

EPG GAZETTE

July, 2008 Vol 9 No 3



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
ISSN 1443-945X

Editor: Beth Smith
Telephone 9450 5872
rhsmith@aapt.net.au

ENROLLED PENSIONER GUARD SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING CONVENORS REPORT 19th April 2008

At the second Annual General Meeting of our Enrolled Pensioner Guard Group held on **27th April 2002**, I was rather surprised and honoured to be elected Convenor of the relatively new Special Interest Group of the Western Australian Genealogical Society.

With the support of the Committee and Members of the Group, we have been able to promote and record the history of 'our men'. Visible evidence of the existence and of the role played by the Enrolled Pensioner Force in Western Australia is reward for the efforts put in by all those Members and the Committee.

For example:

Kings Park – signage on the site of the original Rifle Range used by the Enrolled Pensioner Force and the Volunteer Rifle Force in the 1860's.

Lake Coogee – Limestone Wall and Plaque on the shore of Lake Coogee records the sites granted to those Enrolled Pensioner Guards who settled in the area.

Munster – Plaque at the site of an old well on the west side of Lake Coogee commemorates the use of the well which had been hand dug and used by a Pensioner settler in the 1870's.

Plaques – in the limestone wall of the Eastern Gates Lookout near John Curtin College of the Arts, Fremantle,

records the previous use of the site as the Skinner Street Cemetery. Remains of individual guards and some members of their families still lie beneath the Sports Ground.

Army Museum of Western Australia – Enrolled Pensioner Guard static display in the pre-1914 Gallery of the Museum in Burt Street, Fremantle.

Maps – Copies of Maps of the locations of land allocations to Enrolled Pensioner Guards have been copied and laminated. **A Map Cabinet has been purchased from EPG funds and donated to WAGS** for the Maps to be hung and made available for reference. A plaque will be attached to the cabinet nominating the donor as the EPG Group.

As indicated in my **Annual Report for 2007**, that was to be my last as Convenor of the Group. With a sense of gratitude for the support from Committee and members; a sense of achievement by the Group in my six years at the helm; a sense of anticipation for the continued growth and relevance in the recording of the role played by 'our men' in Western Australian history, I now stand down in **2008 with every confidence** in the future of the Enrolled Pensioner Guard, Special Interest Group.

Jean McDonald

The First Opium War

Ron Sutton

Background

Between 1821 and 1837 the Chinese government had made strenuous efforts to halt the illegal opium smuggling conducted by foreign, mainly British ships at Canton. Quite apart from the physical dangers to native Chinese of opium smoking there was, particularly since 1830 or thereabouts, the considerable damage caused by the drainage of cash silver from the country to pay illegal imports.

Although the British government connived at the trade by allowing imports of the drug from the East India Company's distribution centre at Bengal in India, the British naval officer, Captain Charles Elliot, then supervising the legal trade at Canton, incurred the ire of his countrymen when he posted a public notice citing the danger to the regular trade of illegal trafficking by British merchants which was rapidly staining the British character with deep disgrace.

The entire situation was transformed, however, with the arrival of the special Imperial Commissioner, Lin Tse-hsu at Canton on the 10th March 1839, the signal that the Chinese government meant to deal the death-blow to the trade by finally attacking the evil at its root-the foreign ships in the harbour. One week later the first of Lin's edicts was issued both to the co-Hong and foreign merchants; all opium cargoes in foreign store ships in the harbour were to be handed over and bonds given that, on the penalty of death, no more would be brought in. Lin eventually forced Captain Elliott to hand over all remaining stocks of opium consisting of 20,000 chests with each chest holding about 20 pounds

for destruction in May 1839.

However; in July, 1839 rioting British sailors destroyed a temple near Kowloon and murdered a Chinese man Lin Weixi who tried to stop them. Because China did not have a jury trial system or even a evidenciary process, the magistrate was the prosecutor, judge, jury and would be executioner. The Chinese authorities demanded the guilty sailors be handed over for trial, the British government refused. Six sailors went to trial by the British authorities in Canton, but as the court had no legal authority they were immediately released.

The Chinese authorities then insisted that British merchants would not be allowed to trade unless they signed a bond promising not to: smuggle opium, to agree to follow Chinese laws and acknowledged Qing (Manchu) legal jurisdiction. Refusing to hand over any suspects or agree to the bonds, Captain Charles Elliott ordered all the British community to withdraw from Canton and prohibited trading with the Chinese.

The War

Preparing for war, the British seized Hong Kong (a minor outpost) on the 23d August 1839 to be used as a base. Fighting began on the 3rd November 1839 when the British and Chinese navies engaged each other at the mouth of the Pearl River. The Royal naval vessels outclassed the Chinese and many Chinese vessels were sunk. During 1840 the British increased the number of troops and naval vessels for the expeditionary forces in the area. The 18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot had six companies in Ceylon, three companies in England and one Depot company in

Ireland. Logistically the companies in Ceylon were the most likely to be deployed to China. The 26th (The Cameronian) Regiment of Foot was stationed in India, as was the 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales) Regiment of Foot, and the 55th (Westmoreland) Regiment of Foot. The 98th (The Prince of Wales) Regiment of Foot was later deployed from England. The 37th Madras Native Infantry was also mobilized from India combining with the other regiments to bolster contingents of Royal Marines deployed aboard the many ships. The regiments were in a different tactical warfare situation as they had constant naval support shelling of the respective Tartar forts. On the morning of 7th January 1841, about 1400 Royal Marines and troops including artillery under command of Major Pratt of the 26th attacked the approaches to Canton. The British force had already captured the Bogue Forts which guarded the mouth of the Pearl River. By the end of January 1841, the British forces commanded the high ground around

the Chinese endeavoured to get the upper hand. By the middle of 1842, the British had defeated the Chinese at the mouth of the Yangtze River, occupied Shanghai which had the main trading route with the capital Nanjing. However; Shanghai was evacuated on the 23rd June 1842 for the purposes of mounting an offensive into the Yangtze River Delta SW of Shanghai. The main objective however; was Nanjing. The British forces were the 18th, 26th, 49th, 55th and 98th Regiments of Foot with some Royal Artillery and engineers. The entire fighting force included about 9000 troops and Marines and 3000 seamen. Battles raged to and fro from the 6th July 1842 with the main battle taking place at the city of Chingiang (now Zhenjiang). Even after the gates of Chingiang fell there was still considerable amount of fighting. When further resistance was hopeless many of the Tartar defenders slew their wives and children and committed suicide. The material and moral effects of the blow, dealt at a spot 150 miles from

the sea, against the best of the Tarter troops, upon the important waterways of China, and within a short distance of a major provincial capital of China had a devastating effect on the Chinese leadership. Before the British could mobilize to Nanjing, a Chinese Imperial High Commissioner was on his way to seek a peace treaty.

Settlement

On the 29th August 1842, the British and Qing negotiators signed the Treaty of Nanjing on board HMS *Cornwallis*. The Treaty



Canton defeated the Chinese at Ningbo, Amoy, Tinghai and the military post at Chinhai. Minor skirmishes continued during 1841 as

included the following Clauses:

Hong Kong Island to be ceded to Britain in perpetuity;

China to pay an indemnity of 21 million silver dollars to pay for the confiscated opium and the cost of the war,

five ports to be opened to foreign trade

a tariff agreement entailing China's loss of tariff autonomy;

right of extraterritoriality (loss of Chinese jurisdiction over foreigners in China) and;

Britain to enjoy most favoured-nation status.

The 18th Regiment of Foot was deployed to Bengal, India in 1848, the 26th to Scotland in 1842, the 49th to India 1843, the 55th to England in 1844 and the 98th was deployed to Dinapore, India in 1846.

Conclusion

The Opium War initiated a process of fundamental change in China's foreign relations with further acts of foreign aggression and the imposition of subsequent "unequal treaties" accelerating the process of dynastic decline which eventually led to the collapse of the Qing Empire in 1911. In the twentieth century, the Chinese have embarked on a long and arduous struggle to expunge the humiliation which they suffered during and since the Opium War. When Hong Kong ceased to be a British colony in 1997, the last reminder of that unpleasant encounter with Britain was over. British troops received the China Medal 1840-1842 for serving in the 1st Opium War and participating Regiments of Foot received in 1843 the Battle honour in the form of the China Dragon

Battle Badge subscribed "China".

Enrolled Pensioner Guards

The Enrolled Pensioner Guards currently being researched and related to the regiments that served in China are: Edward Green and Timothy McCarthy of the 18th both served in the Crimea but not China. John McKay of the 26th served in China and noted as receiving the China Medal 1840-42. James Doran of the 26th has no military history. John Flynn of the 49th served in the Crimea but not China. There are no military histories for Brian Doran or Michael Walsh of the 49th. Thomas Bandy of the 98th also has no military history. Can you help?

GENERAL MEETING
SATURDAY 19TH July at
1:00 P.M.

Jill Maughan

Honorary Librarian of the Royal W.A. Historical Society has agreed to speak on the services and collection in the Library situated in Stirling House, Broadway, Nedlands which is open to the public

The Royal Historical Society has a photographic collection as well as old newspapers, books and artifacts of historical interest, including colonial dresses etc.

THE PERTH BARRACKS



This photo was taken by Betty Foster, a member of the *Enrolled Pensioner Guards*, when she was an Air hostess with MMA from the back window of a DC3 in 1960, long before she knew about her pensioner guard great great grandfather, John Pratt.

Betty Foster's future husband was working there at the time, as it was the offices of the Main Road's Department.

The old building has a double link in her family history memories.

*Thank you Betty for this wonderful photo.
Ed.*

TIME TO THINK

AUTUMN in Western Australia presents a very visible change in the seasons – slight chill in the air, a visible kaleidoscope of colours in the trees and shrubs as if nature is preparing itself for regeneration after the coming winter.

Those of our Enrolled Pensioner Guard ancestors who arrived by ship at this time of year would have been confronted by an entirely different environment to that from which they had just travelled.

My great grandfather arrived in

Western Australia in June having come from midsummer in Yorkshire. He left no written word to describe his thoughts on the transition from the northern to southern hemisphere.

Did he notice the trees? Did he notice the smell of the Australian Eucalypt trees – a species native to this country but far different from the English Oak and Elm.

The Eucalypt tree is a unique Australian tree with approximately 600 different species. They are often referred to as 'gum' trees – the name probably originated from the early settler's reference to the sticky substance which oozes from the tree.

Did my ancestor become aware of the many uses of the 'gum' tree?

Did he use its unusual oil as an antiseptic, as a gargle for a sore throat, inhale its fumes to ease a head cold, rub it onto his aching knees?

We now know it has been used as an ingredient in shoe polish and the resin has been used in tanning and dyeing.

The timber of the Eucalypt tree itself is used for house building and as paving blocks for roads and nowadays for garden path blocks.

I was also told by an old farmer the leaves could be distilled into a fairly potent liqueur!

I have a Weeping Eucalypt in my back garden under whose shade I sat and read, made notes and wrote about my Yorkshire and EPG ancestors.

I appreciate the privilege of my peaceful surroundings.

Jean McDonald

EDWARD DOUGLASS HARVEST

1824 – 1901

Commandant of the Troops, Staff Officer of Pensioners in Western Australia 1872-1880



Courtesy Battye Library
5077B

Edward Douglass Harvest was born at Winchester, Hampshire on 20 November 1824ⁱ and baptised on 16 December of that year at St. Thomas Church Winchester.ⁱⁱ His parents were Hector & Susannah Elizabeth Harvest nee Smith, the daughter of Charles Douglass Smith. Hector was a serving British army officer.

The Smith family was influential in court circles and had a long association with the military and navy. One of his grandfather's brothers was Sir Sidney Smith, who had a long and distinguished career in the navy, was one of the four admirals on whom C. S. Forrester based the exploits of Horatio Hornblower.ⁱⁱⁱ

On the 18 April 1842 the eighteen-year old Edward D. Harvest, gent, was appointed an Ensign in the 97th Foot regiment, without purchase, an

association that he was to maintain throughout his life. By 6 February 1846 the young Edward was promoted to Lieutenant, this time by purchase.

The 97th Foot regiment was posted to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island between 1848 and 1853. To Edward this must have seemed almost a home coming as his grandfather, Charles Douglass Smith, had been a very controversial Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island between 1812 and 1824.^{iv} When the generally disliked Charles Smith quitted the island some of his children who had married locally had remained. His daughter Mary had married Ambrose Lane, a Tipperary born officer formerly of the 99th Regiment, whom Charles appointed to several official posts and eventually was appointed Administrator.^v The Lane family had six children one of whom, Theresa Maria, married her cousin Edward Douglass Harvest on 26 May 1852 at St. Paul's Church, Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island.

They were married by the officiating chaplain to the garrison.^{vi} At this time it was the army policy to actively discourage both the rank and file and officers marrying while serving abroad but possibly because of the close family connection an exception was made in this case

In 1853 the 97th regiment returned to England and Edward and Theresa's first son Augustus Charles H. was born at Dawlish, Devon in 1854.^{vii}

The regiment served in the Crimea conflict from 1854 to until 1856,^{viii} Edward was promoted to captain, without purchase on December 29, 1854, awarded a medal and clasp for his services and promoted Brevet Major. Theresa Maria and her family must have been one of the officers' wives who accompanied the regiment as their son Henry Ambrose Lane Harvest was born at Malta about 1856.^{ix} The regiment returned to England and Captain Harvest commanded the depot of the 97th regiment at Colchester.^x Another child Helen Frances was born at Richmond, Surrey on 22 May 1857 followed by Georgina Maria in Colchester, Essex in 1859,^{xi} William Sidney Smith was also born in Colchester in 1860 and Edmund Douglass was born at Dawlish, Devon in 1862.^{xii}

On 11 April 1862 Edward was promoted to the rank of Major while serving in India. The couple's daughter Lucy Penelope was born at Sangor, India on 7 December 1863 and baptised at Nowgong, West Bengal on February 21 1864.^{xiii}

On August 14, 1866 Edward was promoted to half-pay Lieutenant Colonel – without purchase and their son Hector Douglass was also born in India in 1867 prior to the regiment returning to England.^{xiv} The family was living at St. Peter Port, Guernsey in the Channel Islands on the 1871 Census of England and Edward is recorded as a major on half-pay and the children were at school.^{xv}

With the unexpected death in Western Australia of Major Crampton, the Staff Officer of Pensioners and Commander of the Troops, Captain Finnerty filled the post until on January 11, 1872 the

Governor of Western Australia was advised by the Undersecretary of State that Major E.D. Harvest, half-pay, unattached, late 97th regiment was appointed to the posts of Commandant of the Troops in Western Australia, Staff Officer of Pensioners, and to hold the Queen's Commission to administer the government in the event of the Governor being unable to do so.^{xvi} He was also awarded the local rank of (Brevet) Lieutenant Colonel.

Edward Harvest was called upon to administer the Colony twice, the first time between 4-11 January 1875 between the time of the departure of Governor Weld and the arrival of William Cleaver, and the second time from 7 September 1877 and 12 November 1877 between the departure of Governor Francis Robinson and the arrival of Sir Harry St. George Ord.

Captain Finnerty's chagrin at being overlooked by the appointment of Major Harvest was echoed by Colonial Secretary Fred Barlee's bitter disappointed with the decision of the Undersecretary of State as to the chain of command in Western Australia. Barlee considered he had earned the privilege of being second in command and on March 12, 1872 wrote to the Governor pointing out "he had frittered away the most valuable years of his life in a convict colony without reward."^{xvii}

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Harvest, his wife and six of their children arrived on the "Robert Morrison" on 17 August 1872,^{xviii} and appear to have settled happily into the social life of the colony. An article in 'Early Days' said "The wife of Colonel Harvest was a very nice, pleasant, agreeable woman of middle age. Both she and her husband were short stout people. They had three

daughters and five sons. That she was agreeable is very certain, as everyone who remembers her- and there are many- are unanimous on this point".^{xix}

Not everyone had the same opinion of Colonel Harvest and Alfred James Hillman in his diary generally referred to him as 'Old Blowhard'. He recorded that at one time he and Colonel Finnerty had a great row in the Governor's office that resulted in 'Old Harvest lost his temper completely, a very easy matter for him to do'.^{xx}

The family was joined by the eldest son, Augustus Charles, who arrived on the "Pera" on 8 October 1874 to work as a clerk in the Colonial Secretary's department from 1874-1881.^{xxi}

After his arrival Lieutenant Colonel Harvest set about reviewing the Enrolled Pensioner Force and suggested on September 1872 that additional fifty men be sent to bolster the aging force. As a result the final detachment of men for the Enrolled Guard was sent on the Naval Brigade. However, by 1874 the Colonial Office in London were determined to reduce the expense of maintaining the Force and Lieutenant Colonel Harvest was instructed to cut expenditure which he did to the satisfaction of the Undersecretary of State for War.

On April 28 1875 he was gazetted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Not only did Edward Harvest improve the Enrolled Pensioner Force he also worked to improve the Volunteer Force so much so that in 1877 Governor Robinson recommended he have a raise in rank resulting in him being promoted to a substantive Lieutenant Colonel on 27th November 1877.

By March 1878 the War office instructed Lt. Colonel Harvest that the Pensioner Force at Perth be disbanded by 1st April 1879 whereby the sentries at Government House and the Perth gaol would be withdrawn. From this time onward, at the direction of the British Government, Lt. Colonel Harvest worked tirelessly at winding down the force until it was finally disbanded and the subsequent setting up of the Enrolled Guard. (The disbandment of the Enrolled Pensioner Force is covered comprehensively in 'The Veterans').^{xxii}

On January 23, 1879 he wrote to wrote to the Governor whereby he says

"As regards to myself I place myself entirely in the hands of the Government simply expressing a hope that after thirty-seven years service, seven of which I have been in my present position I may be removed to a similar or other appointment in the UK in which my service should count towards the qualifying period for the rank of colonel, which I hope to complete in April 1880. I have a large family, three of my sons are at present at the Guernsey College and I have no private means".^{xxiii}

By the 2nd December 1879 Lt. Colonel Harvest's health was beginning to suffer and he wrote to the Under Secretary of State for War stating that his health in not to be depended upon and he requested that an officer who could, in the case of necessity, take over from him.^{xxiv}

The letter is accompanied by a report from Dr. Alfred R. Waylen, Colonial Surgeon in charge of Military at Perth stating "Lt. Colonel Harvest is suffering from chronic rheumatism, dispepsia (sic) and

slight congestion of the liver, with nervous disarrangement of the system- the latter symptom is now the most prominent and is aggravated by the heat of summer". He recommended a change to a cooler climate.^{xxv}

On 28 April 1880 Lt. Colonel Edward Douglass Harvest was made a Colonel.

On November 10, 1880 Governor Robinson advised the Earl of Kimberley "I have the honor to report that the Enrolled Pensioner Force has this day been disbanded and that Colonel Harvest proceeds to England by the outgoing mail".^{xxvi}

He also wrote to Colonel Harvest "to yourself I express great personal regret, which I feel at your departure from the Colony and my most cordial thanks for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the important duties entrusted to you have been performed I believe I can pay you no higher compliment than to say that whether as Commandant, a member of the Executive Council, or temporary administrator of the Government, you have been guided by no other wish than to do your duty as a faithful servant of the Crown and that your conduct has been marked by a sense of right and honourable (sic) dealing on all occasions".^{xxvii}

Colonel and Mrs Harvest left Western Australia on the steamer Rob Roy for Albany enroute to England on November 12, 1880. (This date varies in the local newspapers; the children had left prior to this date).

'The Herald' had this to say: "In the discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon him as Commander of the force stationed in the Colony, as a member of the Executive

Council and as the temporary Administrator of the Government, Colonel Harvest has by his strict sense of justice and unswerving integrity, won the respect and esteem of all classes. The highly complimentary observations of His Excellency, addressed to Colonel Harvest in the General Order read to the Pensioners on their disbandment- given in another column- will be fully endorsed by the public".^{xxviii}

Once again the Hillman Diaries recorded Colonel Harvest's departure less formally as follows:

'Old Harvest went away by the mail today; Sutherland got a very respectable turn out of his men to see him off. I don't think any people who have been in this Colony for so long who leave it so totally unregretted and uncared as Old Harvest and his family. He was a good office man and as I found when I knew him better, the easiest man in the world to get on with, you had simply to "butter" him.^{xxix}

On May 21 1874 the Governor interceded on behalf of Lt. Colonel Harvest and Captain Burke for a grant of land using their certificates of service as had been allotted to their predecessors however, this was refused despite both men having to pay the cost of the passages for their families.^{xxx} On 26 January 1881 the Legislative Council petitioned the Governor on behalf of Colonel Harvest that in recognition of his service to the Volunteer movement he be awarded a grant of not exceeding 1200 acres "seeing that Colonel Harvest had been debarred from the privilege of selection which was accorded to his predecessors in office and to military

settlers under the legislation". This request was approved by the British Government.^{xxxii}

The 1881 Census of England recorded Mrs. Harvest and her three daughters living at 4 Brookdale Terrace, Dawlish in Devon,^{xxxiii} while Edward Harvest, Colonel (Half-pay) is a visitor in the home of Lieutenant General Fowler Burton (Half-pay), 2 Osborne Villas Devonport, Stoke – Damerel, Devon.^{xxxiii} Edward Harvest retired on 24 August 1881 with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Despite his derogatory references to 'Old Blowhard, Alfred Hillman had a genuine regard for Colonel Harvest and wrote to him regularly after his retirement sending him news of the Colony. In 1883 when visiting England Hillman visited the Colonel's home in Dawlish and made the following entry in his diary:

Arrived at Exeter about 3.30 and changed at St. David's into the Great Western line to proceed to Dawlish which we reached in about 20 minutes and found Old Harvest waiting for me at the station and walked up to his house with him; after meeting the old lady and two of his handsome daughter.

Old Harvest has a nice home and is very comfortable, he looks a great deal better than he did in W.A. He tells me he walks 8, 10 or 12 miles a day, his face does not look so much like a full moon as it used to and I observed he took no spirits or beer, drinking claret only, probably this may account for his healthier appearance, the old woman does not look so broken down and miserable as she used to, both she and her

daughters would like to return to Australia'.^{xxxiv}

The 1891 Census has Major General Edward Douglass Harvest, retired; living with his wife and daughter Lucy at Hollington house, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, finances must be looking up by this time as they have both a live in cook and housemaid.^{xxxv} They are still at the same address in the 1901 Census but the family has been rejoined by their daughter Georgina Maria.^{xxxvi}

Edward Douglass Harvest died on 23 December 1901 and was buried in the Cheltenham Borough Cemetery, Gloucestershire, as was his wife Theresa Maria who died on 1st October 1905.^{xxxvii}

Colonel Edward Douglass Harvest's name was commemorated in the naming of Harvest Terrace in West Perth.

Colonel Harvest sons Edward, Henry Ambrose Lane, Edmund Douglass and Hector Douglass, all had careers in the British Army while William Sidney Smith was attached to the Royal Marines. Their son Augustus Charles H. appears in the 1881 Census of England as being a Colonial Foot Officer in Western Australia. None of their three daughters married prior to the 1901 Census.

Jeanette Lee

ⁱ Stephen Lewis's website 'Officers Died'.

ⁱⁱ www.familysearch.org

ⁱⁱⁱ Further information see Wikipedia.

^{iv} www.gov.pe.ca

^v www.gov.pe.ca

^{vi} London Times 25 January 1853

^{vii} 1871 Census of England and the Channel Islands RG10/5765

^{viii} Hart's New Army List 1858

^{ix} 1871 Census RG 10/5765

^x Australian Joint Copying Project CO/18, piece 188, page 94

xi www.familysearch.org
 xii 1881 Census RG 11/0875/4/3 & RG 11/1430/81/7.
 xiii www.familysearch.org
 xiv 1871 Census RG 10/5765
 xv 1871 Census RG 10/5765
 xvi AJCP CO 18/174, page 227
 xvii AJCP CO 18/172, page 172
 xviii The Herald, Saturday August 17, 1872, page 2 column 3
 xix Royal Western Australian Historical Society 'Early Days' volume 2 part 7.
 xx Battye Library. The Hillman Diaries 1877-1884. Alfred James Hillman, 1990. Entry July 25 1879.
 xxi Bi-Centennial Dictionary of Western Australians Volume 2 D-J
 xxii 'The Veterans', F. H. Broomhall, pages 66-76.
 xxiii AJCP CO 18/190, page 124, 23 January 1879.
 xxiv AJCP CO 18/193, page 360.

xxv AJCP CO 18/193, page 360.
 xxvi AJCP CO 18/193, page 77.
 xxvii AJCP CO 18/193, page 77.
 xxviii The Herald, November 13, 1880, page 4 column 1.
 xxix Hillman Diaries November 15, 1880, page 435
 xxx AJCP CO 18/179, page 104 & 108
 xxxi AJCP CO 18/193, page 153
 xxxii 1881 Census RG 11/2157/19/36
 xxxiii 1881 Census RG 11/2211/74/15
 xxxiv Hillman Diaries April 7, 1883, page 856
 xxxv 1891 Census RG 12/2041/4/2
 xxxvi 1901 Census RG 13/2463
 xxxvii Stephen Lewis's Web-site 'Officers Died'.

All military appointments are taken from the London Gazette of the relevant date unless otherwise noted.

DONATION

The Enrolled Pensioner Guards have formally donated to WAGS a Map Hanging Cabinet along with laminated copies of Maps relevant to Pensioner Guards' land allocations.

The Cabinet is housed in Unit 5, with Maps named and hung. We estimate the value at about \$1000.00. Edwina Shooter, WAGS Librarian is very happy with the donation and is sure it will be used by members of the Society.



Jean McDonald and Jeanette Lee showing the map cabinet.

Maps deposited in WAGS:

Albany, 1882;
 Belaring Springs & St; Ronan's Well;
 Bunbury, 1896;
 Cockburn, Lake Koojee & Willagee Swamp 1874;
 Dongara & Dennison;
 Fremantle, 1877;
 Greenough Flats, 1857;
 Greenough & Geraldton;
 Freshwater Bay & Butler's Swamp, Claremont;
 Kojonup, 1892;
 Northam;
 North Fremantle, 1873;
 Perth, 1877;
 Melville Waters & Mt. Eliza Rifle Range
 Perth, Melville Waters, 1895;
 Port Gregory/Lynton, 1853;
 South Perth, 1858;
 Toodyay/Newcastle, 1853;
 York, 1881

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

JULY **Saturday 19th**

OCTOBER **Saturday 18th**

**JULY MEETING
Saturday 19 JULY**

1.00pm in Unit 4, 48 May St, Bayswater.

Come and listen to:

Jill Maughan

Honorary Librarian of the Royal W.A.
Historical Society

Enrolled Pensioner Guard SIG
WA Genealogical Society Inc
Print Post Approved
PP635823/00066

**Surface
Mail**

Postage
Australia

Unit 6/48 May Street
Bayswater WA 6053



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