. 'A very fair prison officer. Zealous and attentive. Conduct good'. (CompGen Confidential Report 21/7/1853). Dismissed 7/7/1853. Continued inability to carry out duties due to chronic disease. Granted 5s per week from Fine Fund. Army pension 7d. Died at end of current month. (CSR 286/402. 28/1/1854)

Charles Hall died Western Australia 22/8/1853.

David Hancock

B. 20/10/1820 – Kensington, England (baptised as an Anglican) to John b. 1800 & Dinah Hancock nee Letchford b. 1800.

Married Elizabeth Gray b. 29/7/1834 County Cork, Ireland to Simon & Susan Gray d. 28/12/1899 Beaconsfield, Western Australia.

Buried Fremantle Cemetery, on the 1/11/1853 Perth, Western Australia. (Reg # 556/53)

Children –

Elizabeth Hancock (1857-1857)

Susan Hancock (1859-1952)

Dinah Ann Hancock (1861-1927)

David Letchford Hancock b. 14/8/1864 Fremantle, Western Australia d. 18/7/1905 Fremantle, Western Australia. m. Mary Ann

Spencer b. 3/6/1862 Pinjarra d. 26/8/1942 (Daughter of Joshua & Mary Ann nee Moore (Reg. # 2/87) – children David Cecil 1889-

1944, Winifred Mary 1892-1893, Jack 1894 d France WW1 1916. David worked as a storeman in Fremantle, collector and valuer for Municipality of Fremantle as well an owner of a bookshop and a cottage (Lot 688 Alexander Rd, Fremantle).

Elizabeth Emma Hancock (1868-1952)

Minnie Lydia Hancock (1875-1947)

Mary Charlotte Hancock (1879-1960)

Hancock enlisted in the 45th Regiment in 1839; in 1841 he was located at Belfast, Ireland (WO12-5749) and was discharged 10/9/1850.

Transferred to Australia (WO22_56 & WO23_40)

Upon arrival in Western Australia in 1853 he obtained employment as a Teacher at Fremantle Grammar School, Fremantle, Commissariat Storekeeper (1862-1876) and as a contractor with Convict Department (1876)

The family resided at 60 Attfield St, Fremantle, Western Australia with Mary (youngest daughter) inheriting the property

Wife Elizabeth is the daughter of Simon Gray Enrolled Pensioner Guard on-board Dudbrook in 1853.

Daughters Susan, Dinah, Elizabeth, Minnie & Mary conducted a private school, Wesleyan Hall, Cantonment St, Fremantle for many years.

Hancock died 3/3/1900 age 79yrs and was buried in Fremantle, Western Australia on 4/3/1900.

Joseph Hayes

C. 1823 in St. Cuthbert, Sommerset, England

Labourer by trade.

Married Elizabeth

Children –

Phoebe b. 1849 England & Joseph 1851 England.

His military career was with 2nd Bombay European Light Infantry as a Private # 305 in 1840, seeing service in Bombay and was discharged 29/8/1849 due to chronic hepatitis, bronchitis and wound to the right arm from a matchlock ball on a pension of 9d per diem, residence being St. Mary Ave, London and the pension was to commence 1/10/1849. (WO23_17)

Transferred to Tilbury Fort – paid to 30/11/1852 (WO22_51)

During the passage to Australia wife Elizabeth required considerable medical assistance – report from Surgeon Superintendent *“on the night of 18/11/1852 I was called to the wife of Joseph Hayes, where I found without any assistance she had delivered of a female child, in which life was extinct, following a full examination, I directed her at once to the to occupy the barrack hospital, which she did and to relive the sense of chill I gave her some warm gin and water. On my afterwards reproving her for delaying to call those to assistance who were in readiness to attend her, the only reason she gave was her reluctance to disturb them of myself in the night until she thought it necessary”.*

Source: Surgeon Superintendent Dr Kever Report

Upon arrival in Western Australia Hayes was in the original detachment with three other EPG's along with his family, in April 1853 to Port Gregory, Western Australia. On 31/12/1853 he received a land grant to three acre block.

Joseph Hayes died of Epilepsy at Port Gregory in 22/6/1854 - Reg. #675 (WO23_21)

John Heapny (Heaply/Hearly/Heaphy)

C. 1815/16 - Cork Ireland.

Labourer by trade.

Married but unable to locate information.

His military career commenced in 1836 when he enlisted as a gunner East India Commission Bengal Artillery (Private # 299). He was discharged 1/2/1848 aged 32 yrs. due to insanity, and admitted to out-pension on a pension 9d per diem to the 1st East London Pension District.

1852 pension paid 2nd East London Pension District – transferred to Tilbury Fort quarter between 1/10/182-31/10/1852. (WO22_51)

In June 1853 after arriving in Western Australia he was charged with military offence –

21/6/1853 dismissed Enrolled Pensioner Force 'Incorrigible drunkard'. Night Warder. Convict establishment appointed 1/11/1853 without sanction Staff Officer Enrolled Pensioner Force. Sleeping on post No. 3 Div., midnight 3/11/1853; then found sitting down 4.30am likely to fall asleep. Fined one day's pay. Found leaning against hammock rails No. 1 Div. 10.30pm 7/11/1853. When spoken

to, was very impertinent; setting a bad example to the prisoners listening. Reported to CompGen for insolence to Supt. Dismissed 8/11/1853. (Source: *Warders and Gaolers: A Dictionary of Western Australian Prison Officers 1829-1870*)

August 1854 deserted, pension suspended. (WO23_21)

1/10/1858 pension re-instated & paid Melbourne, Victoria. (WO23_22)

30/9/1859 appears Heapny may have moved to Tasmania (WO22_273)

John Heapny died 26/9/1870 (WO23_23) Pension paid to wife 30/9/1870.

Patrick Leary

C. 1805 – Clorough County Cork, Ireland

Married Nan Leary

Children –

Edwin Leary b. 1850

Ellen Emma Leary b. 1851 d. 31/7/1910 @ 117 Stirling St, Perth Western Australia (Source *Daily News Perth 19/8/1910 – Reg. # MWX7-ZSQ*) – m. William Henry Kennedy (b. 1846) on 30/10/1870 Perth Western Australia – children William Edwin Kennedy, Cecil Henry Kennedy, Arthur James Kennedy, Frank Turner Kennedy, Vernon George Kennedy & Walter Batten Kennedy.

His military career commenced on 19/12/1823 at the age of 18yrs when he enlisted in the 95th Foot Regiment before

transferring to 46th Foot regiment. (Service # 1312 – WO22_205) He served overseas in the Mediterranean 10yrs. 7mths, Gibraltar 1yr 5mths, West Indies 3yrs and North America 1 yr. 4mths – a total 16yrs. 11mths with total service overall being 22yrs. 195 days. He received two Good Conduct Badges, however forfeited both due to misconduct (1st on 18/11/1842 and the 2nd 12/5/1844). Residence Cork, Ireland 1845 (WO22_40/118). Leary was discharged in 1846 at Chatham being unfit for further service on a pension of 1/- per diem which was paid Jersey, Chanel Islands. His general conduct was described as “being good”. (WO97).

1852 residence Jersey, Chanel Islands – transferred to Australia (WO23_40/114 & WO22_205/212)

Arrived in Western Australia in 1853 with wife and child. His wife Nan mentioned in the Surgeon Superintendent’s report during the passage suffering from constipation Menosphagia.

1859 pension paid Australia (WO23_48)

Employed by Convict establishment in Western Australia before moving to South Australia 11/3/1868 per ‘Emily Smith’.

Patrick Leary died 10/1/1871 (WO23_58)

Peter McDonald

C. 1811 – St. Pauls, Dublin, Ireland

Military career was with the Royal Horse Artillery, joining in 1828 aged 18yrs. His service totalled 21yrs before being discharged on the 10/7/1849 age 39yrs at Woolwich, England due to chronic cough and rheumatism on a pension of 1/- per diem paid to 1st East London District.

1828 Shoeing Smith Royal Horse & Field Artillery (WO10/1811)

1841 Carriage Smith in the Royal Horse Artillery. Adjutant’s detachment located at Woolwich, England. (WO10/1811)

1849 his discharge papers state that his conduct has been ‘very good’ and he was awarded Good Conduct Badge as per Boards Order 1842. However he forfeited 7/7/1845 after convicted by court martial 19/7/1845 for ‘Neglect of Duty’ and rank reduced from Farrier to Shoeing Smith. In addition to the above his name appeared once in the defaulter’s book for a minor offence for which he was punished by the Chief Officer. (WO97/1246)

31/7/1849 Pension commenced – permanent (WO22_64/184)

January, 1850 Transferred to 1st East London District (WO22_64/195)

3/6/1850 Transferred from Woolwich (WO22_49/179)

31/10/1852 Transferred from 1st East London District to Tilbury Fort – paid to 30/10/1852 (WO22_49/28)

Upon arrival in Western Australia was employed as night warden by Convict Establishment (April, 1853) without sanction of Staff Pension Office Western Australia.

1/11/1859 Transferred from Western Australia to Madras (WO23_53)

25/6/1864 Died Madras (WO23_63)

Samuel Morton

C. 1802 – Burnall, Derby, Derbyshire, England

Married but wife's name not confirmed (possible Harriett Hill with children Charlotte Morton 1836-1916 & Joseph Morton 1840-29/11/1916. Charlotte possible married Thomas Boyd 8/4/1881 after Samuel's death earlier in 1881)
Morton enlisted in the Sherwood Foresters (Nottingham & Derbyshire Regiment 45th & 95th Foot at Manchester, England in 1824 aged 18yrs – Private #814. His overseas service included Mediterranean 10yrs 9mths and 1841 in Ceylon 7yrs 10mths (WO12/9541), rest of service in England & Ireland – total service 23yrs. Was discharged 22/1/1847 aged 41yrs 7mths at Colombo, Ceylon due to 'being worn out from length of service' – received pension of 1/- paid Birmingham. His character was described as 'they have been very good. He is in possession of two good conduct badges with pay'. (WO97)
3/9/1847 pension commenced – permanent (WO22_50/104)
31/3/1851 pension paid Kilkenny (WO22_50/194)
31/10/1852 transferred from Kilkenny to Australia (WO22_179 & WO23_45)
1853 arrived Western Australia aboard Dudbrook as Enrolled Pension Guard with wife and child.
October, 1856 his name appears on Provision Account of Rottnest Island Detachment E.P.F.
January 1857 contributed 2/- to Florence Nightingale Fund.
27/5/1861 to South Australia per "Kestrel" to Sydney, New South Wales (WO22_273 & WO23_51)
1863-1870 pension paid Sydney, New South Wales (WO22_252)
1871-1875 pension paid Sydney, New South Wales (WO22_274)
Morton possible died 1881 Sydney, NSW

Stephen Oliver

C. 1809 – Desertcreagh, Cookstown, County Tyrone

He was by trade a Cabinet Maker

Married but wife's name not known

Enlisted in 6th Dragoon Guards (Inniskilling) in 24/10/1825 aged 19yrs Reg. # 234. Discharged (6th or Inniskilling Regt. Of Dragoons) after 15yrs 173days as a Serjeant on the 26/4/1841 aged 34yrs due to being unfit for further service on a pension of 9d per diem paid Wolverhampton.

Private 22/10/1825 – 21/12/1828 & 1/1/1829 – 24/7/1829 (3yrs 212 days)

Corporal 25/7/1829 – 13/4/1831 (1yr 263 days)

Serjeant 14/4/1831 – 12/4/1841 (9yrs 364days)

Note served an extra 14 days 13/4/1841 – 26/4/1841 waiting discharge. (WO97)

31/10/1852 transferred from Wolverhampton to Australia (WO22_109)

1853 arrived Western Australia aboard Dudbrook with family.

Between March and June 1853 Oliver was one of many to be appointed to the West Australian Police Force, based at Fremantle, by the then Superintendent of Police John Augustus Conroy (*Source: Grandfather was a Policeman (The Western Australia Police Force 1829-1889) by Mollie Bentley*). Left Police in consequence of his bad habits.

5/10/1853 Enrolled pensioner Force. Night Warder. Convict establishment. Appointed without sanction of Staff Officer Enrolled Pensioner Force. Assistant Warder 11/10/1853. Fines for being late 19/11/1853 6d, 3/3/1854 6d, 18/4/1854 6d, Warder 26/4/1854. To duties No. 5 Div. 1/5/1854 AWOL No 5 Div. from 2.45pm 15/9/1854. Admonished. At Hard Labour Party Nov. Sick 14/11/1854. Late 19/4/1855 fined 2s. To Infirmary duties old prison 6/6/1855. Fines – late 9/7/1855 6d. Remitted 14/7/1855. 11/7/1855 1s 6d, 14/7/1855 1s, 28/7/1855 1s, 15/8/1855 6d. Resigned-pay to 29/2/1856. Joined Police again. (*Source: Warders and Gaolers: A Dictionary of Western Australian Prison Officers 1829-1870*)

1856 transferred from Western Australia to Van Diemen's Land (WO23_52)

1856 employed as Police Constable and pension paid Van Diemen's land.

14/2/1871 died Van Diemen's Land (WO23_62)

Richard Parsons

C. 1813 – Dudley, Worcestershire

A nailer by trade.

Married Ann Bracken, (d. 1892 Albany, Western Australia Reg. # 416/92) an Indo-British Spinster on 3/4/1839 in Poonamallee, India

(Serjeant Richard Parsons of HM 4th or King's Own Regiment, Bachelor and Ann Bracken Indo-British Spinster were married by banns in the presence of Simon & Margaret Dring)

Children –

Phoebe b. 1839 Poonamallee, India

Isaac b. 1843 d. 1845 Secunderbad, India

Asenath b. 1845 Secunderbad, India

Richard b. 1849 England
Jessiminia b. 1853 Western Australia

His military career began when he enlisted in the Kings Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) 4th Foot on the 14/4/1831 aged 18yrs 6mths – Reg. #902 at Birmingham. His service overseas included New South Wales, Australia 5yrs 11mths and East Indies 6yrs 3mths, with total service of 14yrs 214 days, the rest being served at home. He was discharged as a Serjeant on the 10/11/1855 aged 33yrs at Secunderbad, India due to general debility and chronic liver disease on a pension 9d per diem and was paid Wolverhampton (WO97). Permanent pension paid from 19/8/1846 (WO22_109/87). His character was shown as being very good.
29/5/1841 arrived at Fort Pitt – an invalid from Service Companies (WO12/2223)
30/11/1852 transfer from Wolverhampton to Australia (WO22_109/29)
1852 to Australia on-board Dudbrook (WO23_46)
Arrived Fremantle, Western Australia with his wife and 4 children.
31/1/1855 died at Fremantle, Western Australia (WO23_46)

Samuel Reed

C. 1803 – Epping, Essex, England
Labourer by trade
Married Elizabeth Simpson (d. 1/2/1865)
Children –
Sarah 1862-1865
Rose 1863-1865

Reed's military career began on the 29/12/1821 when aged 18yrs he enlisted in the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) – 42nd & 73rd Foot Regiment (Reg. # 93) at Weedon, Northampton, serving overseas at Gibraltar 2yrs 7mths, Malta 4yrs 10mths, Ionian Isles 3yrs 10mths, North America 1yr 3mths and the rest of the time on home soil, before being discharged from 73rd Regt. Of Foot, after 17yrs 248 days service on 8/1/1840 as a Serjeant aged 35yrs 8mths, due to an injury to his knee joint received at Montreal on a pension of 9d per diem paid to the 1st East London Pension District.

Private 28/12/1821 – 24/5/1822
Corporal 25/5/1822 – 17/12/1822
Private 18/12/1822 – 24/2/1825
Corporal 25/4/1825 – 15/1/1831
Serjeant 16/1/1831 – 12/4/1832
Private 13/4/1832 – 31/8/1839
Extra service 1/9/1839 – 8/1/1840 awaiting discharge – total service 18yrs 13days (WO97)
30/10/1852 transferred from 1st East London District to Tilbury Fort (WO22_49)
1852 transfer to Australia on-board Dudbrook (WO23_43)
31/12/1860 from Fremantle to Sydney, New South Wales via South Australia (WO22_250)
Pension paid Sydney, New South Wales
1883 Reed died (WO23_94)

John Rooney

C. 1808 – Kildare County Kildare
Labourer by trade

Rooney enlisted in the 29th Foot Regiment at Glasgow on the 19/12/1826 at age 18yrs (Reg. # 1058) until 24/3/1829, he then moved to the 47th Foot Regiment 25/3/1829 to 23/11/1836 before being transferred by Garrison Order to 81st Foot Regiment 24/11/1836 whilst stationed at Gibraltar. His overseas service included Gibraltar 3yrs 10mths (15/10/1836-10/12/1839 and West Indie 2yrs 5mths (21/1/1840-30/6/1842 before being discharged at age 33yrs 6mths on the 14/10/1842 with total service of 15yrs 246days due to chronic cataract & defective vision on a pension of 7d. per diem paid to 2nd Dublin Pension District.

Private 18/12/1826 – 24/3/1829 (29th Foot Regt.)
Private 25/3/1829 – 23/6/1832 (Transferred to 47th Foot Regt.)
Corporal 24/6/1832 – 31/1/1834
Private 28/3/1834 – 23/11/1836
Private 24/11/1836 – 30/6/1842 (Transferred to 81st Foot Regt.)
Further service 1/7/1842 – 14/10/1842 awaiting discharge. (WO97)
1841 service at Trinidad (WO12/8554)
11/10/1842 admitted to pension fund – residence Dublin (WO23_14)
31/12/1845 pension paid Ballymena after transferring from 2nd Dublin District (WO22_145 & WO22_169)
1863-1869 pension paid Van Diemen's Land (WO22_252)
13/5/1876 died Tasmania (WO23_60)

NOTE: A Mrs Rooney listed at Guildford, Western Australia by Salvado in 1854

Patrick Shea

C. 1809 – Ennis County Clare

Labourer by trade

Married Elizabeth Lamey/Larney/Leinley/Linley/Lemley (b. 1818 - d. 12/12/1894 at Pensioners Barracks, Perth, Western Australia Reg. # 1078 – see Daily News Saturday 22/12/1894)

Children –

John

Lucy m. James Sweeney 20/5/1876

Elizabeth b. 2/6/1853 and baptised 15/6/1853 Fremantle, Western Australia (Father Patrick Shea & Mother Elizabeth Lemley) Reg. # 1363647

Ellen 1856 – 1869 Fremantle, Western Australia

Mary Ann b. 1859 Fremantle, Western Australia (NOTE: Mary Ann Devany of Fremantle found ill and destitute suffering from VD – no hospital or Woman's Home would take her in, she was bought to Perth for her widowed mother to nurse – granted outdoor release 8/5/1885)

Emily buried Rottneest Island 1869 age 9yrs

Michael James b.1864

Patrick b. 1867 Fremantle, Western Australia

Military career was with the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) 57th & 77th Foot Regiment, enlisting as a Drummer Boy Reg. # 341 on 8/12/1823 aged 14yrs at Dublin. Saw service in the West Indies 10yrs 2mths and Mediterranean 2mths before being discharged at Chatham on 14/5/1850 aged 40yrs 3mths – total service was 21yrs 47days, due to chronic rheumatism on a pension 1/- per diem paid Jersey, Chanel Islands.

Upon his discharge his character was described as "Very Bad"

10/7/1849 received one Distinguishing Mark for good conduct

16/12/1830 – tried for 'Insulting and Abusive Language to Sgt Major'

7/10/1831 – tried for 'Loading his firelock with ball cartridges with a malicious intent'

7/8/1835 – tried for 'Abusive language and habitual drunkenness'

2/3/1838 – tried for 'Drunk on Sentry and habitual drunkenness'

7/6/1842 – tried for 'Drunk..... and habitual drunkenness'

28/11/1843 – tried for 'Sending a wicked statement to the Orderly Room questioning the authority and.....Officer'

13/1/1845 – tried for 'Habitual drunkenness'

27/2/1845 – tried for 'Drunk when under medical treatment and habitual drunkenness'

1841 stationed at Depot, Chatham, Kent, England (WO12/8278)

1851 Census residing 6 Poona Rd, St Helier, Jersey (Patrick, Elizabeth & Robert (son age 2yrs)

30/9/1852 transferred from 2nd East London District to Tilbury Fort (WO22_51/30) and paid to 31/10/1852 (WO22_51/29)

1853 arrived Fremantle, Western Australia with wife and child – assigned land at North Fremantle.

1855 charged with Military Offence

Dec 1862 diagnosed suffering from heart disease and unable to pursue any laborious occupation.

Marks of corporal punishment were found on his body.

NOTE:

1. John Shea – Northampton, Western Australia in 1877 signed a petition regarding discrimination against expiries.
2. M.J. Shea granted Fremantle Town Lot 16 19/11/1864 Gazette and Lot 15 12/12/1864 Gazette.

Charles Tranailles alias Traynails

C. 1815 – Bradford, Peverell, Dorset

Farmer's Servant by trade.

Married Martha Foulds (b. 1812) on 29/7/1884 at Gillingham, Kent, England

Enlisted in the 29th Foot Regiment (Reg. # 1353) in 1835 aged 21yrs and served in the East Indies 14yrs 7mths being discharged at Chatham due to chronic hepatitis on 13/8/1850 after 14yrs 216 days – on a pension 7d per diem and paid to 2nd Plymouth Pension District. (WO22_82/216)

Tranailles character and conduct was described as very good (WO97)

1841 62nd Foot Regiment (Reg. # 2637) location Hazareebaugh, Bengal, India (WO12/7197)

1851 transferred from 2nd Plymouth District to 1st Plymouth District – paid to 31/3/1851 (WO22_84/213)

Tranailles bought a sharp enquiry from the War Office – "Noted that Private Tranaille's daughter (aged 20) accompanied him. Is she his own child or his daughter-in-law?" Tranailles was 37 at the time (WO 4/288 14 April, 152)

1853 charged with Military Offence during voyage on-board Dudbrook (*See attached*)

1855 on military return with wife, occupying land at North Fremantle.
January, 1857 he contributed 2/- to the Florence Nightingale Fund.
July 1860 applied for Lot P235 at Freshwater Bay and in 1866 applied for Lot P257 – both granted.
Tranailles died 20/11/1867 age 52yrs (Reg. #3703) WO23_58 (Buried 29/11/1867)

NOTE: Martha married Samuel Butterworth 19/11/1868 12 months after Charles death. Butterworth died 18/12/1873.

John Tunney

C. 1810 – Ballina County Mayo, Ireland was baptised a Roman Catholic.

Married Honora Tunney nee McCarthy (born 1819 at Castlemarket, Kilkenny, Ireland, daughter of Michael & Honora McCarthy on the 8/8/1842 at St Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Sydney, New South Wales - #1480 Vol. 92. Died 17/2/1878 at Albany, Western Australia and is buried with her husband and youngest son Thomas (age 12yrs) at the Albany Pioneer Cemetery. Honora was a bonded emigrant from Cork when she arrived at Botany Bay on the 14/8/1840 with her brother Michael aboard the 'Lady Clark'.

Children-

Johannes (John) (born Sydney 1843 - 1897) married Susanna Adams and was the first secretary of the Kojonup Road Board at an annual salary of 20 pounds. He and Susanna established the 'Wayside Inn' at Slab Hut Gully (now known as Tunney Town and also ran the Kojonup Inn.

Mary Ann (born Baramfore River, Ganges, India 1844 d. India 1845)

James (born Kurowlee, Bengal, India 1847 d. 1927 'Gracefields', Western Australia). James was a Sandalwood carter, clerk in his Father's Commissariat Office, in 1873 rented part of Balgarup, Kojonup. He married Mary Guinan (1846-1937) on 10/10/1969 in Albany and they built 'Gracefields' around 1880 a staging post approximately 30kms south of Kojonup on Albany Hwy on Albany-Perth mail route. The original house was replaced around 1910, which was then replaced in 1960's after floods. James was also a farmer & grazier and employed 6-7 Ticket of Leave men on various occasions.

Robert Francis (born Dinapore India 1849 d. 1910 Western Australia. (Robert was storeman and publican/licensee Weld Arms Hotel, Albany 1879-1885). Married Mary Hannah Ann Cooper (25/1/1854 Albany, daughter of William & Mary Ann nee Thomas)

Catherine (born Ireland 1852 d. 1928 Muradup, Western Australia. Married Henri Larsen (Born Denmark 1833, worked on a whaling vessel, jumped ship upon arrival in Albany in 1858) in 1872 in Albany. (My Great Grandparents)

Edward (born Albany Western Australia 1854 d. 1904 WA.) Married Inez Amelia Manning (b. 15/7/1860 daughter of Charles & Matilda Manning of Albany). Edward was employed as a storeman 1879-1889 in Albany; his wife was caretaker at Mechanic Institute 1887.

Thomas (born Albany 1857 d. 1868 by drowning in a well in Albany, WA

Mary Elizabeth (born 1859 Albany WA d. 1924 Cottesloe WA. (Mary Elizabeth was a school teacher in Albany before entering Convent of Mercy, Victoria Square, Perth, Western Australia on 8/12/1884 – Religious name – Sister Mary Deloris).

Tunney's military career spanned a total of 22 years beginning when he enlisted in the British Army - 80th Foot Regiment (Reg. # 657) aged 17yrs on the 5/5/1827 at Stockport, Isle of Man. According to family history this was against his parents' wishes, as they were Irish and their son having been born in Ireland, they expected him to join the Irish Army. After his enlistment he remained for two years on the Isle of Man then moved to Portsmouth and then to Manchester in 1831, he saw service in Dublin in 1832/33, then around 1836 went to serve in the colony of New South Wales (1837 Pay & Beer Money (WO12_8478 -1, 2) where he remained until 1844, met and married his wife Honora in 1842, then travelled to India to serve there, taking his wife and first child Johannes. He was promoted to Corporal on the 1st May, 1841 and to Serjeant on the 1st January, 1843. (Tunney had been promoted from Private to Corporal on two previous occasions but was reduced to Private – WO97_0904) His service in the United Kingdom and Ireland was 9yrs, New South Wales 8yrs, India 4yrs 11mths (Army of the Sutlej) in 1845/6 and was present at the battles of Moodkee 18/12/1845, Ferozeshah 21st & 22nd Dec, 1845 and Sobraon 10/2/1846. He received medals for these campaigns – Sutlej with Clasps. He was invalided out by a Board held at Dinapore, India on the 28/8/1849 and was discharged at age 40yrs on the 25/7/1850 at Chatham, England due to being worn out from length of service and climate on a pension of 1/9d per diem and he returned to live in Balliniskill, Ireland. (WO97_0904 1-14) with his wife and three children, two of whom had been born whilst serving in India.

14/8/1850 admitted to permanent out-pension (WO22_103/08)

31/3/1851 transferred from Stockport (WO22_187)

On the 11th October, 1851 he was informed by the War Office that he would be recommended for one of the early intakes of the Enrolled pensioner Force bound for Western Australia for the purpose of guarding convicts in the Swan River Colony, however it should be noted that Tunney had applied previously directly to the War Office instead of his Staff Officer and got in reply a brief and off-hand note from the Military Superintendent: *"Your Staff Officer will recommend you for the appointment of convict guard in the usual way if he considers you suitable"*. Times were extremely tough in Ireland, as they were still feeling the effects of the great famine and widespread unemployment, and only a meagre pension to support his family, so the prospect of a return to military life and a grant of land in the new colony must have seemed inviting to a man just over 40 with a wife and four children to support.

21/9/1852 received notification that he had been selected to go to Western Australia
1852 transferred from Stockport to Australia aboard Dudbrook (WO23_10)
1853 arrived Fremantle, Western Australia with wife and four children and shortly after were transferred to Albany where John was employed as Office-in-Charge of the Convict Commissariat at Albany, staying there until 1873, when his Pension was increased to 2/- per diem for 20yrs service in the Enrolled Pensioner Force on the 28/10/1873 (WO23_207)
1855-1864 residence Australia (WO23_74)
Jan. 1857 contributed 3/- to the Florence Nightingale Fund
1863 and 1881 purchased land in Albany
14/1/1881 – purchased Albany Loc. subP8 of 3 acres @ 1/10/- per acre. (BL342)
20/6/1881 – purchased Albany Loc. subP3 of 3 acres (BL31)
1863 also purchased land in Kojonup for his sons (paid 4/10/- per acre)
Employed as Assist. Storekeeper, Control Dept. Albany, Western Australia (WO23_158)
1/4/1871 – commenced superannuation allowances (WO23_98)
31/3/1873 appointed Special Constable Albany to take charge of street party of local prisoners. (Source: Warders and Gaolers: A Dictionary of Western Australian Prison Officers 1829-1870 by David J Barker)
1872-1877 – superannuation allowances for the period (WO23_210)

After Honora died 17/2/1878 at Albany, John moved to 'Gracetown' to live with James and his family and where he died on Saturday 18/2/1893.



NOTE: Possible the only existing photograph of an Enrolled Pensioner in uniform is that of Sergeant Major John Tunney in the Battye Library under 3951B

From the Surgeon's Log 'Dudbrook' Plymouth to Fremantle November 1852

General Remarks -

The 'Dudbrook' having been fitted at Deptford for the reception and transport of male convicts and guard of Pensioners with their families to Western Australia. Embarked her crew and some of the troops at that port and proceeded on the 29th October 1852 to Woolwich. There received on board 50 prisoners from the convict hulks and family of the Religious Instructor (William Johnston, wife and 7month old child), and calling off Gravesend on the 2nd November embarked the remainder of the Guard with their families consisting of 24 married women, 2 adult females, 43 children, of whom 7 were infants. With these the ship proceeded to Portsmouth and anchored at Spithead on 2nd Nov where having received from the prisons at Portsmouth 59, Portland 65 and Parkhurst 1 convicts. She sailed on the 9th Nov for Plymouth at which place, provisions and water were completed and 55 convicts received on the 15th Nov from the prison at Dartmoor. Sailing orders being received on the 22nd Nov, the ship took her final departure for Fremantle, Swan River, that day at noon.

The number of persons on board at the time of leaving England was as follows, viz: Surgeon Superintendent, Religious Instructor, Master and crew 36, Pensioner Guards 30 (consisting of Serjeant Major, Serjeant, 2 Corporals and 26 Privates) Convicts 229, Families of Religious Instructor and Guards being women 27, Children 45. A total of 367 persons.

With regard to the State of Health and General Condition of the Pensioners forming the Guard, it may be said that in their appearance there were no direct indications of the absence of health or physical ability, except in two, a serjeant labouring under Pneumonic disease and a private who from long continued debility and infirmities was in a nearly helpless condition during almost the whole of the passage. Of their wives there were 9 in the period of lactation, two in pregnancy, and like the larger proportion of their children, required nearly continual medical aid from the time of embarkation to that of their landing at Fremantle, though the causes were seldom urgent, and in general were relieved by medicine and medical comforts. No mortality having occurred among these.

Respecting the appearance and general State of the Convicts embarked, it may be observed that among the 50 received at Woolwich, the presence of robust health and physical power was indicated in but a small portion of this number, of whom it seemed there were only a few whose former occupation had been in agricultural or other healthful labour, and the effects of solitary confinement recently undergone, were visible in many of them. During the voyage, applications for medical care were more frequent among this party of prisoners than with others. The appearances of the convicts received from Portsmouth prison admitted of more favourable prognoses and those sent from Portland still worse. In the party received from "Dartmoor" there was a very small proportion in which good health and vigour were not perceptible.

With reference to the Diseases under treatment prior to the time of sailing from England there were 21 cases of which nine might be attributed to local causes as dampness or other effects of the season, and most unfavourable state of the weather, for the maintenance of health among so many persons, the previous habits of most of whom having totally unfitted them for the change to those necessary for a ship, under such circumstances. Of these patients was the convict "Scott" (Archibald Scott age 39yrs) who, on the morning of embarkation, was observed to be labouring under pulmonary disease, the symptoms of which rapidly increasing, I was induced to recommend to the Directors of Prisons, the disembarkation of this convict, which was accordingly authorised by them, vide Case Phthisis No 1 of this Journal. This then reduced the convict count from 230 to 229.

The patient Mary Daly age 34yrs, a Pensioner's wife, put on the list for "Debilities et Anorexia". When embarked was suffering under generally depressed power and emaciation, which by the sea sickness added in the channel lead me to represent her condition as unfit for the voyage, her young infant also suffering from the defective state of the maternal condition, both required constant care. This woman's disembarkation was refused by the "War Office" letter, which stated that unless I could state the result of her remaining on board would be fatal to her, the removal would not be authorised. This appearing to be production of some pecuniary irregularities in that office. The health of this woman and child continued to diminish until the complete recovery from sea sickness which was not until the ship had entered the tropic, after this period they improved and kept in health during the remainder of the passage.

The case of CATHERINE TUNNY age 10mths, the child of the Sergt Major of the Guard, was that of acute "Catarrhs et Bronchitis" with bronchial inflammation, which, before subdued, had advanced to severity, the treatment here adopted was in giving frequent ...ants (?) and emetics of Autin, occasional small doses of calomel, warm baths at night and mustard with frictions to the thorax daily; this child soon became convalescent and was restored to perfect health.

The case contusive, for some time under care, was in a seaman of the ship who by falling received the contusion on the olecranon which was followed by inflammation of the bone and periosteum(?), producing abscess, free exit being given to the collected matters a favourable termination was obtained in 3 weeks. The case "catarrh and debility" in the patient Simeon Gray was the consequence of thorax disease. This pensioner when embarked was unable to walk about the deck from long standing debility which with renewal of cough at once rendered him unfit for duty during 3 weeks, and in the remainder of the period he executed only light duties.

The case of "Menorrhagia" was not of a serious nature and was relieved by the recumbent position, with compress, Bandage and solution of Alum Sulpha. Port wine was used daily in these cases. The "stricture" was spasmodic and occurred in a convict of advanced years, relief being given by fomentation, opiates, saline purges and the catheter.

"Neuralgia" the patient a convict had this affliction seated in the facial nerves and derived relief from full doses of E Conii with hot fomentations frequently.

"Epilepsies" these attacks were frequent in a young man, a convict, during the first part of the passage, it appearing to depend chiefly on dyspeptic causes, by regulation of his diet he was kept free from recurrence after that period. Diarrhoeas and Catarrhs affected several persons on board about the time of leaving Plymouth, November 22 and were attributable to the wet and generally unfavourable state of the weather to which all were then more or less exposed, except in one patient "Brooks" a convict, these cases of diarrhoea were quickly relieved by compresses at the commencement, followed by -----(?) repeated twice or thrice in the day, the one excepted having assumed an obstinate character and the condition of the defections becoming sanguineous with mucus, recourse was had to Hyd.Chlor.Cof by which he was cured.

About midnight 18th Nov being called to the wife of Jos Hays a pensioner, I found she had, without any assistance been delivered of a female child, in which life was quite extinct, the natural warmth was absent, and, on examining by aid of a lamp, the position did not appear to have been dangerous to life, the whole body was in a seemingly macerated state and the funis much shrunken and contracted, when divided, perfectly bloodless and there was a slight mottled appearance generally over the surface of the infant. The mother said she had not perceived any signs of life during labour, which had advanced more rapidly than she supposed would have been the case.

As there was a moderate but continued haemorrhage from the uterus, by retention of the placenta, and the woman's condition becoming exhausted, it was at once necessary that the placenta should be removed by introduction of the hand and arm, when firm adhesion to the whole of the fundus and part of the parasites of the uterus were found to exist, requiring much force with the fingers to break down these thorny attachments. When brought away by the hand it was discovered to be of a diminished size to that usually met with. Large masses of coagula followed its removal. The woman was given liq.opu. Sid: Mxxx which produced repose and early in the morning she had Ol.Bicini 3vi. The lacteal secretion was but sparing, her progress to recovery was very favorable assisted by a liberal supply of "medical comforts", she became convalescent and forthright and was able to move to the upper deck for benefit of the air on the 18th day after delivery. This woman, on the previous evening about 8 o'clock, when on the upper deck, described to me some apprehension of her condition not being favourable as she had for two of those days experienced frequent chills and a sensation of a cold weight within the brim of the pelvis which in her 3 former pregnancies were not present; and that her period of gestation had been expected; there were then, nor had there been any vaginal discharges, but I directed her at once to occupy the barrack hospital, which she did, and to relieve the sense of chill I gave her some warm gin and water. On my afterwards reproving her for delaying to call those to her assistance, who were in readiness to attend her, the only reason she gave was her reluctance to disturb them or myself in the night until she thought it necessary.

With reference to "Vaccination" the report of which encompasses these accounts, this desired object, from the objection of the parents to the repetition of the operation was deferred among adults/convicts longer than had been intended by me; it appeared that previous to these children being embarked vaccination had been performed at Tilbury Fort and other places and had been successful in all but one, this child unfortunately from diarrhoea was unfit for being subjected to the operation until after leaving England as described in the report.

On leaving Plymouth heavy gales were experienced with very short periods of cessation which state continued until passing Cape Finisterre. From the frequency of shipping seas, much precaution and attention became requisite to maintain a habitable state of the prison and barrack decks. It was at this particular time when so many persons remained helpless from seasickness that the vitality of the solution of the Chloride of Lime again became evident among the numerous occupants by its ready dissipation of the impure odour, and the production of a wholesome state of atmosphere in parts so closely peopled, when the motion of the ship and the use of swinging (?), or other means could not be employed for ventilation. It was found after being a short time at

sea that the arrangements of the ship for accommodation of convicts, pensioners and families were quite equal to their wants, ventilation of the parts occupied by these persons was much improved after passing Madeira by trifling alterations and the removal of many partitions, then useless.

Respecting the Diseases that came under treatment from the date of the ship's departure from Plymouth Sound to that of her arrival at Fremantle, "Diarrhoea" the first which prevailed on board, appeared soon after leaving that port and was principally confined to the women, children and convicts, with the children it on several occasions merged into mucus-enteritis, whereby the use of Hydra. Crete and Confect Opus also frequent applications of dry heat to the abdomen its further progress was arrested. Among the convicts were also a few whose symptoms assumed a dysenteric diameter but readily yielded to Hydray Chlor: Copio. The use of lime juice and salt provisions appeared to be conducive to this affection (diarrhoea) on which account the trial was made in not supplying the former to any but the men of the detachment, and substituting sago and rice in lieu of salt meat for the children under 7 years of age, the change being apparently beneficial, the plan was continued during the remainder of the passage.

"Haemoptysis" the four cases recurred in but two patients, a Pensioner Sergt (Richard Parsons) and a convict, the histories of which are described in the foregoing journal. In the former patient, the disease appeared to have been induced some years since, when the man was employed in the trade of a nailer at Dudley during the passage. He had two attacks but which did not appear to have induced more debility than that which was visible in his condition at the period of embarkation.

The second patient 'Lewson' (?) (possibly convict John Lawson # 1618) exhibited progression reduction of muscular power in the commencement of the passage, but afterwards became much improved until on arrival at Fremantle from heat of the atmosphere, he was on account of his feeble appearance, sent to the convict hospital for care.

"Hernia" this case was reducible inguinal, and is detailed in the journal, the patient, one of the crew was supplied with a truss, which being worn during the succeeding four months, no recurrence of the protrusion took place.

"Ulcer" the four cases requiring attention were in the son of a pensioner, a convict and two pensioners. The first of these, a boy who had embarked with an inflamed and ulcerated condition of the femoral glands in which sinuses had formed, for the relief of these, free exposure of the parts by the knife was requisite, with the application of escharotics and by continued water drippings before cicatrisation was induced. The "ulcers" of the other patients had been produced by external causes, chiefly contusions and irritation of the integuments of the inferior extremities, their care under simple means, was gradually progressed.

"Psoriasis" this patient was one of the crew who when he applied for relief was unable to walk from the advanced state of this eruption which on the extremities had a particular resemblance and was extended on the scrotum, back and hands. After attaining a cleansed condition of the surface, and reducing its irritability by rice diet, purgatives and frequent ablution, he had Pel. hydrag twice a week took lime juice at the same time and freely used to the whole of the affected parts a diluted solution of T chloride under which treatment this unpromising case amended and a sound state of the cuticle was obtained.

"Dysentery" the first of the two cases occurred in a convict 12 December, Latitude 6 N Longitude 23 W.

The case of this patient is already described; he had been previously frequently affected with chronic conjunctivitis and mucous diarrhoea; this attack was both sudden and severe, great benefit was again observed in the use of the nitrate of silver with opium in injections. The other patients' case is also described in the journal.

"Erysipelas" the first of these two cases appeared 22 Dec at Latitude 14 South Longitude 30.50 W the thermometer at the time being about 80 in the shade. The patient (Winterbottom), a well conducted convict at 32 of heavy and plethoric form, unfortunately fell victim to this malignant disease about three days after he complained. This case was the only one which had a fatal termination during the period of the ships being employed and is fully detailed in the journal. The second case was not of a severe form and occurred 3 weeks after the former the disease affecting the inferior extremity, subsided under catiphlogistic and palliative means with frequent local depletion by scarification and three incisions into the cellular tissue and exit given to the collected pus.

"Phthisis" the patient "Evans" a convict (Thomas Evans # 1483) whose case is written in the journal, was put on the list Dec 12 with purulent expectoration and emaciation, and received temporary relief. He appeared to have contracted this disease while at "Portland" and though at times on the passage, there was an improved change often observable in his condition, yet on his disembarkation, he presented but little prospect of recovery. The usual employment of prisoners in stone-cutting in all public works, while the clothing is so ill adapted for the protection of their health, appears to be, in itself, a cause sufficient for the frequency of phthisic disease among them; and when confined with mental depression, which exists with many during their

degradation, the pre-existence of a scrofulous diathesis may not be necessary for the production of tubercular deposit either in the cellular tissue or the air cells, and development of the disease.

"Dracunculus" or "Filarial Medinensis" the man who by the presence of Guinea worm became disabled from duty, was the sail maker and boatswain of this ship, he had but lately returned from India when having suffered from shipwreck was subjected too much exposure on shore. About 4 days prior to his application to me, he had observed a small red and elevated spot at the anterior part of the inner ankle, at which, there had, for a week, been a painful degree of irritation. From intemperate habits, a debilitated state of the nervous system had been established and local irritation with constitutional derangement very soon followed the retraction of the ectoxoa, this having resulted from the man detaching the head with about 2 inches of the body, from the cuticle, when supposing the elevation to be a pustule he used forcible pressure. This indisposition led to his present application. The treatment adopted consisted in the regular applications of soft bread cataplasms to the foot and inferior portion of the leg, rest in his hammock, purgation and Hyd.Pil.Copis night and morning for period in which the inflammation was visible about the mallabus; when this and the oedema with caplasm of absorbents had retired the motion of the joint and tarsal bones remained impeded for some time after. The orifice at which the worm protruded was each day examined and on the second portion appearing, it was carefully attached to a small strip of adhesive and retained by the aperture. On the removal of each cataplasm an old portion of this nematoidea was obtained and similarly secured until the whole of it was removed. A state of rest in the horizontal position was maintained for the prevention of the recurrence of the congestion pain and oedema. He took Pil Hyd with Opii gr 1 twice a week and his diet was regulated. At the end of 30 days the whole of the worm having been abstracted his general health no longer being impeded by this source of irritation became improved and the aperture closed without ulceration, as had been expected. This is the 2nd European patient I have had in whom this ectoxoa had been contracted in the East Indies. In the first instance, the patient, an officer, was affected by it while on the sea passage from Madras to England and suffered much after his arrival from erysipelator inflammation attended by mental and constitutional debility, ulceration of the integuments around the several apertures, also followed the protrusion and retraction of these worms. Treatment similar to that before described was adopted and from the following eight situations a worm either entire or in portions was extracted. Two places were ulcerated more than others. In the case of this, sometimes extremely painful and tedious affliction, the constant presence of warmth and moisture of the part is necessary for the encouragement of the protruded worm to contrive its exit. In most instances among the natives of the Gold Coast and Malabar countries but little inconvenience attends its existence. This may be attributed to the very cautious and skilful mode of proceeding in the extraction of it, yet I have witnessed many instances among these people, when severe inflammation has been present before the worm had been removed, its division should be carefully avoided by gentle means as from its retraction those ill effects generally result.

"General Economy" It was found after being a short time at sea that the arrangements of the ship for the accommodation of convicts, pensioners and their families, were quite equal to their wants; on passing Madeira the ventilation of the deck applied for the latter persons was much improved by some alterations and the removal of many then useless partitions, which had hitherto obstructed the circulation of air. The height of the deck also greatly contributed to the completion of this spatial means for the preservation of health. The Prison and Barrack deck was daily cleaned by washing and scrubbing with sand, or "dry stoning" according to the weather and the Solution of the Chloride of Lime was each morning applied to all parts about the sleeping births, and when from the state of the weather, any dampness was perceived in these parts of the ship, swinging stoves were kept employed, by these means a dry and wholesome condition of the air was maintained between decks and the satisfaction afforded me in the good and beneficial effects which resulted.

From the period of the embarkation of these persons to that of their landing at Fremantle, the routine of duties appointed for each party, and the same system adopted for the preservation of health, which had been at first commenced with, continued to be maintained strictly and regularly. On entering warm latitudes the bath was every morning employed and its use enforced for one of the four divisions of the convicts and as many more of them as the time admitted, thus the whole 229 had complete ablution, under inspection in every 4 days for this salutary measure, every encouragement and accommodation was given both to the children of the pensioners, and wives and daughters who were permitted to use the bath between deck and for which heated fresh water was supplied occasionally.

The convicts and pensioners families were admitted to the upper deck for air and exercise allocations when practicable with their own safety and in such numbers as not to impede each other in walking.

To ensure a more certain and better exercise for the prisoners, an hour each fine morning was devoted to the practice of marching and running two "divisions" round the upper deck, also in encouraging various other amatory exercises among them. The personal inspections of the convicts were seldom unsatisfactory both with regard to their healthy and cleanly appearance.

Punishment invariably followed inattention to personal cleanliness.

The "medical comforts" were found to be extremely good in quality and of great benefit, particularly among the women and children. The "preserved milk" of Mrs Morris' preparation was found to be deserving of the high recommendations which it already possesses.

On the 7th February 1853, after 77 days at sea, the "Dudbrook" anchored at "Fremantle" as reported in the Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News (WA: 1848-1864) Friday 11th February, 1853 (see attached) and the disembarkation commencing on the 10th was concluded on the 17th of the same month. The general state of health and appearance of the convicts, pensioners, women and children may be described as having been benefitted by the voyage under sanitary discipline; this state of themselves, with the perfect cleanliness and order of the parts of the ship occupied by them, particularly the "prisoners" being as gratifying to myself as it was satisfactory to the inspecting authorities at Western Australia as expressed in the Certificate received from His Excellency the Governor of that Colony.

Charles Thomas Simpson KEVERN –

Surgeon Superintendent on the convict ship Dudbrook during her journey from Plymouth, United Kingdom to Fremantle, Western Australia 1853.

Kevern was born 28th September, 1814 to Charles and Betsy Kevern at Stoke Damerel, Devon. He was baptised on Christmas Day 25th December, 1815. He was appointed assistant surgeon to the Hasler Hospital in 1841. Date of Seniority Royal Navy 30th March, 1846.

Kevern married Harriet Murray 26th August, 1852 at Friern Barnet, London (Family Search Org)

(A British Baltic Medal was offered for online auction some time ago, details as follows "1854-55 (Silver, Queen Victoria) awarded to Deputy General of Hospitals and Fleets Charles T.S. Kevern, H.M.S. Monarch. The medal is engraved Surgeon C.T.S. Kevern, H.M.S. Monarch. The award comes with official ribbon and is in extremely fine condition. Kevern became Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets in 1871. The British Baltic Medal, 1854-55, was awarded during the Crimean War to those participating in Royal Navy operations against Russia in the Baltic Sea.)

Charles T.S. Kevern to Devonport Stockyard vice Dr. Frazer retired – (United Services Magazine 1866)

In 1871 Kevern resided at Bristol with his wife Fanny Maria aged 30yrs and his son Harry Charles aged 17yrs (a medical student) and son Murray Cowell age 12yrs, daughter Ellen age 9yrs and son Graham age 2yrs. He gave his age as 56 yrs. and birth place as Stoke Damerel, Devon

He was on the list of medical officers at the retired list who were promoted to the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector General Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet (Medical Times and Gazette).

Kevern of 2 Fosse Way, Clifton, Bristol, retired inspector general of hospitals Royal Navy died 3rd June, 1893. Probate Bristol 3rd July to Fanny Maria Kevern widow. (National Probate calendar, Ancestry)

The following is from a letter to Kevern from 70 Ticket-of-Leave men on board the Dudbrook –

To C. Kevern Esq., Surgeon Superintendent of the 'Dudbrook'.

"Sir, - We the undersigned ticket-of-leave Holders, who have come out under your charge, feel it our duty, and have much pleasure in performing it, to express our grateful and respectful thanks to you for the consideration and interest you have uniformly taken in our welfare, and the disposition you have ever shown to study our comfort, and render us fit when we leave the ship, to engage in the active duties that will then be expected of us with prospects of permanent success. We feel deeply impressed with a sense of the desire you have at all times expressed for our future welfare, and we cannot separate from you without acknowledging our obligations to you for this, and for the acts of kindness you have shown during the voyage. We likewise desire humbly and respectfully to express to the authorities generally, our grateful acknowledgements for the benevolent efforts they make to forward our future interests by affording the facilities they do to engage in an honest and industrial course of life. Wishing yourself personally every blessing a kind Providence can grant you, and success in all your future engagements. We humbly and respectfully take our leave of you and trust that our future career will show we are not unmindful of the favourable circumstances by which we are surrounded, through the kind efforts of the authorities, including yourself, whom we feel to be in reality our friends. Here follow the Signatures of the whole 70 Ticket-of-Leave men.

Fremantle Bay, on-board the Dudbrook. February 12th 1853" (The Perth Gazette and Independent Journal of Politics and News (WA: 1848-1864), 25th February 1853)

Minutes of Evidence taken by Captain Bruce Staff Officer of Pensioners on board the "Dudbrook" Convict Ship on the 10th February, 1853 against Enrolled Pensioner Charles Tranailles from the 29th Foot @ 7c.

Enrolled Pensioner Charles Tranailles from the 29th Foot @7c charged as follows by the Surgeon Superintendent of the "Dudbrook" Convict Ship –

1st With disobedience of orders having persisted in drawing water over the ship's side on the 2nd December, 1852 he having been directed by the Sentry Private Thomas Davenport not to do so.

2nd For employing two convicts in doing the

3rd For then and there using abusive and insubordinate language to the said Sentry.

4th For having used insolent language to Corporal Rooney in the presence of the Serjeant Major.

5th For having on the 3rd December conducted himself in a highly disrespectful manner to the Surgeon Superintendent when placed upon the Poop as a Prisoner.

Enrolled Pensioner Thomas Davenport from R. M. at 18th 4, states,
On the afternoon of the 2nd December, 1852 the prisoner Charles Tranailles, who was Cook, came to the forecandle to draw water, there being an order against taking water excepting from the pump, I directed him not to draw water. He brought two convicts to draw for him, and I sent them away, he then persisted in drawing himself. He told me he would be dismissed but he would draw the water but he used no abusive language to me. He kept talking but I paid no attention to what he said.
Signed Thomas Davenport

Acting Corporal John Rooney from the 80th Foot at T. states,

I was Corporal of the Watch on the 2nd December in the course of the afternoon the Sentry of the Fore Watch Thomas Davenport called for me and reported that the Prisoner Charles Tranailles was drawing water of the forecandle. I heard the prisoner say he would draw water in any part of the ship in a **caluryin**. I did not hear the prisoner use any abusive language to myself or anybody else. I saw the prisoner afterwards on the Poop and considered he behaved in an insulting manner towards the Surgeon Superintendent whom I heard desired him to hold his tongue several times.

Signed John Rooney

Serjeant Major John Tunney from the 80th Foot states,
I was on the Poop on the afternoon of the 3rd December when Charles Tranailles was brought before the Surgeon Superintendent for the crime of drawing water contrary to order the previous afternoon and abusive language to the Corporal.

On the Surgeon directing him to be kept on the poop, under charge of the Sentry, the Prisoner lurched toward his jacket in an **alter** fired and insubordinate manner and said he would report it when he got to this journey's end. I cannot allege any particular words as improper but his general manner was less becoming towards the Surgeon Superintendent. He has been a prisoner at large ever since.

Signed John Tunney

C. T. S. Nevern Esq. Surgeon Superintendent of the "Dudbrook" Convict Ship states,

On the morning of the 3rd December the prisoner Charles Tranailles was reported to me for persisting in drawing water on the forecastle and bringing live convicts to draw for him. In investigating the circumstances I had the Prisoner brought before me on the Poop, the Master of the Ship, the Serjeant Major and others were present. The Prisoner became highly excited and his bearing was highly insubordinate. He said he was not going to be punished until he knew what he was to be punished for. He spoke loudly and disorderly and would not keep silent when desired by myself and the Serjeant Major. When ordered abaft he did not go immediately but continued to talk in the same strain of defiance and subordination. He afterwards walked forward and in a contemptuous manner whilst turning around almost rubbing his shoulder against me. He was very much excited and continued talking after he was under the Sentry charge contrary to my order. The Prisoner has several times expressed his contrition but considering the matter too serious, I held the case over.

Signed C.T.S. Nevern Surgeon Supt.

Mr John Innes Master of the "Dudbrook" states,

I remember one day the Prisoner Charles Tranailles who was cook, was brought before the Surgeon Superintendent for having drawn water contrary to the orders of the Sentry. The Surgeon directed him to be taken to the Poop till further orders and have his grog stopped. The Prisoner became excited when told of his grog were stopped he would be damned if he would do any more work. His appearance was that of a man in a papacies and he was repeatedly cautioned by the Surgeon and the Serjeant Major which appears to have no effect. He unbuttoned his jacket and then buttoned up again apparently under great excitement. He was placed abaft and the commenced walking up and down the Poop and on one occasion came close to the Surgeon on the forefront of the Poop. He was then directed to keep further back and he did so, the Prisoner also said that he had never been interfered with in drawing water by any Sentry before and his general hearing on this occasion towards the Surgeon Superintendent was very improper.

Signed John Innes

Mr William Johnston Religious Instructor of the "Dudbrook" states,

Whilst the Prisoner Charles Tranailles was a prisoner upon the Poop, he on two occasions walked in my way when I was taking exercise with Mrs Johnston. I did not ask him to get out of my way but the impression on my mind was that he knew he did inconvenience me. I mentioned the subject to the Surgeon Superintendent.

Signed William Johnston

The Surgeon Superintendent put a letter purporting to be an interception on the part of the Privates of the Guard in the Prisoners favour but which having he recommended by the Serjeant Major, the Surgeon refused to accept the letter bears no signature but Private John Brown from the RM at 15.4, acknowledges himself to be the writer, but admits that he saw none of the circumstances alleged against the Prisoner, though he heard the Prisoner say he was sorry for what had happened. John Brown further says he wrote the letter which expressed the wishes of the Privates of the Guard, with a view of getting the Prisoner out of trouble –

The letter is as follows

To the Surgeon Superintendent
Convict Ship "Dudbrook"
Sir,

Ship "Dudbrook"
23rd December, 1852

The men forming the Detachment of Guard under your command, beg that respectfully after due consideration of the late conduct of the Prisoner Private Charles Tranailles to present this on his behalf. We are all sensible of the nature of the offence which he has committed also that such crimes deserve severe punishment in order that discipline may be enforced and obedience on the part of every man observed. Being old soldiers we can judge the important consequences are punishment which avails him, should his breach of misconduct be further forwarded against him, his serviceability is manifest, feeling deeply the position he is placed in and promising to observe and obey all future orders **placidity and placid** has induced us to condescend to solicit your kind and humane forgiving in the hope that such leniency will act as a lesson hereafter.

(Only Signed) Private

Prisoners Statement

Private Charles Tranailles having been asked if he wishes to make any statement and cautioned that what he says maybe used against him states,

I came on-board the "Dudbrook" on the 29th Oct and acted as Cook for the Guard until the 2nd Dec, 1852; up to that date I was in the habit of drawing water anywhere near the galley I found most convenient and had convicts to help me in doing this as well as in drawing up coal. The first time I was interfered with was by Private Davenport who on the 2nd Dec would not allow the convicts to draw for me. The pump was broken and my fire was ready and the coppers empty therefore I told Davenport who was the Sentry that if he would not allow the convicts to help me I'd be damned but I would draw for myself for I would not have the bottom burned out of the coppers. I then went on with my duties as cook for upwards of three hours when the Serjeant Major ordered me on the Poop as a Prisoner and told me to come down to my berth at 8 o'clock and in the morning to return to cooking as usual – I did so and cooked both breakfast and dinner next day. At about 11 o'clock I was brought before the Surgeon and instructed to stop on the Poop till 8pm and have grog stopped till further order. The Serjeant Major came to me at 8 o'clock and said I was to continue on the Poop until nine o'clock and to be up at 4 o'clock next morning on bread and water. I remained on the Poop from 4am on the 4th Dec till 11am without even bread and water when I was allowed down to clean myself when I returned to the Poop before 12 o'clock I had my bread and water brought to me. I have no recollection of having walked up to the Surgeon on the Poop if I did so it was without any intention of disrespect I was greatly excited because I considered myself punished for nothing. On the evening of the 5th Dec the Surgeon came upon the Poop and calling me over to him, said I will keep you in **irons** and in the black box and bring you to the hatchway in the morning. I made no reply but asked the Sentry I never heard any orders against drawing water. I consider Davenport had a bad feeling against me because he was appointed cook by the Serjeant Major at Tilbury and found me so employed when he embarked. The Prisoner begs to produce his parchment Certificate of Discharge from the 29th Regiment in which Corps he served in the Battles of the Punjab, he also served the Campaign of Sutlej with the 62nd. From this document it appears he was discharged after a service of upwards of 15 years with the character of 'Very Good' and in possession of two 'Conduct Badges'. He says until he embarked in the "Dudbrook" he was never a Prisoner for an hour in his life. He calls upon Private Thomas Coleman who is examined.

Signed Charles Tranailles

Private Thomas Coleman from the 41st Foot @ 6c states,

After the prisoner was confined on the Poop, I cannot say how long after I heard the Surgeon say to him that if the Prisoner would say a word he would put him in irons and bring him to the gangway, I was on my post, it was in the evening, I was walking up and down and when my back was turned the prisoner sat down and the Surgeon asked me why I allowed him. I said he was not sitting down when I had my face to him. The Surgeon called him up to him, where he told him what I have already stated.

Signed X (mark) Thomas Coleman

With reference to the evidence the Surgeon Superintendent begs to make that the orders of the Sentry was that the Prisoner not to be allowed to sit down.

Serjeant Parsons from the 4th Foot @ 9c having been called upon by the Superintending Surgeon states,

That the general bearing of the Prisoner since being struck off duty has been unbecoming. This witness adds that the Prisoner conducted himself very insultingly towards him at Tilbury Fort.

Signed R. Parsons

Serjeant Stephen Oliver from the 6 Dragoons at 9c having been called by the Superintending Surgeon states,

That a day or two after the Prisoners confinement on the Poop, I heard him say between decks that he wished there were severalas himself who were aboard the last vessel he was in and that there would show what mutiny was and that there would be some firing. I silenced him, he still continued on, I came up on deck and reported the circumstances to the Serjeant Major. This was the day he told Steward he was giving short wright.

Signed Stephen Oliver Serjeant 6 Dragoons

Edward Daggar Cuddy Steward states,

One day the Prisoner was standing on the deck and he said I was giving short weight, I told him that he should mind his own business and he replied who are you and I said I think you are a malicious scoundrel.

Signed Edward Daggar

The Prisoner in reply says, I deny having used such language as imputed to me by Serjeant Oliver but remember saying between decks that if I had some of the officers who went with me that I would let the Surgeon Superintendent know that it was not mutiny. I felt myself deeply aggrieved by the manner I was used, I have been out upon 4ever since and had no grog.

Signed Charles Tranailles

Observations of Captain Bruce

It appears from the foregoing evidence with response to the 1st and 2nd charges that Private Charles Tranailles did on the 2nd Dec, 1852 persist in drawing water himself over the forecandle after he was desired not to do so by the Sentry Private Thomas Davenport who had previously prohibited two convicts from assisting him but in his defence he alleges and the Surgeon Superintendent does not attempt to refute the statement that from the 29th October, when he commenced performing the duty of cook, to the 2nd December last he was constantly in the habit of not only drawing water himself over the ship's side but likewise having convicts to assist him in so doing and that he never was prohibited before nor heard an order against it. He also says that on the occasion in question his fire was lit and the coppers empty and that the pump was broken if he did not immediately draw water over the side the bottom of the coppers would have been burned.

The 3rd and 4th charges of abusive language to the Sentry and Corporal are disproved.

With respect to the 5th charge it appears that Private Charles Tranailles was brought before the Surgeon Superintendent on the 3rd December last charged with disobeying the orders of the Sentry and using abusive language to the Corporal which was latter offence is now disproved and that by the evidence of parties obviously not favourably disproved to the prisoner and was sentenced to remain in the Poop and have his grog stopped till further orders. It further appears that the prisoner on hearing word of punishment he became very much excited and unbuttoned his jacket and buttoned it up again like a man in a position, and said he was not going to be punished until he knew what he was going to be punished for, that he would report the matter when he got to his journey's end, spoke in a bad tone did not desist from speaking when he was desired to do so and upon the whole behaved in a very unbecoming manner in presence of the Surgeon all which was obvious by the result of excitement consequent upon him thinking himself harshly dealt with – it likewise appears from the Surgeon's own statement that the prisoner subsequently expressed his regret several times for having thus forgotten himself. It is also manifest from a letter put in by the Superintending Surgeon and which Private Brown acknowledges to have written at the request of the whole of his comrades that the excited and improper bearings of the Prisoner Charles Tranailles on the 3rd December was not likely to be followed as an example by others for the tone and tenor of the said letter are creditable to the privates as a body and additional proof that the Prisoner was himself responsible of and sorry for his improper demeanour.

The Prisoner Charles Tranailles served in the 62nd Regiment in the Battles of the Sutlej when the Corps suffered extremely also in the 29th Regiment in the Campaign of the Punjab and was discharged from the latter Corps with two good conduct badges and the character of 'very good' from Colonel Matthew Smith an officer personally known to myself as being conspicuous for his clear judgement and circumstances. The accused states that during the whole course of his service, fifteen years, he was never a Prisoner ever for one hour until his embarkation in the "Dudbrook". After the prisoner had concluded his defence the Surgeon Superintendent called upon fresh evidence and as the investigation I was conducting only accounted to an Inquiry I did not hesitate to record at his request matters foreign to the charges; my object being to take down everything he had alleged against the prisoner.

The statement of Serjeant Parsons is indefinite and vague and indefinite to charges are prohibited by the Mutiny Act.

From the statement of Serjeant Oliver it would appear that the Prisoner was talkative between decks and on one occasion used expressions which were interpreted to his disadvantage by the said Serjeant. I am not inclined however to attach importance in that fromofficers evidence as the Prisoner explains the words imputed to him in a manner that leads me to believe the Serjeant must have misinterpreted him.

In conclusion I beg to state that the Prisoner has already undergone a certain amount of punishment by having been first placed on bread and water and kept under a Sentry on the Poop and finally deprived of his grog and put on rations for upwards of two months – consequently considering all the circumstances of this case together with the former services and 'very good' character of the prisoner as well as his repeated expressions of contrition to the Superintending Surgeon.

I submit for the Governor's decision whether in his Excellency's opinion the man should be further punished.

Signed Bruce Captain Staff Officer