

EPG GAZETTE

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Vol 8 No 1



ENROLLED PENSIONER GUARDS

A special Interest Group of the

*WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.*

Unit 6/48 May Street
Bayswater 6053

[www.wags.org.au/groups/
sigepg.html](http://www.wags.org.au/groups/sigepg.html)

Quarterly Newsletter
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YORK - A GREAT DAY OUT

We gathered outside WAGS on a Saturday morning in October enjoying the sunshine, all enthusiastic to commence on our journey to York.

As we headed out of the city David Meadowcroft showed us where the horse trains left from Guildford to head to York then later to the Goldfields. Guildford is one of our earlier settlements.

Our first stop was the Bilgomen Well and Convict Depot Ruins just off Darlington Road. In 1846 Chauncey surveyed the road from Guildford to York. Bilgomen is the name the Aborigines used for the water hole. Just near the well was the Convict Depot.

There were three buildings constructed in the 1860's. Unfortunately, today all that remains is several mounds of rubble.



Remains at Bilgomen

David mentioned other Convict Depots, one at Hovea near Clare Road. [I lived in Hovea for twenty-four years and did not know of the existence of the Convict Depot. Ed]

David must have spent many hours organising our trip. The night before our trip he traced the name of the owner of the Nineteen Mile Inn, now privately owned. The owner invited us to have our morning tea stop there. How wonderful



Nineteen Mile Inn

it was to wander around the historic buildings, which are so lovingly cared for. Near the Inn we could still see the cobblestones of the old York road.

St Ronan's Well, just off Great Southern Highway, was our next stop. In 1830 St Ronan's Well, was the first well to be dug when an exploration party, including Governor Stirling, were exploring inland.

From the early 1850's convicts were used for building roads. The Convict Depots were always placed near water. Therefore, it was not surprising to learn that a Convict Depot was established at St Ronan's Well. Unfortunately again no buildings remain.

After lunch in York, Joe, our driver, took us past the Pensioner cottages. With the help of the handout supplied by Jeanette Lee, we knew which Pensioner originally owned the different cottages.

Several have been magnificently restored.

We spent some time investigating the cemetery. Cemeteries are always a wonderful source of history.

Special **thanks to David Meadowcroft** who put in so much research and organization to make sure the day was successful. Also a special thanks to Jean McDonald and Jeanette Lee for their input into the day.

CONVENOR'S REPORT

2007 appears to be another year of changes — decisions made by those in power affect our daily lives. Fortunately most humans have the adaptability to change with the times. BUT sometimes those changes affect that very medium — TIME. Daylight saving to be exact.

Letters to the press provide an unending array of reasons for and against the implementation of changing the clocks. Western Australia has such a large expanse of country it is inevitable the effects vary from south to north. In the metropolitan area, summer evenings offer the opportunity to enjoy the outdoors for a little longer (if that is your choice). On a personal note, in the early evening, I take a book and a cup of my favourite beverage and sit in my back garden a little longer than usual.

One such recent acquisition was Andrew Gill's 2004 publication — "Convict Assignment in Western Australia 1842-1851." Andrew's book focuses on the boys, sometimes called 'apprentices' sent out from Parkhurst Prison, England. Gill's argument is these boys were in actual fact — 'convicts'.

That triggered the question in my mind — **WHAT IF OUR PENSIONER GUARD** ancestors had been enrolled to act as guards for those juvenile 'convicts' on the ships transporting the Parkhurst boys to Western Australia? Purely a hypothetical question, but an interesting one!

2007 also has the potential to be a year of change in the field of genealogical research.

In November last, I attended the 'Direction Setting Workshop' organized **by the W.A. Genealogical Society**. It was

immediately apparent from the theme of the workshop that some important changes were necessary to maintain membership and the interest in **genealogy**. There appears to be a worldwide decline in volunteering, in all types of Societies and Clubs.

With the increase in use of the internet and the immediacy in obtaining information, **it is** understandable some members, for many reasons, find it more convenient to work from home rather than travel to a Library or Resource Centre.

Therefore the theme of the Workshop was to address the current problems and devise a format for change. Positive suggestions were noted and plans were put in place to address and implement those ideas which would be financially and practically possible. Some of the suggestions were interesting and thought provoking -

Change the name of the Society (some felt the term Western Australian in the title led people to believe the Library only stocked information on this State;

More material available on the internet;

Review the present location;

Retain and increase membership via a number of strategies.

Consider boosting WAGS website.

Other key items were and referred to Management for action with a full report to be made at WAGS Annual General Meeting.

Your Enrolled Pensioner Guard Group has already addressed some of the issues raised. The posting of our Newsletter by email

to those members who have requested that form has already been used.

Profiles of Pensioner Guards are being received by email, making it easier to download and file in our Resource Files at WAGS.

Speakers at Meetings often hand out references to useful internet sites.

Not all members are 'into the net' and we certainly welcome their input and interest in the Group. In the long run, it is quite often a chance conversation with another member at a Meeting which generates a different approach to research.

We look forward to a productive and interesting 2007 and to meeting new and long time members.

Our first Meeting for the year is —
SATURDAY 17TH FEBRUARY,
1pm— UNIT 4

A member of the WAGS Computer Group will outline the principles of backing up our data to protect our hard won information in the event of an accident. There will be special emphasis on computer databases but the principles are more general.

W.A. GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,
48 MAY STREET, BAYSWATER

Jean McDonald
9450 4304

Email jeannnc2abiapond.com

SIEGE OF LUCKNOW 1857

A SHORT SYNOPSIS (Part 1)

Introduction

There were many social and political factors that created the climate for unrest amongst the local population of India in 1857 culminating in the Sepoy Rebellion (Indian Mutiny). Many books and articles have been written on the subject over the years and this précis is not designed to subjugate past historians. This précis will however; attempt to give an overview on the military aspects of the Siege at Lucknow and endeavour to put you closer to your man.

Background

Indian soldiers of the British Indian Army, drawn mostly from Muslim units from Bengal, mutinied at the Meerut cantonment near Delhi on the 10th May 1857, starting a year-long insurrection against the British. The insurrection was sparked in part by the introduction of Lee Enfield rifles that fired a .303 cartridge. The rifle was single loading and required the firer to bite the end off the cartridge prior to loading. The cartridges were coated with pig fat and beef tallow both objectionable to Muslims and Hindus. The Indian soldiers were also dissatisfied with their pay and changes in regulations which they



interpreted as a plot to force them into Christianity.

Cawnpore (Kanpur) Massacre

Some historians note that the massacre at Cawnpore was the defining event of the mutiny. Over 1000 British soldiers with their wives and children took refuge in a fortified magazine at Cawnpore with the sepoys laying siege for twenty days. With out any water the defenders could not hold on any longer and on the 25th June 1857 they surrendered. The massacre commenced on the 27th and continued until all captured British personnel were killed. Most of the women and children were flung down a well at Bibighar.

Lucknow

Lucknow, situated on the banks of the River Gomti, was the capital of Oudh State. Oudh State was annexed by the British (East India Company) the year before in a move that caused great resentment amongst the Indians. Sir Henry Lawrence was the colonial representative at Lucknow and he had the foresight to prepare for possible reprisals from the local inhabitants. Lawrence had a number of units at his disposal but only two of these were regular British units of the line. On the 3rd May 1857 the 7th Oudh Irregular Infantry was disarmed after its soldiers refused to use greased cartridges. Lawrence then feared the worst and made preparations for any subsequent attack. The military garrison was located in an old fort known as Machhi Bhawan, however Lawrence selected the Residency area as the main area to be defended. The Residency originally built in 1780 was located in the northern part of the city and its buildings occupied the highest

elevation dominating the city. On the night of the 3^e May 1857 almost all of the native troops at Lucknow rebelled but were successfully defeated and dispersed. About 712 Indian troops remained loyal to the British at this point however 230 were to desert during the subsequent siege. 1008 Europeans made up the remaining fighting force with 1280 non combatants including women and children. All were located in the compound of the Residency which spread over about 33 acres surrounded with a high mud wall strengthened with earthworks, trenches, wire entanglements, booby traps and gun pits.

Regiments of the Line

The only two British Regiments at Lucknow were the 32["] (Cornwall) Regiment of Foot and the seⁿ (York and Lancaster) Regiment of Foot. The 32nd was stationed at Dublin, Ireland in 1843 and in 1846 it was recorded as being at Fermoy in India. The unit was actively on the move in India and in 1847 it was at Meerut unaware of what significance this cantonment was to play in history. During the Second Sikh War, the 32['] was at Ambalia and Ferozepore in 1848. During the period September 1848- 21st January 1849 the unit experienced first hand siege conditions at Mooltan. In the latter part of 1849 the unit was again on the move to Cheriote, Goojerat, Punjab and Jullumber. In 1852 to Peshawar, Rannazgce Valley, 1853 at Kussowlie, Subatha. In 1856 the 32["] under command of Colonel Inglis moved to Lucknow leaving a detachment of invalids under the command of Captain John Moore at Cawnpore (Kanpur) which was

77kms SW of Lucknow. The unit earned four Victoria Crosses at Lucknow and lost 15 Officers and four hundred and forty eight soldiers collectively at Cawnpore and Lucknow.

The 84th was stationed in Burma in 1842 then moved to India in 1845. The unit was at Madras and Rangoon in early 1857 before moving to Lucknow leaving sixty soldiers at Cawnpore and a reserve company at Calcutta. During the Cawnpore Massacre only one soldier of the detachment survived. During the hostilities at Lucknow six Victoria Crosses were awarded to members of the 84th. The unit returned to England in 1859 after 17 years in India and earned credit from Queen Victoria when she designated the unit as Light Infantry.

The Lucknow Siege

When the mutiny broke out in Lucknow, the sepoys tried to storm the walls but were always driven back. Twice the sepoys breached the perimeter but British sallies regained lost ground. The main problem was the constant barrage of artillery and musket fire that poured into the compound. One of the first shells killed Lawrence and command passed to Colonel Inglis. The sepoys also started tunnelling to undermine the walls with some of the underground charges exploding within the compound. The 32nd were forced to counter mine and fierce hand to hand fighting took place within the tunnels. Food started to run short, the casualties started to mount, rats swarmed everywhere and the July sun burnt down on the filthy, hungry and dispirited defenders. In the middle of August there were only 350 British soldiers and 300

loyal sepoys left to defend the compound with over 500 women, children, sick and wounded to look after. A note was received at the Residency that a relief column would arrive in four days however; the days became weeks and it wasn't until the 25th September that gunfire was heard on the outskirts of the city.

Next Issue, Help is on the way — or is it?

Bibliography:

1. *Battles of the Indian Mutiny*, Michael Edwardes, Pan, 1963.
2. *The Great Mutiny*, Christopher Hibbert, Penguin, 1978
3. *Our Bones are Scattered, The Cawnpore Massacre and the Indian Mutiny of 1857*. Andrew Ward, John Murray, London 1996.

Ron Sutton

**Wear a copy of the badge
your ancestor wore.**

EPG BADGES



**\$10.00 from an EPG General
Meeting or \$12.00 inc.
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SUBSCRIPTION 2007/2008

A Newsletter Subscription form is attached to this newsletter.

Please send to:
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Western Australian Genealogical Society
Unit 6/48 May Street
Bayswater WA 6053

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WAGS Enrolled Pensioner Guards

The \$10.00 Subscription is due on the 31st March.



HAVE YOU MOVED HOUSE OR CHANGED EMAIL ADDRESS?

Please advise
Ron Sutton
(epguards@hotmail.com)
or Beth Smith
(rhsmith@aapt.net.au)
(9450 5872)
if you have changed your address.

Proposed exploration of the Chapman and Greenough Rivers Region

After the success of the York Expedition in 2006 a suggestion that further exploration of the area to the north of the Swan River Colony is required.

A proposal has been put to the Executive Council (EPG Committee) that an expedition to the Greenough — Geraldton region be taken by those whose ancestors opened up the region to white settlement.

Those who have an interest in joining the proposed three day exploration are requested to advise the relevant authority:

Jean McDonald
jeanmc2@bigpond.com
9450 4304

or any other member of the Executive Council.

David Meadowcroft a member of our group who led the York expedition, will again be Guide and forward scout. His EPG ancestor was James Carson who was granted land at Greenough.

The expedition is proposed for the spring of 2007 to also allow botanical study of the peculiar flowers of the region and its approaches.

ENROLLED PENSIONERS ATTENDING THE CHURCH

In the convict days the Imperial rule was that prisoners should attend Church every Sunday, so that gangs of native prisoners, in chains, often attended the services. Later on another band of worshippers was that of ARMY PENSIONERS.

They were marched down from the Barracks and then paraded in the streets, whence they were drafted off to their own Churches. Those who came to the Cathedral entered by the west transept door and took their seats which were close by, just under the pulpit. Opposite them in the south aisle and close to the organ, sat the Orphanage children in the rather plain and not very becoming clothes given them in

those days.

Extract from - Chapter 1838-1876.
"The Birth of a Cathedral. St. George's, Perth Western Australia 1829-1948" by Very Reverend Geoffrey Berwick (Dean of Perth) 1948.



St George's Cathedral, Perth 1948



St George's Church, Perth
Begun 1841 — consecrated 1848: Cathedral 1857
Wings Added 1864: Demolished 1889

**2007
GENERAL MEETINGS
1:00pm- Unit 4 WAGS**

FEBRUARY Saturday 17th

**APRIL Saturday 21st
Annual General Meeting**

JULY Saturday 21st

OCTOBER Saturday 20th

**February meeting
BACKING UP DATABASES**

Mike Murray or another member of the WAGS
Computer Group

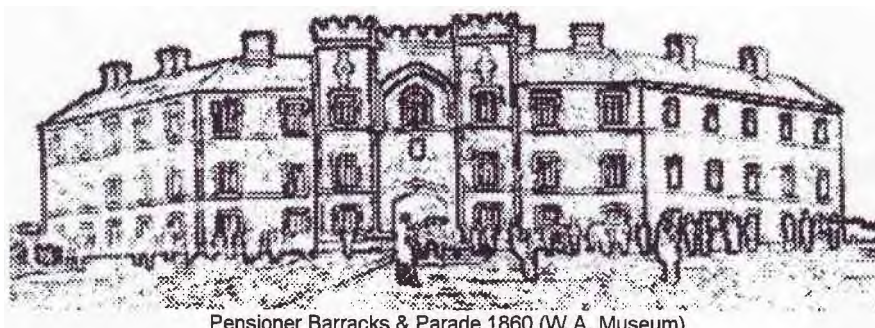
Whether we use a computer or many folders and exercise books, we all have an extensive database collected during our genealogical research. What would happen if somehow you were to lose some or all of your data? Mike will outline the principles of backing up your data, with special emphasis on computer databases but the principles are more general.

Enrolled Pensioner Guard SIG
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Bayswater WA 6053



Pensioner Barracks & Parade 1860 (W.A. Museum)

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I would like to make a donation to the Special Interest Group. \$.....

Total \$

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Email Address.....

Do you wish your newsletter to be sent via Email? Yes No (Circle)

WAGS Membership No.....

Enrolled Pensioner Guards being researched:

1

Name	Regiment	Ship	Date of Arrival
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2

Name	Regiment	Ship	Date of Arrival
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Relief of Lucknow 1857 A Short Synopsis (Part 2)

In the last issue we left the defenders of the Residency in dire circumstances with little hope of surviving the constant pressure from the sepoys.

First Relief of Lucknow (Reinforcement)

Sir Henry Havelock (1795-1857) had command of about **1000 European** troops when he planned his relief operation for Lucknow. He left about 300 troops under command Colonel Neil to defend a fortified position near the Ganges River and on the 25th July 1857 set forth towards Lucknow. However, he met strong resistance and his force **was reduced by disease** and he had to return on the 13th August to Cawnpore when the sepoys again threatened the city. The pressure was somewhat relieved when reinforcements started to arrive under the command of Major General Sir James Outram (1803-1863). Outram was supposed to relieve Havelock however; Outram **consented for Havelock to continue to command the relief force.** On the 18th and 19th September, Havelock and Outram set forth to Lucknow with a significantly larger

force made up from the 5th, 64th, 78th (The Highlanders) 84th and the 90th Regiments of Foot, a Sikh Battalion, three artillery batteries and 168 volunteer cavalry. The relief force strength was 3179 troops. Resistance was still strong and the column had to fight many battles before entering the city on the 25th September. Tough fighting continued in the city as the British advance inched towards the Residency **which was entered by nightfall.** The lead troops were the 78th (Highlanders) and in the furious push to enter the Residency bayoneted a few loyal sepoys. The advance contingent of the relief force consisting of 2000 men suffered enormous casualties during the advance to the Residency including 535 killed and **wounded on the 25th September.** As a result the relief force became a battle weary reinforcement group not capable of removing the invalids and non-combatants **from the Residency.** The situation was relieved a little when a large stock of supplies were found under the Residency however; the Residency remained under siege.

Regiments of the Line (1st Relief)

The **5th (Northumberland Fusiliers) Regiment of Foot** was in Mauritius in 1847 and moved to India in 1857. After its deployment to Lucknow it remained in India until 1860 when it was redeployed to St Helena. The **64th (2nd Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot** was in India in 1848 and deployed to Persia in 1856 only to return to India in 1857. The **78th (Highland) Regiment of Foot** was stationed in Burnley, England in 1841 and moved to Bombay and Poona the same year. The unit was then at Scinde, India in 1842 and Karachi 1843, Kirkee and Poona in 1844-1845, Belgaum 1847-1849 then Poona in 1853. The unit saw service in Persia in 1857 but also returned to Bengal, India before joining Havelock's force. It remained in India until 1859 when it returned to Scotland. The **90th (Perthshire Volunteers) Regiment of Foot** was en route to China in the spring of 1857 but was diverted to Berhampore, Bengal in India. Detachments of the 90th quickly joined Havelock's relief force for Lucknow. After the capture of Lucknow in 1858 the 90th stayed long in India returning to England in 1869.

2nd Relief of Lucknow

Sir Colin Campbell, the new Commander in Chief arrived at Cawnpore on the 3rd November 1857 to take personal command of the second relief force. Campbell organized 5000 men structured as three infantry brigades, (5th, 8th, 23rd, 64th, 75th, 78th, 82nd, 84th, 90th and 93rd) one cavalry brigade (7th Queens own Hussars), (9th Queens Royal Lancers) and one artillery brigade including eight heavy guns from the Naval Brigade making a total of 49 guns. The Naval brigade was under command Captain William Peel, the son of the former Prime Minister. Some of the force was made up from unit detachments/reinforcements that did not join Havelock's relief force. This explains why in some references it appears that some units were in two places at the same time. By now the total rebel force numbered over 30,000 but they were still uncoordinated and mostly occupied the city of Lucknow.

Campbell planned to avoid the city by approaching the Residency through Dilusha

Park and the School of Martiniere. After these positions were secured, Campbell's force attacked the position of Secundrabagh where the artillery fire from the Naval Brigade guns allowed the 93rd Highlanders, part of the 53rd, the 4th Punjab Infantry and various other detachments to storm the walls. The result was a horrific defeat for the rebels with up to 2000 being killed in this battle alone. Twenty-four Victoria Crosses were awarded for this single action of the 16th November 1857. On the 17th November the heavy guns of the Naval Brigade bombarded further positions allowing the infantry to progress forward to the Residency. Havelock and Outram with six other officers dashed across the open space from the Residency under enemy fire to meet Campbell. When the three generals met surrounded by soldiers, Havelock announced in a singularly unembellished sentence, "Soldiers, I am glad to see you." Campbell decided that the city was to be abandoned. The relief force made no attempt to enter the Residency, instead it pacified the city long enough for the inhabitants to be withdrawn. The withdrawal commenced on the 18th 19th November much of which was made under enemy fire. During the withdrawal, Havelock died of a sudden onset of dysentery on the 23rd November 1857. The entire army force and convoy moved firstly to Alambagh and then on to Cawnpore. The first siege had lasted 87 days and the second a further 61 days. Lucknow was given up to the rebels and they held control during the winter until Campbell returned and the city was retaken on the 21st March 1858.

Regiments of the Line (2nd Relief)

7th Queens own Hussars The unit was in India in 1841 and served at the Gwalior Campaign in 1843 and the Sikh War in 1845. After the Sepoy Rebellion it returned to England in 1859. **9th Queens Royal Lancers**. Deployed to India for the rebellion and returned to England in 1870. **8th Regiment of Foot** In England 1843 then to India 1846. The unit was at Delhi at the start of the rebellion with the capture of Ludlow Castles in September 1857. After the relief of Lucknow, the unit was part of the force for the capture of Cawnpore in December 1857. In July 1857 renamed **8th (the Kings)**

Regiment of Foot. The 8th moved to Malta in 1860 only to return to India later in the year and remained until 1878. **23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) Regiment of Foot** Was in China in 1857 and deployed to India specifically for the Sepoy Rebellion. Returned to England in 1869. **53rd (the Shropshire) Regiment of Foot** In Ireland in 1843 then to India in 1844. The unit was deployed to the Sikh Wars, at the Peshawar Frontier 1851-53 and Calcutta at the start of the rebellion. After the relief of Lucknow the unit returned for the capture of the city in March 1858. Five Victoria Crosses were awarded for the Indian Mutiny. Returned to Devonport, England in 1860 and then to Ireland 1864. **75th Regiment of Foot.** In Ireland 1845 and India 1849. At Delhi at start of the rebellion. After the relief of Lucknow the unit returned for the capture of the city in March 1858. The 75th returned to England in 1862. **82nd (Prince of Wales Volunteers) Regiment of Foot.** In Canada at Fort York 1844-46. In England in 1856 and deployed to India through Singapore in July 1857. After Sepoy Rebellion deployed to Aden in 1869 and England 1870. **93rd (Highlanders) Regiment of Foot.** Deployed to India in 1857 specifically for the Sepoy Rebellion. Served at Peshawar 1861, Umbeyla Campaign 1863, Peshawar 1864 and Central India 1867. The 93rd returned to Scotland in 1870.

Medals

The combatants at the Defence of Lucknow 1857, the Relief of Lucknow 1857 and the subsequent routing of the rebels from Lucknow in 1858 were entitled to the Indian Mutiny Medal 1857-59. Three clasps were issued, "DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW", "RELIEF OF LUCKNOW" AND "LUCKNOW".

Bibliography

1. ***Battles of the Indian Mutiny, Michael Edwardes, Pan, 1963.***
2. ***The Great Mutiny, Christopher Hibbert, Penguin. 1978.***
3. ***Our Bones are Scattered, The Cawnpore Massacre and the Indian Mutiny of 1857. Andrew Ward, John Murray, London, 1996.***

Ron Sutton

CONVENOR'S REPORT

There has recently been very public discussion in the media and among interested parents and academics on the content of school education programmes. Opinions are so varied it would appear a solution acceptable to all parties is some way off.

Can we as a Group offer some assistance? Perhaps not actively in the sciences or specialized mathematical areas, BUT we can partake in a solution in the social science area — **HISTORY.**

Have YOU put YOUR family story into your computer or your diary? Have you told your children or grandchildren tales of 'days gone by'?

NOW is a good time to start — your Pensioner Guard ancestor played an integral part in the early history of Western Australia. Whether he was a success or a failure in his endeavours to make a new life in a new colony, his experiences are YOUR family history.

Your Pensioner Guard's record of military service is as important to your children, nieces and nephews as is the military service of their father, uncles and brothers in the recent and current global conflicts we hear and read about every day.

Our Group would be more than happy to receive a copy of your Pensioner Guard family history to add to the 60 plus stories already received by members and available on the shelves of the W.A. Genealogical Society Library shelves. Hand written, typed or by email, all are acceptable. By chance, 'your man' may already have details of his history in the files.

Keep a copy or two for your family — they may not at present have the time or the interest to listen or help. Life can be a merry-go-round sometimes, but your story will be available when they do have the

desire to know where Grandma or Grandpa came from.

We can offer limited assistance to members — our "Guide to Finding Your Pensioner Guard" has been updated by Jeanette Lee and is available for the cost of a stamp. Under W.A. Genealogical Research Guide Lines, Ten Dollars is the usual fee charged for basic research.

Make a move along the history road to discovery — play your part in the education of our children.

PROJECTS FOR 2007 proposed by your Group will include:

Bassendean Pensioner Guard Cottage — new panels in the cottage and promotion of the site in liaison with Bassendean Council through Paul Bridges' Interpretation Plan.

Toodyay Pensioner Guard Cottages — in co-operation with the Toodyay Historical Society, a plaque or signage to illustrate the involvement of the Pensioner Guards in the history of Toodyay area.

EPG Data Base — Continued input into the records of those Pensioner Guards who served in Western Australia, and their current researchers.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and GENERAL MEETING SATURDAY 21st April 1 p.m. W.A. Genealogical Society, 48 May Street, Bayswater.

All members of your Committee have expressed their willingness to renominate for positions. However, it is essential for the ongoing existence of our very active and successful Group that members also show an active interest by submitting their names forward to assist on Committee.

I first joined the W.A. Genealogical in 1984 while researching my Pensioner Guard ancestor, Robert Helliwell (Hollywell). When The Genealogical Society moved from their premises in Hay Street, West Perth to Bayswater, I found it difficult to access their new Library. Family commitments also increased. My membership lapsed until 1999 when I responded to an advertisement in the newspaper seeking expressions of interest in Pensioner Guards — the rest is history (that word again!).

On a personal note, if re-elected for this coming year — 2007, my intention is to stand down next year. In effect this will be my last year as Convenor. I have 'been in the chair' since early 2002. My original election was to fill in for a 'short time'. That time is nearly up and I have other commitments which also take time.

I would be more than happy to support and assist a new **Deputy Convenor**, who would be prepared to take on that role, hopefully with the aim of taking over as Convenor in 2008. The job is not an onerous one, there is pleasure in meeting people and learning more about our illustrious Pensioner Guard ancestors, being involved in outside projects and having use of the facilities at W.A.G.S.

Of course I would be prepared, and honoured to stay on Committee (if elected) in 2008 and still take part in meetings and the occasional off site lunch!

Please give my comments your serious consideration.

Jean McDonald

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

At the Annual General Meeting on Saturday 21 April, at 1.00pm, all positions will be declared vacant. New members with new ideas are required.

We are required to fill the following positions:

Convenor
Deputy Convenor
Treasurer
Secretary
Newsletter editor
Researcher
Committee Members

There are only **four** General Meetings and **four** committee meetings a year,

TILBURY FORT

Tilbury Fort is of special interest to the Enrolled Pensioners as many Enrolled Pensioners embarked from Tilbury on at least 20 ships and at least a further six ships left from Gravesend, just a ferry ride across the river. (There has been a ferry across the Thames in the parishes of East and West Tilbury since **at least Roman Times.**) Therefore, many Pensioners would have stayed at the Fort for at least one or two nights before embarking on their ship to sail to the Swan River Colony.

The artillery fort at Tilbury on the Thames estuary protected London's seaward approach from the 16th century through to World War II. It has been termed the "Key to London"

Henry VIII built the first fort here, and Queen Elizabeth famously rallied her army nearby to face the threat of the Armada with her famous speech, "I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomache of a king and a king of England too."

After the English Civil war King Charles II was exiled in Holland where he was influenced by European advances in military architecture. Following the disastrous 1667 Dutch attack on the English fleet moored on the nearby Medway - Charles II set in motion the re-fortification of the site by employing Dutchman Sir Bernard De Gomme who had been engineer in the Royalist army during the civil war and who followed Charles into exile.

The area around Tilbury is marshland so for protection they built Double Moats. The fort mounted powerful artillery to command the river, as well as landward defences. Later, two

magazines were constructed to store vast quantities of gunpowder.



Aerial View

After the Battle of Culloden in 1746, over 3 000 prisoners were shipped, on seven ships in bad repair, to England for trial. Three hundred of these prisoners were imprisoned in the redundant gunpowder magazine building in the south-east bastion of Tilbury Fort. There were only twenty prisoners selected for trial by lots.

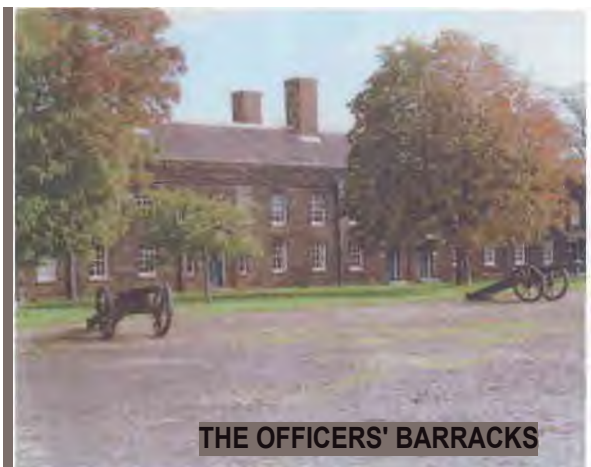


The Water Gate

Perhaps because of its strength, Tilbury Fort has never been involved in the kind of action for which it was designed. The worst bloodshed within the fort occurred in 1776, when a fight following a Kent-Essex cricket match left a cricketer and the fort's sergeant dead.

During the period when the EPG were embarking from the fort, Tilbury was undergoing refurbishment with new Rifled Muzzle-Loading (RML) Cannon, new magazines and wall reinforcements. The guns were mostly 9 inch calibre but there was one 11 inch, which weighed 25 tons.

Simultaneously **new forts were constructed down stream** so Tilbury became the second line of defence.



In 1857 an Army Sanitary Commission was established to review sanitation in England's forts. It would appear to have been needed as the description of Tilbury at that time was: Sanitation was in the form of a communal toilet — called the bog house — and a cold wash under the pump on the parade ground. Barrack rooms could be quite unpleasant places with an atmosphere thick with the smell of food, pipe and coal smoke, candle wax, damp clothes, body odour, dirty feet and the wooden tub that served as the night urinal. The commission led to gradual improvement: married quarters, proper toilets, running water and washrooms

together with recreation and reading rooms.

Tilbury Fort is now in the care of English Heritage and is open to the public.

There are several excellent web sites on Tilbury Fort, including the English Heritage site. Another good site for photos is:

<http://iohnsmilitaryhistory.com/tilbury1.html>

Thanks to Sue Baddeley and Ron Sutton for their resources.

References:

Tilbury Fort Guide Book, English Heritage, London, 2004.

Ormsen, J.M. The Five Minute Crossing The Tilbury — Gravesend Ferries, Thurrock Local History Society, 1992, Essex, England.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/ConProperty.48>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tilbury>

<http://members.aol.com/jrtsales/fort.htm>

Editor

STORY TO TELL

Everyone has a story to tell. Please share with us a story about your Enrolled Pensioner Guard and his family. There will be someone else who had an ancestor who shared that time and place. The resources that you used in your research may help someone else.

Send your story either by email to rhsmith@aapt.net.au or post to Enrolled Pensioner Guards, A special Interest Group of the Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc., Unit 6/48 May Street, Bayswater 6053

SPEAKERS

The committee welcome suggestions for speakers and subjects for our General Meetings. What subject would help you understand the life and times of your Enrolled Pensioner Guard?

DEMOLITION OF THE PENSIONER BARRACKS, FREMANTLE

When I was a small child, in the early 1940's, my mother used to take me to visit my grandfather who lived in one of the tiny terrace houses next to Duffs Wine Saloon on the corner of South Terrace and Suffolk Street. On our walk down South Terrace my eye was drawn to a large dilapidated building on the east side of the street that my mother told me was the Old Base Hospital. At this time it housed people who were unable to find other accommodation either through financial hardship or illness.

As my grandfather died in 1947 the visits to this part of Fremantle became no more, it was not until I began to be interested in our Pensioner Guards the building again entered into my life as being the original Fremantle Barracks that housed our Pensioner guards. I found the site was now occupied by the Stan Reilly Centre, no evidence of the former building remained, not even a memorial plaque, although, there is one for a badminton club that had previously operated there. I could not recall when it was abolished.

Unlike the Pensioner Barracks, Perth, there was no public outcry, I could not find one voice raised in opposition when the Industrial Salvage Company Ltd., of North Fremantle wrote to the Secretary of the Public Works on 25 February 1955 advising their interest of buying the building for salvage purposes.

On March 11, 1955 The Under Secretary for works advised the Industrial Salvage Company no decision on the future of the Old Base Hospital had been made and they were still in the process of removing the last of the tenants. There was also the problem of the Police Boys Club

occupying a detached building at the rear on a monthly tenancy.

On June 10 the Minister for Housing wrote to the Minister for Works `.... the last inhabitants of the old base Flats at Fremantle has now left and the way clear for the eyesore to be demolished

The West Australian, Wednesday, August 10, 1955 contained the following notice:

OLD FLATS WILL GO IN FREMANTLE

The old Base Flats in South Terrace, Fremantle which were used as an Army base hospital in WW1, are likely to disappear soon.

The PWD has called for tenders for the purchase of the building.

It is believed that the Government wants to make it clear the site, possibly to make it into a car park.

The old flats are wooden fronted, dilapidated and very ugly. Fremantle residents have for long regarded them as an eyesore.

They were among the most decorated of Fremantle's buildings during the Royal Tour — evidently as a special patriotic effort to hide their ugliness.

Part of the flats was occupied by the Fremantle Police & Citizen's Boys Club until the middle of last month, when the Works dept. gave the club notice to

quit. The previous tenants had left the premises some months earlier.

The Industrial Salvage Pty., Ltd., tendered £101 made up of £95 for the demolition of the Old Base hospital and £6 for an adjoining building, the old school quarters.

The Public Works gave the reason for recommending sale of the building as 'no further use' their present value being £101. The amount of time allowed for the demolition was sixteen weeks from October 13 1855 and the finishing date was quoted as February 2, 1956.

The Industrial Salvage Company had no idea of the solid construction of the old convict built buildings and the difficulties they were to encounter; by February 29 they had to request an extension of three months to the original term, however, by April 4 events were still not going to plan and the Principal Architect overseeing the demolition wrote:

'....progress of demolition still very slow, all the roofing has been removed, and the stone walls to the 2 story building facing South Street are still standing up, also the demolition to premises in Hampton road is at the same stage. I consider the work of removal will take approx another 2 months

C. Pelgrim, Architect.

By June 7, progress was beginning to be made and they had now demolished the surrounding stone walls but it was not until November 15, 1956 more than a year after the commencement date that the contract was finally completed to the satisfaction of the Department for Works.

The Industrial Salvage Company had the penalty clauses waived after advising the Land Resumption Officer

'We regret the delay in getting the job completed but we hasten to point out that it was of a greater magnitude than expected, and we encountered many unforeseen difficulties. The removal of the stone presented our greatest problem, and also was the cause of the company making a loss on the project.'

In June 1960 the future of the site had not been settled when Barry Heyward, of the WA Amusement Coy. applied for a six weeks licence to rent the area for a fun fair. Ultimately the building chosen to be built on the site was again for pensioners, but this time aged, not Military, when the Stan Reilly Centre was erected. The site is again in the melting pot as Fremantle Council are in a redevelopment process.

After 1880 when the Fremantle Pensioner Barracks passed from the Imperial Government into the hands of the Colonial Government and was no longer used to house Pensioner Guards it had a multitude of uses, Immigration Hostel, Fever Hospital for the typhoid epidemics of the 1890's, Hospital for WW1 veterans, and a home for the disadvantaged amongst others. It was a monumental tragedy no one had the vision to see beyond the superficial degradation to the wealth of local history we lost with the demolition of this building. I have only found one photograph, circa, 1920 of the building.

Information for this article can be found in the State Record Office of Western Australia AN 7, Cons 689, Item 1549

Jeanette Lee

RECEIPTS

Your EPG Newsletter subscription receipt will be posted with the following newsletter. Those that receive their Newsletter by email will be emailed the receipt number

GERALDTON TOUR

David Meadowcroft has again offered his services by organizing a fantastic tour of the Geraldton area.

Here is the current itinerary for the WAGS Enrolled Pensioner Groups trip to Geraldton in **September 2007**.

Duration 4 days -Departs from WAGS on Monday 3 Sept, Geraldton 4th, 5th and return on Thursday 6th Sept

COST: **\$450 per person**

Accommodation:

Shared, self-contained units in Geraldton

Food:

Breakfast supplied - cereal, toast, jam, tea and coffee.

Morning tea supplied

Lunch - bring / buy your own

Dinner - Day 1 - Casserole, fruit and custard, tea and coffee

Dinner - Day 2 - BBQ

Dinner - Day 3 - BBQ

Current **Itinerary** - subject to some changes

Day 1 Depart from WAGS at 08:00 sharp - (Note - you will not be able to leave vehicles here)

Morning Tea - GinGin

Lunch - Moora

Dongara

Overnight (and every night) Geraldton

Day 2 As confirmed with Stan GRATTE of Geraldton

Day 3 Northampton / Nabawa / Mullewa / Pindar

Day 4 Walkaway / Elendale Pool / Windfarm / Miningew / New Norcia / WAGS

Note - like the last trip, there is a maximum of 18 places.

The trip costs have been kept as low as possible to hopefully make it easier for all to participate.

At this price of \$450 for 4 days (approx 110 a day) where as most tours are around the \$200-250 per day mark!

Please advise Jean (Email jeanmc2@bidpond.com or phone 9450 4304) very early of your intention to go, as I repeat, there are only 18 places!

**2007
GENERAL MEETINGS
1:00pm- Unit 4 WAGS**

APRIL **Saturday 21st**
Annual General Meeting

JULY **Saturday 21st**

OCTOBER **Saturday 20th**

**ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING plus GENERAL
MEETING**

Saturday 21 April at 1.00pm in Unit 4, May St,
Bayswater.

Have you any memorabilia such as photos, rifles, part of uniforms etc, from your Pensioner Guard, to show at this meeting? Please bring and share. This meeting is to share memorabilia not profiles.

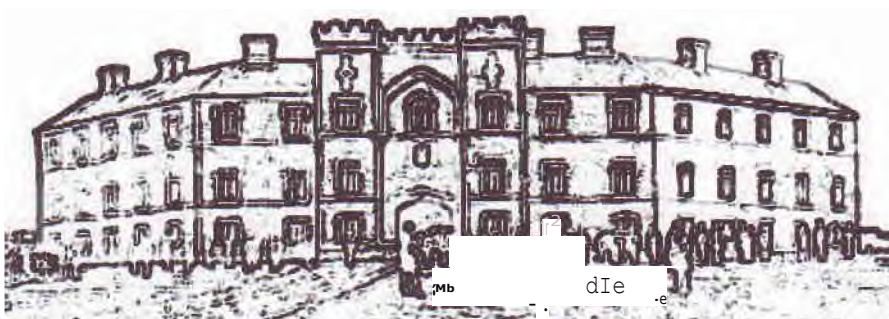
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Unit 6/48 May Street
Bayswater WA 6053

Proposed tour to Geraldton 3 — 6th September



Pensioner Barracks & Parade 1860 (WA Museum)



ENROLLED PENSIONER GUARDS

A special Interest Group of the

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

Unit 6/48 May Street
Bayswater 6053

[www.wags.org.au/groups/
sigepg.html](http://www.wags.org.au/groups/sigepg.html)

Quarterly Newsletter
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Telephone 9450 5872
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CHARITABLE SOLDIERS

Ron Sutton

When researching our Enrolled Pensioner Guards, one cannot escape the numerous entries of our men subscribing to various Relief Funds. Some were for worthy causes overseas and one in particular; the Greenough Fire Relief Fund was closer to home. In assessing these relief funds for a possible story, one is drawn to the Florence Nightingale Fund. Our school days quickly identify Florence as the lady with the lamp however; what was the fund that bore her name?

First: let us revisit Florence's history. Florence was born on the 12th May 1820 at the Villa La Columbaia in Florence, Italy. Her father, William Edward Nightingale (1794-1874), was a son of William Shore, a Sheffield banker and a man of means owning estates at Lea Hurst and Woodend in Derbyshire. When William inherited the estates from his father he assumed the name Peter Nightingale after his mother's uncle. Florence was born in Italy whilst her parents were travelling the country.

The early education of Florence and her sister were placed in the hands of governesses, later, their Cambridge educated father took over the responsibility

himself. Florence loved her lessons and had a natural ability for studying. Interestingly; it was mathematics that became her favoured subject, a discipline that was to stand her in good stead when dealing with statistics of war related casualties and illness.

At age 24 she began to visit hospitals both in England and overseas, a practice she continued for eleven years. These visits convinced her that nursing was a suitable vocation for ladies.

In March 1854, the Crimean War broke out and the reports of the sufferings of the sick and wounded in the English camps created anger in Britain. William Russell, *The Times* correspondent, described the terrible neglect of the wounded, and pointed to the differences between the facilities provided for British and French soldiers. He asked: "Are there no devoted women among us, able and willing to go forth to minister to the sick and suffering soldiers of the East in the hospitals of Scutari? Are none of our daughters of England, at this extreme hour of need, ready for such a work of mercy? Must we fall so far below the French in self-

sacrifice and devotedness?" (*The Times*, 15th and 22nd September 1854).

Florence offered her services to the War Office on the 14th October 1854 and was given plenary authority over all the nurses and the fullest assistance and co-operation from the medical staff. She was also promised "unlimited **power of drawing on the government for whatever she thought requisite for the success of her mission**"

Florence arrived at Scutari on the 4th November 1854. The rest is history.

The Nightingale Fund

On the 2^e November 1855, a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, in St James Street, London. A committee was formed with Sidney Herbert as honorary secretary; the Duke of Cambridge was chairman. It was held to give recognition to Florence for her work in the Crimea. Speeches were made highlighting the country's gratitude for the work Florence had carried out for the soldiers in the Crimea. Many people had given donations and it had been the first thought to present her with an item of gold or silver suitably inscribed, but they received so much money, they felt the setting up of a Fund for the training of nurses would be better, so began, the Nightingale Fund. The money was to be spent on nursing training in all aspects, hospitals, infirmaries, midwifery etc.

The Fund continued to canvass for donations and a large number of the Enrolled Pensioner Guards subscribed to the fund in January 1859 (*Perth Gazette* 21st January 1857). By 1859, Florence had 45,000 pounds sterling at her

disposal to set up a training school. She felt that the most suitable place for the training to take place was St Thomas's Hospital located in Southwark, London, Florence would be the Patroness and organizer. Her health was such at the time did not allow her an active part in the nurses' training or even to **take up the role of Superintendent**.

Mrs Wardroper became the first Matron, she was without formal training, and did not take up nursing until she was 42. It was only through her sheer force of character that she rose to become a Matron in 1853. Florence was impressed that Mrs Wardroper had previously raised standards and was willing to take on the task of running the new school of nursing. Certain wards of the hospital were to give instruction to probationers and that the Matron should also be Superintendent, under the control of the Council of the Fund. The Matron would have the power to select lady probationers, and to dismiss **them**. **The first** probationers (ten) arrived on the 9th July 1860.

Not everyone welcomed the new scheme for training women to become nurses. Many of the doctors had old fashion ideas. *"the day-nurse or ward-maid should perform for the ward the usual duties of a house maid as to cleaning and bedmaking"*. Florence's platform was that the probationers were being trained to become, not bedside nurses, but nursing managers. The reform of nursing went ahead in spite of the opposition.

The site for a new St Thomas Hospital had to be decided upon,

as the Charing Cross Railway Company wanted the hospital land to expand its South Eastern Rail system. Florence, well known for her articles on building hospitals and analysed the hospital records and found that the majority of patients came from the suburbs and she suggested Blackheath. The site finally selected was at the Albert Embankment in the London Borough of Lambeth. Florence was furious. The Nightingale Fund disliked the new site and also the hospital building plans. The main objections **were the nurse probationers' quarters**, the size and situation of the accommodation, the fact that nurse probationers should have their own dining rooms and dormitories and that the Matron's office should be in close access to the nurse probationers. Some of Florence's ideas were adopted prior to building. Queen Victoria opened the new hospital on the 21st June 1871.

Over a period of 20 years with 604 lady probationers admitted to training only 357 completed a years training at a cost of 580 pounds sterling each. Women were often unfit for the duties they were to undertake. **A number of** probationers were unable to keep up with writing in lectures, many had difficulty during examinations, and it was beginning to show that the background of a probationer's education was becoming important. A women's role in society was also changing **with many other** opportunities becoming available to them. Many middle class educated **women were now becoming** Nightingale nurses.

Despite the initial difficulties, the Nightingale School of Nursing continued to be funded from the Florence Nightingale Fund and by

1882 Nightingale Fund nurses had become Matrons in many hospitals, including **Lucy Osburn who** graduated in 1867 and became Lady Superintendent of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary 1868-84 (later Sydney Hospital 1881) and she was the founder of Nightingale Nursing in Australia.

EPG COMMITTEE for 2007 - 2008

As a result of the Enrolled Pensioner Guards' Annual General Meeting, the following people were elected:

CONVENOR - Jean McDonald
DEPUTY CONVENOR - Ian Barnes
TREASURER - Ron Sutton
NEWSLETTER EDITOR — Beth Smith
COMMITTEE —

Jeanette Lee
 Carol Perriam
 Val Casey
 Marilyn Rogers

GERALDTON TOUR 2007

Remember to book soon for this fantastic **offer - a David Meadowcroft** fantastic tour of the Geraldton area.

Duration 4 days - Departs from WAGS on Monday 3 Sept, and returns on Thursday 6th Sept.

Phone Jean McDonald 9450 4304 to book for the Geraldton Tour.

CONVENOR'S REPORT

I am writing this report on Winter Soltice Day in June (named from the Latin — Junius the sixth) the shortest day of the year in our part of the world. General conversation in homes, local pubs and local radio is all about the weather and the lack of rain. Farmers are looking to the skies in an effort to determine whether to sow or not sow their crops but June is considered late to be seeding. Rain, especially at the right time has always been the lifeblood of the country, yet this June has not offered anywhere near the average rainfall expected. Western Australia's average rainfall to the end of June is 382 mm. This year so far the average is 175.8mm. June average is 178 mm — June this year to date (22nd) rainfall has been 9.2 mm.

It is of interest to make a comparison with June 1829 when the first white settlers arrived in the Swan River Colony (Western Australia). We in the Southern Hemisphere consider June to be mid winter, while June in the Northern Hemisphere, is mid summer. The settlers arriving from England on the "Parmelia" when they sailed into the waters off Fremantle, were greeted by the extremes of a Southern Hemisphere winter.

Twentyone years later and of more immediate interest to our Group was the arrival in June of the first ship conveying convicts and more than 50 Pensioner Guards to the Colony. Mid winter storms greeted the "Scindian" and their arrival was made even more extremely uncomfortable, because the "Scindian's" voyage proved to be faster than the ship carrying news

of the decision to send convicts to the Colony!

No prior arrangements had been made for their landing and the anchorage off Fremantle in June was to say the least primitive. There **was no prepared accommodation for the Pensioner Guards and their families.** However, temporary housing for the Guards was organised leaving the convicts on board for another two months.

It is a tribute to those intrepid ex-British soldiers for their training and resilience that so many of them remained and established their own dynasties in what became the state of Western Australia.

The month of June was therefore the obvious choice for celebrations based on the first settlement of European immigrants. Among those celebrations is the ceremony held in June at the Fremantle Prison.

As Convenor of the Enrolled Pensioner Guard Special Interest Group, I have been privileged to attend **and witness many** descendants of Enrolled Pensioner Guards receive due recognition. **This June more than 40** descendants received their Certificates recording their name, ship and date of arrival of their EPG ancestor.

Our Pensioner Guard ancestors received a Certificate on leaving service in the British Army. If a soldier had simply left the Army of his own accord, he would have received a 'Discharge Certificate' — he would not therefore have been entitled to receive a Pension. However, in the case of Pensioner Guards, they would have received a **"Discharged to Pension**

Certificate." That difference is sometimes difficult to explain and is the reason why we endeavour, from **many sources**, to authenticate applications for one of our **Group's 'Certificate of Descendancy'**.

The interest in Pensioner Guards has extended to some members of the **Perth Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Brigade 1860**. They have researched and had made, copies of the uniforms of the various Regiments including the **Enrolled Pensioner Guard uniform** (see photo). After the Ceremony, the Brigade gave a noisy, colourful and well received demonstration of the various Rifles of the period.

We leave June behind us, and move into the seventh month July (named after Julius Caesar).

Our next General Meeting will be held in Unit 4 of the W.A. Genealogical Society, 48 May Street, Bayswater on SATURDAY 21ST JULY AT 1 pm. We don't mind if it rains!

We look forward to receiving our guest speaker, Dr. Jenny Gregory, Associate Professor of History at the University of Western Australia; President of the History Council of Western Australia and Editor in Chief of the forthcoming "Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia". Dr. Gregory will talk about the process and publication of this important work on the history of W.A.

Jean McDonald

DECENDANTS DAY

4TH June 2007

Our Convenor, Jean McDonald and member Margaret Hickey were official guests at the Descendants day ceremony where more than 40 descendants received certificates recording their name, ship and date of arrival of their EPG ancestor.



Jean McDonald with a voluntary guard at the Prison on Descendants Day.

Notice to Pensioners selected for Enrolment in the Force for service in the Colonies

Jeanette Lee

The Pensioners to whom this notice is issued must be prepared to leave their homes in about ten days from the receipt thereof, in order to proceed to the port of embarkation, according to such instructions as they may receive from the Staff Officer of their District.

They will be allowed to bring with them their working tools or their implements of their trades; but no household furniture, bedsteads, or any articles of that description, as the expense of carriage would, if brought from a distance, exceed their value. Arrangements have been made, by which, on their arrival at Tilbury Fort, they can be supplied **with whatever is necessary** for the voyage to be paid for by a stoppage out of their **pay or pension**. They are recommended to bring with them all kinds of clothing, particularly shirting, stockings, and flannels; also blankets, counterpanes, and sheets, if nearly new; but they must distinctly understand that nothing of this description can be received at the Embarkment Depot, unless it has been recently washed, is perfectly clean, and in good repair, and with a view to prevent their bringing useless or dirty articles along with them, their baggage is to be examined before they leave the District. If insufficiently provided with clothing, they will be supplied from a store in London, and the price deducted as above from pay or pension.

they may possess, but they should **make no purchases of that description** till they reach the port of embarkation. No glass, crockery, or other articles liable to breakage can be permitted unless carefully packed. Any boxes which are brought must be in good repair. Those who have not sufficient to fill a box, are recommended to bring their effects in a strong canvas bag, similar to what is used for their regimental clothing but of larger size, which will afterwards be useful on board for holding their dirty linen; and any Pensioner having a box should also be provided with a bag of this kind to contain the clothing for immediate use, as all boxes must be kept in the hold.

Those candidates who belong to the Enrolled Force must, before leaving the District, give over the Local Company clothing for the use of their successors; but on their arrival at the Embarkation Depot they will be supplied with a new suit of uniform and equipments.

The wives and children of Pensioners who are able to knit, sew, or exercise any useful employment which can be carried on during the voyage, should bring with **them the necessary** implements for this purpose: and supplies of linen, cotton, and worsted will be put on board to furnish occupation for them. Those who had been accustomed to earn their livelihood by washing may bring smoothing irons, and a small washing tub, in which case a part

of their effects may be packed therein, and secured by a canvas cover.

Every Pensioner must distinctly understand that any act of drunkenness or gross misconduct on his part prior to embarkment, will be punished by his being struck off the Embarkment List, in which case all the expenses incurred by the public in bringing him and his family from their residence will be deducted from his pension.

Any similar act of misconduct on the part of his wife, or any member of his family, will also lead to their being left behind, as it is not the intention of **Her Majesty's Government to extend the advantages of the present arrangements to any who show themselves unworthy of it.**

Every married Pensioner is required before leaving his District to sign a declaration that if any disease should be found to exist which renders his wife, or any member of his family, unfit to embark, he will engage to send them back to his District at his own expense. It is also necessary that the children should be vaccinated, if not already done, as otherwise they cannot be received on shipboard.

DRUMS, FYFES AND BUGLES

Jean McDonald

On 18th July 1854, the Pensioner Band (by permission) performed during the evening program of

Amateur Theatricals at the Court House, Perth.

His Excellency the Governor was the Patron of the presentation which included Perth identities, Mr. Sholl, Mr. Clifton, Mr. Ducane, Mr. Irvine and there were three different items on the Programme with **the Pensioner Band** performing during the evening.

Correspondence between Captain Bruce and the War Office in April 1852, states—

"With reference to that part of your letter of the 12 Nov 1851 in which you state that **you consider it to be advantageous to the Pensioner Force to have a few instruments adapted to parade purposes; I am (advised) by the S A W to acquaint you, that as it appears you are already in possession of one drum and two fifes the Ordnance Dept has been requested to supply you with the instruments named in the margin, (3 drums, 2 fifes, 2 bugles with drum with drum sholly carriages & bugle strings) together with a Bass Drum, if there be one in store.**

These with the instruments you **have now, are** considered sufficient for four Companies of Pensioners — a drum and fife being usually assigned to each company with one bugle for every two companies.

It is expected that these instruments will be forwarded by the 'William Jardine' **and will be**

delivered to you by Capt. Foss on his arrival in Western Australia".

[W04 Reel 1301 p2261

There is a photograph of the Band with a parade of the Enrolled Pensioner Force in 1887 in Barrack Street, Perth with the Perth Town Hall in the background. *[W.A. Newspapers no. 1059]*

It is possible the Pensioner Band would lead Church Parade on Sunday morning and there is no doubt the Band would have been called out on official occasions.

However, information on individual members of the Band at any one time is not readily available.

There are some military records which show age and occupation on enlistment for the British Army such as 'aged 16, labourer, aged 17 shoemaker; aged 20 weaver, aged 16 drummer, aged 17 bugler'. However, there is little evidence of ex-soldiers having been part of a formal 'Pensioner Band'.

Frank Broomhall in his book "The Veterans" records an incident in 1886 —

"When the Volunteer Band was given permission to store their instruments in a room at No 1 Barracks, they also began to use the room for band practice.

Not unnaturally, sentries of the Guard there, who could not obtain sleep only at staggered hours, objected to the noise.

Asked to desist, however, the Volunteer bandmaster refused, referred Sergt. Major McCarthy, who was in charge of the Guard, to Captain Humble of the Fremantle Volunteers, and

continued his practice until 9.20 p.m.

The dispute was settled amicably by exchanges between Captain Smith and Captain Phillips, commanding officers of the Enrolled Guard and the Volunteers respectively, Bandmaster Fay being admonished and told that alternative accommodation for the band practices was available at the Old Court House, Arthurs Head. *[Broomhall pill] [Reference A144 9 June 1886]*

The Pensioner Guard Group would be most interested in any information on individual members of the Enrolled Pensioner Force who played at any time in the band. Please contact the Editor or Convenor.

***Wear a copy of the badge
your ancestor wore.***

EPG BADGES



\$10.00 from an EPG General Meeting or \$12.00 inc. postage & handling.

A BOY'S COURAGE

I write to you as to a boy's bravery and faithfulness.

David Hacket, a lad of 13, the **son of a pensioner** (deceased), was hut keeper to the Messrs. Clarkson at their eastern station. On Hi^{tn}, July last, when alone at the hut, four natives attacked him, his gun snapped but he knocked down one with the stock; they then threw him down and severely beat him (he still bears the marks), and three of them would have killed him but the fourth prevented them. On the evening of the 31st while he and poor Edward Clarkson were at supper, six spears were thrown at them, one wounding the latter mortally, and one wounding Hacket slightly in the arm. Hacket seized his gun and the natives ran away. The boy got his wounded master into the hut, and tended him truly and kindly for six days, reading to him and praying with him, and although alone and not knowing when the savages would return (they did return once and he drove them off with his gun), never swerving from his watch and tending whilst life remained; and even after poor Edward Clarkson died Hacket shewed no fear, he covered up the body, secured the hut (although natives returned after he left and cleared it of everything including powder, caps, shot, &c. (they had previously stolen a gun), and started on his solitary and dangerous journey of over one hundred miles through the bush, accomplishing the journey in three days.

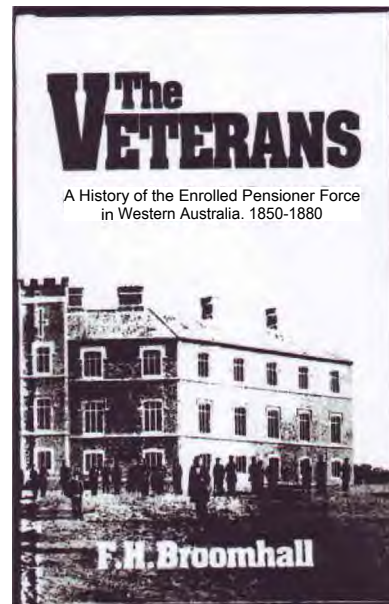
Surely this was pure courage.

A subscription was raised for Hacket, the amount to be paid into the Savings' Bank in the name of a Trustee until the lad became of age.

Rica Erickson's account of this incident in "Old Toodyay and Newcastle" states that David's father having died on the station was buried at 'Nardie'. She goes on to say that during the six days that passed before he died, the dying man instructed the lad how to read the stars at night pointing out which were to be his guides in leading him to Eaton's station at Quelquelling. This was the nearest outpost to civilization, and he had to travel at night because the Aborigines feared the dark.

EPG Reference

The standard reference on the
Enrolled Pensioner Guard is
available from the EPG Special
Interest Group



This book by F. H. Broomhall is a must for all who are interested in the **history of the Enrolled Pensioner Force in Western Australian** between 1850 —1880.

Price \$45.00 plus postage.

**2007
GENERAL MEETINGS
1:00pm- Unit 4 WAGS**

JULY Saturday 21st

OCTOBER Saturday 20th

**JULY MEETING
Saturday 21 July**

1.00pm in Unit 4, May St, Bayswater.

Come and listen to:

Dr. Jenny Gregory

who will speak about the

***Historical Encyclopedia Of Western
Australia***

Enrolled Pensioner Guard SIG
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Proposed tour to Geraldton 3 — 6th September



Pensioner Barracks & Parade 1860 (W.A. Museum)

EPG GAZETTE

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ENROLLED PENSIONER GUARDS

A special Interest Group of the

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Khyber Pass

Ron Sutton

This article is not going to be about the 1968 comedy movie *"Carry on up the Khyber"*, or; to explore the cockney slang *"Taking a fall on your Khyber"*, or; the merits of Pink Floyds song *"Up the Khyber"*. We will however; have a visit to the real Khyber Pass.

At just 48km long and in places no more than 20 metres wide, the Khyber Pass has long occupied a vital strategic position as the principal route through the mountains that separate Pakistan and Afghanistan. The route across the mountains commences 15 km west of Peshawar in Pakistan and ends 48kms away at Torkum in Afghanistan. The inhabitants of villages in the Pass itself are mainly Afridi clansmen. Throughout the centuries, the Pashtun clans particularly the Afridis have regarded the Pass as their own preserve and have levied a toll on travellers for safe conduct. Exercises of authority over the Pass by others have been met with fierce resistance.

"Every stone in the Khyber Pass has been soaked in blood" George Molesworth 1919.

Early history indicates that the Indo-Aryans migrated to India **via the Pass.**

Invasions through the Pass begin with the conquests of Alexander **the Great** 326BC, and also include several later Muslim invasions into South Asia culminating with the establishment of the Mughul Empire from 1526. Going the other way, the British invaded Afghanistan through the Pass in 1842, 1878 and 1919.

1st Afghan War 1839-1842

The problems in Afghanistan began in 1837. With Russian backing, a Persian army besieged the city of Herat and the British government saw this as a threat to their interests in India. In addition, Shah Shoojah, a former monarch of Afghanistan had been exiled to India. A tripartite agreement between the British, Shah Shoojah and Runjeet Singh, a Sikh leader aimed to return Shah Shoojah to the Afghan throne thus making Afghanistan pro-British. A combined army (the Army of the Indus) of British and Indian forces was assembled to attempt to place Shah Shoojah back on the throne. The 13th Regiment of Foot under the command of Colonel Sale was selected to form part of the combined infantry forces. It was decided that the Army should not

approach Afghanistan through the Khyber Pass, as it was a dangerous and unpredictable passage through the mountains. The Army of Indus marched across Baluchistan to pass through the Bolan Pass and reached Kandahar in April 1839. In June 1839 the Army moved towards Kabul with the 13th Regiment of foot seizing the fortress of Ghuznee on the way. On the 6th August 1839 Shah Shoojah entered the capital.

The next year saw the continued occupation of Kabul, Kandahar and Ghuznee by the Army of Indus. However, tensions within the country were starting to develop.

The growing tensions came to a head in early October 1841 when a small party from the 35th Native Infantry was attacked and suffered heavy losses at the Khoord Kabul Pass. After the 13th Regiment forced the reopening of the Pass and were camped at Gandamak, a full insurrection at Kabul took place with the overthrow of Shah Shoojah and the death of the British envoy. The 13th then retired to the fortress at Jellalabad of which at this stage was in ruins and surrounded by hostile Afghans. The British forces in Kabul including elements of the 44th Regiment of Foot had capitulated and subsequently over a number of weeks in January 1842 were all killed except Dr Bryon who managed to reach Jellalabad alive.

The Afghans were now turning their attention to the destruction of Jellalabad. The 13th remained steadfast as did the force located at Kandahar under the command of Brigadier Knott.

Meanwhile, troops from all over northern India had been ordered to proceed to Peshawar, the rendezvous area for the "Army of Retribution." The avenging force was to be commanded by Major General Pollock.

The Khyber Pass was the shortest route for the Army to get to Jellalabad and relieve the 13th.

On the 3rd January 1842, Brigadier Wilde set off with an advance force of Indian sepoy and forced his way through the Pass to reach Ali Masjid on the 15th. With poor logistic planning he was unable to continue after being ambushed by the Afridis and the force returned to Peshawar on the 15th.

January. The sorry state of his defeated troops had a detrimental effect on the sepoy soldiers assembled at Peshawar. This required Pollock to spend extra time to raise morale amongst his troops.

On the 5th April 1842, Pollock's Army of 8 Infantry Regiments, 3 Cavalry Regiments and 2 Batteries of Artillery totalling 8000 troops marched out for the Khyber Pass. The force included the British units 3rd Light Dragoons, 9th, 13th and 31st Regiments of foot.

Meanwhile; Brigadier Knott's force at Kandahar prepared to march to Kabul through Ghuznee, which had fallen to the Afghans in March. He sent the greater part of his force back to India via Quetta while he marched to Ghuznee in two columns with the 40th and 41st Regiments of Foot, his sepoy regiments and artillery. On the 5th September he drove the Afghans out of Ghuznee and pillaged the town. On the 17th September he arrived in Kabul to find to his dismay, Pollock had already arrived on the 15th. The progress of Pollack's force to Kabul was marked with the utmost savagery. In areas known to have supported the massacre of the Kabul garrison, whole populations were slaughtered and villages burnt.

British prisoners including Lady Sale were later recovered from Barmain and returned to Kabul on the 21st September. Pollock's army continued with vile retribution with villages being burnt and populations massacred. The main bazaar in Kabul, considered one of the finest in Asia was destroyed.



On the 12th October 1842, Pollock and Knott left Kabul with their troops and began the

retreat to India via Ganamak, Jellalabad and Peshawar. The Afghans harried the retreating force along the way especially at the Khyber Pass demonstrating the words of Lord Wellington *"It is easy to get into Afghanistan. The problem is getting out"*.

Today

After 1980, the Pass became a major route for refugees leaving, or later returning to Afghanistan and for guerrilla fighters entering Afghanistan. The area of the Pass has been connected with a counterfeit arms industry, making AK-47s. Martini-Henry rifles, pistols and sub machine guns using local steel and blacksmiths forges.



Khyber Pass (<http://www.world66.com>)

Oh, it drives me half crazy to think of the days I
Went slap for the Ghazi, my sword at my side,
When we rode Hell-for-leather
Both squadrons together,
That didn't care whether we lived or we died.
But it's no use despairin', my wife must go charin'
An' me commissairin' the pay-bills to better,
So if me you be'old
In the wet and the cold,
By the Grand Metropold, won't you give me a letter?
(~Full chorus~) Give 'im a letter --
'Can't do no better,
Late Troop-Sergeant-Major an' -- runs with a letter!
Think what 'e's been,
Think what 'e's seen,
Think of his pension an' ----

GAWD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By Rudyard Kipling

Thank you Jeanette Lee for this poem.

.....

Shillin' a Day

My name is O'Kelly, I've heard the Revelly
From Birr to Bareilly, from Leeds to Lahore,
Hong-Kong and Peshawur,
Lucknow and Etawah,
And fifty-five more all endin' in "pore".
Black Death and his quickness, the depth
and the thickness,
Of sorrow and sickness I've known on my way,
But I'm old and I'm nervis,
■ cast from the Service,
And all I deserve is a shillin' a day.
(~Chorus~) Shillin' a day,
Bloomin' good pay --
Lucky to touch it, a shillin' a day!

Wear a copy of the badge your ancestor wore.

EPG BADGES



\$10.00 from an EPG General Meeting or \$12.00 inc. postage & handling.

CONVENORS REPORT

We extend a general appreciation to those members who have renewed their subscriptions and their positive comments on the activities of the Committee on their behalf. The response to our request for copies of the details of members' Enrolled Pensioner Guard ancestor has swelled the number of profiles in our records held in W.A. Genealogical Society Library to more than 70. We have also had a positive response to Ron Sutton's request for information for the EPG Data Base. Details of life after British army service including family, occupations and in some cases questionable habits, give a human face and failings to bland figures and facts.

It was disappointing our Group were obliged to cancel our planned trip to the Geraldton/ Greenough/ Northampton area. One of the reasons appeared to be it was scheduled during week days - family or volunteer commitments seem to have been among the main reasons. The cost was extremely competitive and arrangements for individual accommodation were possible. However if there are sufficient members or friends still interested a possible departure later in a week to take in a weekend could be considered for 2008.

The Geraldton Historical Society and Stan Gratte of the Walkaway Museum were keen to play a part in the venture.



The EPG Display

The Enrolled Pensioner Guard Group display and table, at the State Library, during the

Family History Fair was attended by the Convenor, Ian Barnes and Jeanette Lee. General interest was shown by the public, and we were happy to welcome two new members. On Open Day at the Genealogical Society in the same week, Ian Barnes again 'manned' a table to help with enquiries about 'our men'.

Our July General Meeting welcomed the very informative talk given by Dr. Jenny Gregory, Historian and Editor in Chief of the new publication 'Historical Encyclopedia of Western Australia'. This massive undertaking will bear fruit in its publication in 2008 with more than 900 entries amounting to 400,000 words. The Encyclopedia will be a very valuable resource for reference and research. Dr. Gregory gave an interesting insight into the process and result of this major project.



Dr. Jenny Gregory with Jean McDonald

Derrick Prall R.E. Rtd. has researched and provided the Group with a copy of the plans for Champion Bay Geraldton, formerly Port Grey. His plans show the exact position and detailed plans of the Port Grey Jetty. {Pensioner Guards were based in the area in the 1850's.) We thank Derrick for his interest and research.

Bassendean Pensioner Guard Cottage grounds in Surrey Street are undergoing an Archaeological Dig. The cottage is one of the last standing original cottages in the area originally built and occupied in Surrey Street including those occupied by Pensioner Guards James Clinton, John Hyland and

Thomas Young. We have registered our interest in the dig and any results of possible artifacts from the Pensioner Guard occupation.

Toodyay Historical Society are in the process of negotiations with Toodyay Council regarding signage around significant sites and houses in the town and we have met with representatives from the Society with a view to becoming involved in any plaques planned for Pensioner Guard cottage sites. I had the pleasure of meeting representatives of the Society during a recent bus trip to Toodyay and was assured contact with our Group will be maintained.

Contact with the Police Historian is ongoing with more than 150 ex-Pensioner Guards or their sons having served in the Western Australian Police Service. Very interesting and revealing stories have been uncovered.

Our Next General Meeting will be held in Unit 4 at the W.A. Genealogical Society, 48 May Street Bayswater at 1 p.m. Saturday October 20 . Graeme Sisson of the Police History Society will be our guest speaker and we are assured of an interesting afternoon.

Jean McDonald

NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN

JOHN SULLIVAN, EPF MAN AND POLICE OFFICER

Four individuals named John Sullivan were active in colonial Western Australia either as military men or law enforcement officers or both. Two of them have been the source of great confusion, and in some highly regarded sources (1) their careers and life stories have been partially combined into one. Thanks to the painstaking work of Thelma Stonehouse, a particular source of confusion has been removed. Here are the results, and we can thankfully confirm the existence of a John Sullivan who certainly was an Enrolled Pensioner Guard and a police officer – albeit one whose career ended suddenly and badly.

John Sullivan number one was born in Ireland about 1821 and joined the British army as a private in the 10th Regiment of Foot at an unknown date. He served in both the Sikh Wars of 1845-1846 and 1848-1849; it can be assumed he was injured or incapacitated by illness seriously enough in the second war to warrant a military pension. John arrived in the colony as a member of the Enrolled Pensioner Force in June 1850 or later, but before November 1851. John probably married Bridget Foley before leaving the 'old country'. The couple had between six to eight children in WA (2).

John joined the colonial police as a constable on November 22, 1851. He served in the Swan valley. He impressed his superiors enough to gain promotion to sergeant on July 23, 1854, with the task of taking charge of the police at Toodyay on January 1, 1855. As soon as Sullivan arrived disaster struck. He was suspended for falsifying returns and alleged fraud two days later. John Sullivan number one was removed from the Police Force as of January 4, 1855 (3). The final outcome of the scandal is not yet known, but John Sullivan was living back in Fremantle in 1856, when his son John the Younger was born. The older Sullivan continued to serve in the EPF, although how he supplemented his pension is also unknown; he acquired further property in Fremantle in the early 1880s. He was present at the famous Diamond Jubilee banquet in 1897 and died later in the year (4).

Here are the other unrelated John Sullivan's:

John Sullivan number 2: the subject of the fine study by Thelma Stonehouse. Born 1819/1820, died 1901. A former Irish police officer who was a member of the WA Police Force from 1856 until 1878. His career was also pretty 'colourful'; he served as a warder on two occasions, was dismissed and restored to the police once and removed for the second time and final time for being drunk on duty (5).

John Sullivan number 3: born about 1832, a former soldier in the Sixth Dragoon Guards who became an Assistant Warder in England and served in the same capacity in WA from

1866 until his resignation and departure in 1870. He was never a member of the EPF or a police officer (6).

John Sullivan number 4: served as a private in the 1st and 15th Regiments of Foot and arrived in WA as an EPF member on the Norwood, July 13, 1867. After that, this fourth John disappears from view (7).

It would be much appreciated if any additional information about John Sullivan number one (1821-1897), EPF man and police officer, could be forwarded to Convenor Jean McDonald (jeanmc2@bigpond.com) or the writer peter.conole@police.wa.gov.au.

- (1) For example, Moran, K.J. *Sand and Stone*, Part 1, (Frickers, Perth and London, 2000), p125.
- (2) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians*, Vol.IV, R-Z, p2980 – the entry was probably the original source of the confusion in identity.
- (3) WA Police electronic listing for his joining and leaving dates; Bentley, M., *Grandfather was a Policeman* (Hesperian Press, 1993), pp25, 40, 46; Bentley, M., Research Notes (Battye library Collection) *sub* John Sullivan.
- (4) Broomhall, F.H. *The Veterans* (Hesperian Press, 1989), B269.
- (5) Stonehouse, Thelma, 'A forlorn character', in Morling, L.A. *Family Reflections* (Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc, 2004), pp132-137.
- (6) Barker, D.J. *Warders and Gaolers* (Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc, 2000), p197.
- (7) Broomhall (1989), B270.

Peter Conole
Police Historian

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MT. ELIZA and THE OLD MEN'S HOME

The Old Men's Home (formerly 'Mt. Eliza Poorhouse for the Aged and Infirm' and

then the 'Emigrant's Home') was situated on the riverfront at the base of Mt. Eliza (Kings Park) in Mounts Bay Road, Perth almost opposite Mill Point (previously known as Point Belches).

In the 1850's the site had been built on as a convict depot with cottages for Pensioner Guards, Warders quarters and a hospital. At one time it had also been the base for the 14th Regiment of Foot. After transportation ceased, the Colonial Government took over the buildings at Mt. Eliza and it was adapted for use as an asylum for old and infirm male paupers.

It is more than possible that some of the early workers employed on the construction of the Home, in their own declining years, became pauper inmates.

It has been recorded there were some old residents who had served in the Crimea – the British Army campaign in which a large number of our Enrolled Pensioner Guards served. In a book published in 1999 by Ann Whytie, is a photo of Veterans of the Crimea and Boer Wars. The old man seated in the front centre is reputed **to be 100 years old**. Unfortunately no age is recorded, but there is a distinct possibility he had been one of 'our men'

In a Perth newspaper in August 1933 under the heading "The Oldest Voter Votes" is a photo of Edward Fox, aged 101, who had arrived in Western Australia in 1850's, recording his vote.

There are instances recorded in the State Library of ex Enrolled Pensioner Guards and convicts being granted outdoor relief while waiting for a vacancy at the Mt. Eliza Invalid Depot.

Life was tough for the inmates – idleness was not tolerated for those who were in any sense 'able'. Their daily tasks included cleaning, kitchen helpers, gardening and even attending their sick fellow inmates. Little compassion was shown to idlers and difficult inmates who were unceremoniously evicted, to live perhaps in a humpy in the bush, or spend their dying days in the back streets or in the trees along river banks.

Ex tradesmen, tailors, cobblers and other semi skilled workers were rewarded with an

extra ration of beer and tobacco. Those able to undertake some menial work were paid tuppence a day and became known as 'tuppenny orderlies'. Surgeons from the Colonial Surgeon's Department visited the Home on a regular basis.

As welcome relief from the extremely harsh primitive conditions under which the inmates lived, some respite for those able to walk across the road to the river offered the opportunity to catch fresh fish for their dinner. On the other hand drunkenness among inmates was not unknown due no doubt to the proximity across Mounts Bay Road of the Brewery.

As a treat on special occasions in the 1880's the Colonial Surgeon ordered a ration of wine as a treat. Christmas Dinner consisting of roast beef and plum pudding was 'on the house' (the Government).

By the late 1890's the number of paupers had increased to more than 250, a large percentage of the small population of Western Australia at that time.

Complaints were made about the Home and it's Master, leading to an official enquiry being held.

By 1904 an Act of Parliament was passed to change the use of a reserve at Freshwater Bay, Point Resolution to be set aside for the establishment of the "Old Men's Home, Claremont". Some cynics of the day held the view that a move from its visible presence in Mounts Bay Road to a more isolated position could be seen as 'out of sight, out of mind'. The road leading west towards Claremont was originally called Handman Street later Jutland Parade and it joined with Pensioner Avenue above Point Resolution. Pensioner Avenue is now known as Victoria Avenue.

Conditions were certainly more amenable, and inmates were treated with better meals and accommodation.

During World War 1, many of the old men were engaged to make sandbags for the Army. It became quite a contest between those fit enough to partake in the exercise, and the Home guaranteed the inmates would make 1000 sandbags for use at the front. A Crimean veteran declared he would make 40 bags in six hours – he attained his goal with 13 minutes to spare. That effort for the

War boosted moral among the old veterans. As a result of their resolve, more than 10,000 bags were completed. That number could have been surpassed except for the shortage of material. (Report in Western Mail)

Eventually the name 'Sunset Hospital' replaced **the old title and when** Superintendent Albert Rust retired in 1938 it was noted that more than 30,000 men had come and gone at the Old Men's Homes. That number included 12 centenarians.

Sunset Hospital was closed in 1995 with existing residents finally being found alternative accommodation.

The site is still in existence, fenced off pending decisions on its future.

Did your Pensioner Guard ancestor spend his declining years at the original Old Men's Home at Mt. Eliza or the latterly closed Sunset Hospital, Nedlands? Death certificates would perhaps help answer the question.

Our Group would be most interested to add to our growing information on 'our men' who served their country of birth in war and then spent their middle and old age in Western Australia.

Phone, email or write to the Editor.

Jean McDonald
Convenor

References : State Records Office
'Early Days' Journal of the Royal Historical Society Volume, 7, pt 8, 1976.
Ibid Vol. 8, pt 5 1981.
"Western Mail" 18 February 1916.
A.E. Williams. 'Nedlands from Campsite to City' City of Nedlands, 1984.
Ann Whyntie. 'The History of Sunset Hospital' Publ. by the Author. 1999.

Henry Dyson Naylor

The West Australian, 23 January 1892, page 3 col 1.

DEATH OF A BALACLAVA HERO

By the death of Henry Dyson Naylor, late of the 13th Light Dragoons, which took place at Fremantle on Monday night, one more gap has been made in the fast diminishing list of the names of those heroes who rode in the terrible charge at Balaclava on 25th of October, 1854. Mr. Naylor, who at the time of his death held the rank of corporal in the Fremantle Infantry corps, was in his 60th year. He enlisted in the Army at the age of sixteen, and three years later he rode down that valley of death in the front line on the right of the "Six Hundred." Private Naylor's experiences of the memorable ride have not been often told by himself. He loved to think much, but seldom to speak on the subject. In one of his occasional communicative moods however, he would unbend a little more, perhaps from irritation at the increasing trouble of his wounds, than from any pleasure he took in recounting his share in that days work. "As we rode towards the Russian guns," he said, "Captain Nolan was immediately in front of me. The first shot fired hit him and killed him instantly. I shall never forget his cry as he fell. A minute afterwards my bridle reins were cut by a shot, and my horse tore away with me. I found myself next to Lord Cardigan, who said 'What are you doing here?' I replied, 'My reins are cut, Sir.' After the first onslaught my horse was shot under me and galloped nearly 100 yards before she fell. It might have been the same shell that struck me. My jaw and shoulder were broken, and I lay amongst the heap around me till I was helped up. Four or five of us hobbled away out of the fire." Once only during the slaughter in front of the Russian guns did Private Naylor feel in peril on his life in combat, and this was in a hand-to-hand sword contest with a Russian officer whom he finally cut down. The wounds received in the charge were so serious that Naylor had to be sent home, the most painful injury being that caused by a blow from a cannon rammer,

which struck him on the loins, and caused him pain until his death, which was due largely to the effects of the wounds. After obtaining his discharge from the Army in 1855, in which year he was married, he was engaged as second coachman by the Maharjah (sic) Dhulcep Singh, who was then in England receiving his education under Sir John Logan. Naylor came to Western Australia in 1862 by the ship *Norwood* in charge of prisoners, and was for some years employed as night warder at the Fremantle Prison. While there he was unfortunate enough to add to his wounds by having his hand shattered through the accidental discharge of a Winchester rifle. The deceased took a keen interest in the fate of his comrades in the charge of Balaclava, and in a book published by "the Balaclava Commemoration Society" he has made touching memoranda as one by one, they have died in various parts of the world. The Society holds its anniversary of the Charge of Balaclava still, and at each a commemorative song is given by the few, who are rapidly becoming fewer. In this song the words of the verse was marked by the deceased: -

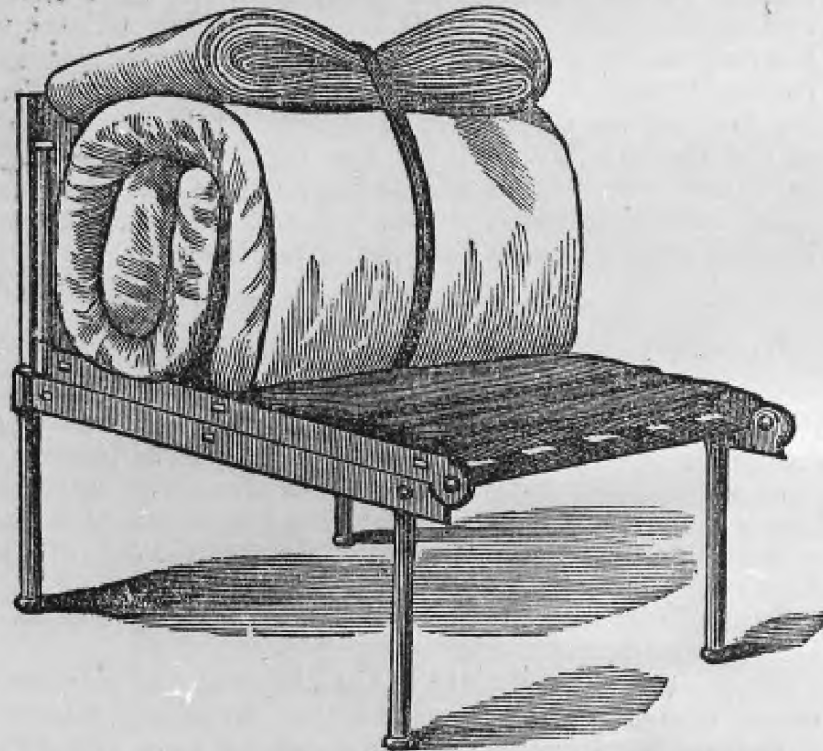
*"Then Heaven grant that man, high hearted,
May stand up for Britain's sons;
And the whole world shall remember
Those who charged the Russian guns;
Death shall yet overtake our footsteps,
Then, when this rough life shall cease,
May none miss a joyful answer
To the Call where all is peace."*

To-day the remains of the deceased soldier will be honoured by a military funeral. The Fremantle Artillery and Infantry Corps will parade in full dress at 3.30 p.m., and will march behind the coffin, which will be borne on a gun carriage to the cemetery. A firing party from the infantry will perform the last military rites over the grave.

Jeanette Lee

HIS Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief desires that the following directions regarding the mode of folding soldiers' bedding be substituted for those contained in paragraph 8, page 246, of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army:—

Soldiers
Bedding

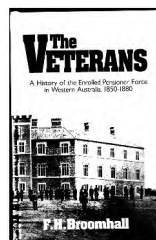


The palliasse is to be rolled up in a circular form, and the blankets and sheets neatly folded up and laid on the top, the whole to be bound round the centre by a strap; when thus rolled up, the bedding is to be placed about two inches from the head of the bedstead, which is to be doubled back; the rug is to be placed on the extreme end of the bedstead; so as to admit of soldiers sitting thereon during the day time.

Department of national Defence, Canada
Thanks to Jeanette Lee for this article

EPG Reference

The standard reference on the Enrolled Pensioner Guard is available from the EPG Special Interest Group



Price \$45.00 plus postage

This book by F. H. Broomhall is a must for all who are interested in the history of the Enrolled Pensioner Force in Western Australian between 1850 –1880.

**2007 - 2008
GENERAL MEETINGS
1:00pm- Unit 4 WAGS**

OCTOBER Saturday 20th
FEBRUARY Saturday 23rd
APRIL Saturday 19th
Annual General Meeting

**OCTOBER MEETING
Saturday 20 October**

1.00pm in Unit 4, May St, Bayswater.

Come and listen to:

Graeme Sisson

from the Police History Society

Enrolled Pensioner Guard SIG
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Pensioner Barracks & Parade 1860 (W.A. Museum)