



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

ENROLLED PENSIONER GUARDS
A Special Interest Group of the
Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc.
Unit 6/48 May Street,
Bayswater 6053.

Quarterly Newsletter
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Editor: Ron Sutton
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Convenor's Report

Jean McDonald

I try to take one day at a time, but sometimes several days attack me at once! (unknown). Summer days planned for a little rest and reflection became a rare pleasure. However, activity breeds success.

Our latest major project to have a Limestone Wall with Mosaic commemorating the Enrolled Pensioner Force site in Coogee is nearing fruition. It is hoped a notice can be inserted in the "Can You Help" column of "The West Australian" newspaper advising members of the proposed date of the small ceremony.

After our February Meeting, our Speaker was Bevan Carter, President of Western Australian Genealogical Society. He gave a most interesting resume of his recent trip to Ireland and his visit to the site of the Barracks where quite a number of Irish men enlisted in the British Army. After service in the Army at various postings, some of those men were accepted to become Enrolled Pensioner Guards. Bevan's talk also covered the area in Bassendean (West Guildford) where Enrolled Pensioner Guards received grants of land.

We have been in correspondence with Stan Gratte, Walkaway Railway Museum (Geraldton), where they have examples of firearms used by the Enrolled Pensioner Force. His research also covers individual members of the EPG who settled in the area, including one who had enlisted in the British Army under an alias. *[Makes researching your ancestor just a little more difficult]*

The Noonan Family (Kojonup EPG) gathered for a family reunion in March. By invitation, Pam Anspach and Ron Sutton, Committee members of our Group, attended and presented a short talk on "Who Were the EPG?" and "William Noonan's home town and his Regiment" Their presentation created quite a deal of interest among those present. In the same week I attended a Meeting of the Fremantle Historical Society where I was invited to speak on the Enrolled Pensioner Guards in North Fremantle. Colin Jameson, a resident of North Fremantle and a member of our Group, has shown a great interest in the area and he advised members of the Society he hoped to be able to document and identify how the original Pensioner Village has evolved since the 1850's. The Army Museum of Western Australia in Burt Street, Fremantle has been closed for a month for renovation as a result of the Museum at last being accorded a long term lease. The Museum has intimated their desire for our Group display to remain. Our Display Coordinator, Jeanette Lee, has therefore upgraded some items. We now look forward to our ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING scheduled for SATURDAY 16th APRIL at 1 p.m. in Unit 1, Western Australian Genealogical Society, 48 May Street, Bayswater. Dr. Michael Bell has accepted our invitation to speak. His interest and subject covers uniforms, weapons and accoutrements of the EPG era. We look forward to the continued support of members.

Definitions

Genealogy - account of descent from ancestor by enumeration of intermediate persons, pedigree, investigation of pedigrees.....

Family History - all descendants of common ancestor, house, lineage.....

Source unknown. Ed

EPG at Rottnest Island

Whilst researching amongst the numerous police correspondence at the Perth PRO, I accidentally came across references to a contingent of Enrolled Pensioner Guards being stationed at Rottnest for the purpose of providing a guard over the prison. The guard was raised in April 1883 but was subsequently disbanded in September 1884. From the references, I found that our friend, Micheal Fritzpatrick offered to go over to Rottnest but did not make the first contingent. The first contingent comprised of Corporal Henry Cook, formerly of 35th Regt and came from the Fremantle Barracks. Granted North Fremantle Lot P74 on 5th August 1884. Corporal Cook remained on the roll of the Enrolled Pensioner Guard until disbandment on 31st March 1887 having provided nearly 15 years E.P.F service. He would have been 56 years old when stationed at Rottnest in 1883 and died on 3rd June 1892 aged 75 years. And; Corporal John Reilly Reilly formally of the 57th Regt and holder of the Crimea and Turkish-Crimean medals came from the Guildford Depot. Reilly died on 16th September 1902 aged 82 years. The privates were James Hodgson. (The spelling of the name is Hodgings in the police file) formally of 94th Regt who came out on the "York" on 31st January 1862. Granted Perth Lot H33 on 5th August 1884. Edward Hughes formally of 74th Regt and arrived per "Clyde" on 27th May 1863. A turbulent character. Granted Perth Lot H24 on 1st April 1884. Died on 21st September 1895 aged 83. John Haines formally of 87th Regt and arrived per the "Norwood" on 13th July 1867. Granted Perth Lot H32. Died on 11th April 1885 aged 58. Joseph Valentine formally of the Royal Canadian Rifles. Arrived per "Norwood" on 13th July 1867. Granted Perth Lot V147 on 26th November 1883. He was 60 years old when deployed to Rottnest in 1883. Died 3rd June 1895 aged 72 years. John Gallagher formally of 31st Regt and arrived on 12th September 1864 per "Merchantman". Pte Gallagher died at Fremantle on 27th October 1883 after serving 14 years in the E.P.F. It is not known if he actually served on Rottnest after being named in the first contingent. His wife was granted Cockburn Sound Lot P19 of 20 acres on 15th September 1884. I could not establish how long each EPG stayed on Rottnest however; Pte Richard Williams formally of the East India Army Coy and arriving on the "Merchantman" on 15th February 1863 is listed as serving on Rottnest as a prison Guard having resigned this post on 9th January 1884. It is shown on the disbandment notice that Corporal John Hyland, formally of the 87th Regt advised the men under his command that they would no longer be required on Rottnest therefore; it appears that the men changed over at various times during the period the Guard was in existence. Given the time of the year, approaching winter, it is not surprising that I also found an order for the men to have greatcoats and blankets in their possession. I have attached the Guards duties for interested members that may have had ancestors that served on Rottnest as Prison Guards. I would appreciate any further information on other pensioners that may have served on Rottnest as Prison Guards (not warders) so that we can assemble the data in our Resource File.

Note: Acknowledgment is given to the Public Records Office, Perth for permission to reproduce the correspondence from ACC 129 for genuine research purposes. Other information was extracted from the "Veterans, a History of the Enrolled Pensioner Force 1850-1880". FH Broomhall, Hesperian Press. and; the "Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians" pre 1829-1888 Vol iv, Rica Erikson, UWA Press. I also acknowledge the supplementary research undertaken by Daphne Byrne in attempting to establish the links of wives and children that may have been on Rottnest with their husbands during this period of Guard Duty. Thank you, Daphne for your detailed submission. Ron Sutton

ALBANY DEATH RECORDS (WA) 1841-1856

The abovenamed book title has been compiled by the courtesy of the Register-General by Dora M Bulbeck, Albany Historical Society Inc and is now available at the WAGS bookshop. The book has references to Pensioner Guards and should be of interest to EPG researchers.

Ed

Transcript of letter written by Richard Daly to Sergeant Conley from Camden Harbour, March 15 1865, by Myra Stanbury, Curator, Maritime Archaeology. Acc. Nos W1 1897 & WA 1898.

Reproduced courtesy of the Western Australian Maritime Museum. Originals donated by Ms. B. Clinch

Camden Harbour
March 15 1865

My Dear Sergt Conley

In compliance with my promise I send you a letter from here in order to let you know how we all are etc. etc. etc.

We arrived on board the Friends as you know well and soon after my friend Patt Hogan brought me down a suit of new blues into which I changed myself and proceeded on a very pleasant voyage to Freemantle (sic). I joined the Freemantle party at Captain Finnerty's Quarters and went with them on board the Tein Tsing and I sailed away the same evening with a good breeze. My wife & the Perth party were onboard about 2 hours before us, I did not get a chance of curing my head until I was on board the ship about 3 hours when I had (Two in a tin pot). I felt a little shook for 2 or 3 days but soon became all right again all were Sea Sick for a few days, and our voyage was a very pleasant one as we had no unnecessary parades nor roll calls but only an inspection of rifles every 2 or 3 days to keep them all right. Johny Smith commenced shaking after 3 or 4 days and we feared he would get Delirium Tremens but Sergt Ahern gave him some of what is considered most efficient in all such cases and Smith became steadier each day until he got all right and of course all thoughts of drink is out of our ideas long ago.

We called into Champion Bay which is built upon the only patch of sand which I could see up on the coast, it is a most miserable place to look at yet I am told that a person could get work there if he felt inclined to work. There was a large ship called the Hastings loading there

We took in some hay, posts and nails etc. & 2 horses in here & Mrs Sholl sent us in some Water Melons and after 3 or 4 days we sailed for Camden Harbour. There being light winds our voyage was a long one. We disembarked upon a point of land in the bay and commenced unloading. When the tide was in we got goods unloaded from the boats at the foot of the hill but when it was out we had to roll casks of Beef & Pork nearly half a mile of wet sand before we came to the foot of the hill and some of the cases were so large that they were almost unmanageble (sic) and had to be packed and their contents brought in by hand, as we had only a certain umber of days to unload and should pay 10 £ a day after the expiration of these days for the use of the ship all hands were employed at unloading Mr Sholl himself taking part. It was very difficult to get anything of a large package up the side of the hill. The Ship Calliance which came in here before us, struck on a reef about 70 miles from here and her Captain enabled by constant pumping to keep his ship afloat until she came here beached her and thought to heave her down and repair her but the Spring tide threw her up on the rocks where she became a total wreck and was sold for a mere trifle. There is an island called Timor about 400 miles from here & a schooner was coming from there for the crew of the Calliance's boat and the boat was also upset but one of the men dived down and unstepped the boat's mast when she turned the boat right again, baled her out, got into her again and arrived here in safety.

I believe this Colony will not answer pastoral purposes as all the sheep are dropping off by degrees so that out of 15000 sheep brought here by the Melboun (sic) association only 1100 remains alive now and they are not here 4 months yet. On approaching the entrance no opening can be seen and islands are so scattered about that you can scarcely tell which is the main land but when you get inside the harbour is 5 or 6 miles across and studded all over with islands and numerous creeks runs into the shores some of these creeks the tide leaves when out but others are always deep. The Mangrove trees grow in those creeks from which the tide recedes and the roots of this tree sprouts out from its stem and are as numerous as its branches. Sharks & Alligators are often seen in the harbour which contains good holding anchorage & deep water. Some of the Melbourne Association are going away with this ship and all the crew of the Calliance are also going away in it.

We had a very hard gale here ere we were here long and a more terrific one I had not seen even in India. Thunder rolled and cracked for hours without ever ceasing and the lightning resembled the blaze of a stack of straw sometimes more brilliant than others but never ceasing altogether for several hours. The flies are numerous and as bold as the devil (y) our hands are always busy striving to keep the flies out

of our eyes whilst if we have any scratch at all on (you) us heaps of flies collect on it and fester it if (you) we do not keep it covered.

We mount picquet with 2 nights in bed and we worked 8 days at 2s 6d per day since we came here there are not any persons here on this point but ourselves & 2 more men & I don't think we will remain here as the place don't answer sheep nor is there any agriculture. This country is hilly & stony but earthy & no sand and grass at this season is high and green but I believe it is like India and that all the green grass will burn up as soon as the hot weather comes in. Shew this letter to Patk Hogan giving himself and family and all hands our best respects. Dullard is sick but I hope he will mend. M Wife was very sick in the ship but is quite well now. Dunlop left the commissary at his own request and Swift is appointed. We are living in tents and cook under the sun and I don't think we will erect the huts at all as it is thought we will leave here which none of us will regret. Tell me how Peter Lynch got on and all Perth news and with my compliments to yourself and family I am etc Richard Daly.

Transcript of note on reverse of sketch plan of Camden Harbour
Registration number: WI 1898

I hereby send you such a rough sketch of Camden Harbour as I can take at random and tho the place is good to look at it is the devil to live in on account of the flies they are the common house fl(y)ies with an occasional Blood sucking fly and a few mosquitoes. Violent gales are quite common and stones superabundant here.

Oysters and Fish are plenty and there is a description of Rock Cod here which is all over as green as young corn not one spot nor fin of any other colour on it. The monsters which I took for Alligators & which I was told was such by men who were in India and who followed them in a boat and when about 20 yards from them fired at them I find are a description of Brutes Called Gorgons. This I was told by one of the Melbourn Party I never saw an alligator in the sea.

Tell Hogan that I have nothing to say more than I had said in my letter to you until I write again. RD

Note: We thank Jeannette Lee for the submission of this interesting letter from the past.

Extract from a letter from Sandra Simkin in Reference to the Northampton Historical Society and the Lynton Heritage Site

"I have been given your letter regarding the 'cottage' and the member who has asked about the Enrolled Pensioner Guard 'cottage' on a visit to Lynton.

This historic site is visited by many, and I do have a visitors' book handy for people to sign as there are descendants of those who were here in colonial times, who come, sometimes tell me of their connection, or leave a note in the visitors' book.

I have a tour operator from Kalbarri who comes in for Devonshire Tea & a tour of the site, and this lady may have been on such a tour.

A 'restored cottage' is rather a strange comment to make, as Sanford House, a 2-storied building, would not be described as a 'cottage'? as this is the only 'restored' building. (major restoration works).

The only other 'cottage' is the Magistrates quarters/cottage, which would have been used by the EPG after the depot was officially closed, as some of the guards stayed on.

This building has not been restored, but over the years has been utilised by previous owners as a boundary riders hut. The walls have been cement rendered, the roof replaced & a Metters stove installed. It probably does appear to some as being 'restored.'

Sandra Simkin

A Plea

The committee have previously expressed the difficulty in obtaining photographs of our Enrolled Pensioners Guards in uniform and we would now like to suggest we amass a database of photographs of our men and women in any period of dress of the time. With this in mind we ask our members if they have any photographs of their man and/or wife that the committee can scan for inclusion in the database. Photographs of course will be returned. For more information please contact a member of the Committee

Ed.

THE OLD BARRACKS
Extracts from "The West Australian"
Saturday 13 July 1929
by J. S. Battye

When Western Australia was compelled, through stress of circumstances and in face of possible failure, to become a convict settlement, the promise was given (and kept) that for every felon transported, one free person should be sent to the colony at the expense of the British Government. The local Government also required that in addition to the soldiers sent out in charge of the convicts, continued military protection should be afforded to the settler.

In order to meet both phases in as economical a manner as possible, the home authorities arranged that with every convict ship there should be sent a guard consisting of time-expired soldiers. These were to be accompanied, when married, by their wives and families, and upon arrival of the vessel to be open to engagement as labourers, but might be called upon, at any time, to assist in case of an outbreak amongst the convicts. They were also promised, if they made good, a lease of ten acres of ground upon a nominal lease of seven years, with the inducement that if they improved the property within that time they would receive the free title of it. They were to have the assistance of convict labour to develop it and a grant of ten pounds towards initial expenses.

In 1862 the British Government decided that the regular troops of the line should be removed from Western Australia and protection placed entirely in the hands of the pensioner guards

In order that this new idea might be carried out satisfactorily, the Governor, the Commandant and the prison officials determined that the guard should be housed in permanent pensioner barracks on a large scale, which should be erected in Perth. It was essential that there should be a sufficiently large area close to the inhabited part of Perth to provide for the necessary buildings, as well as for a barrack yard, parade ground, hospital, magazine and other accommodation. An establishment of that kind could not be poked away in the bush or even placed in a remote quarter of the town, as the services of the guard might be required at any moment, and they must be stationed where they could be easily reached. Ultimately, the sites under consideration were narrowed down to two, one the area below the boy's school, now part of the Technical College ground, and the other at the head of St. George's Terrace, on the rising ground towards Mount Eliza. This latter site was chosen partly because of its commanding position and partly because it was all, at the time, vacant land.

Plans and estimates of the buildings were rapidly prepared and sent to England for approval in September 1862. These were referred to the War Office which suggested that the buildings should be erected at Fremantle, which was the headquarters of the convict department, but the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Duke of Newcastle was of the opinion that the question of site should be left to the colonial authorities who were in a better position to judge the local requirements. He therefore agreed to the plans and the cost, 6,710 pounds, which was to be paid for in equal shares from the Imperial and local funds. The Barracks were to provide for the accommodation of fifty married men and twenty single men, the total number of rooms being 120.

The whole contract was let on June 12 1863 to a partnership consisting of Alexander Halliday and James Brittain, Halliday being responsible for the woodwork and Brittain for the brickwork. James Brittain arrived on the "Sir Walter Raleigh" in May 1852 and started business at once as a builder and contractor. His name is also identified with the old Bank of New South Wales, the Cloisters Bishop's House, the Deanery and a portion of the public office. He also carried on an extensive brickmaking business in East Perth, on the site of which is now Queen's Gardens. Alexander Halliday was a carpenter and joiner who had been resident in Perth for many years and who is said to have made a curious mistake in estimating his portion of the contract – a mistake which very seriously affected his financial position. The Barracks consists of two wings. Halliday estimated the cost of one wing, intending to double it, but forgot to do so and an unsympathetic Government held him to his contract.

The buildings were actually started about August 1863, but through various delays were not completed until April 1866, possibly owing to the slowness with which the bricks were supplied by the convicts. The Pensioner Force was disbanded in 1878, but the old pensioners and their families were allowed to continue residing in the two wings of the buildings, but the centre portion was used from 1878 onwards by the High School. In 1884 the High School was removed to what had been the Pensioner and military

hospital which stood just across the road from the Barracks and continued to occupy that building until new premises on Observatory Hill were erected in 1914.

Gradually the old Pensioners died out and ultimately it was decided to adapt the whole building for the use of the Public Works Department. The few old remaining Pensioners and their wives, as well as the widows of those who had died were provided for elsewhere. The building as erected in 1866 was added to in 1873 by the construction of a five court which was not roofed in and was popularly called the skittle alley.

Update 2005

The original Barracks were demolished in the 1960's with only the Archway remaining as a lonely sentinel. It has recently been reported there is a move to have the Archway removed to provide an uninterrupted vista from east to west up St. Georges Terrace.

Jean McDonald

**ENROLLED PENSIONER GUARD
SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP**

Annual Financial Statement for period 2004/2005

Opening Balance as at 1 st April 2004			4719.62	
Plus Receipts	Newsletter Subs	1200.00		
	Books/Badges	360.90		
	Donations/Interest	2178.13		
	<u>Social/Raffles</u>	<u>158.20</u>		
		3897.23	8616.85	
Less Expenditure	Other Items	3925.10		
	Postage	449.80		
	Office	376.29		
	<u>Social/Raffles</u>	<u>84.50</u>		
		4835.69	3781.16*	
Closing Balance as at 31 st March 2005	Cash on hand	65.00		
	In trust WAGS	300.00		
	<u>Cash at Bank</u>	<u>3501.86</u>		
		3866.86		
	Less un-presented Cheques	No 024	10.00	
		No 025	<u>75.70</u>	
			3781.16	3781.16

Note: Grant of \$1800.00 from the City of Cockburn committed to the Cockburn Project.

This is a true and correct statement of the financial position of the Enrolled Pensioner Guard Special Interest Group for the 2004/2005 Financial Year ending 31st March 2004.

Signed:

**150 Years Ago
24th May 1855**

The "Stag" arrived at Fremantle with 30 Enrolled Pensioners Guards, 24 women, 17 boys and 18 girls. We acknowledge their contribution to the development of Western Australia.

SMALL ARMS OF THE ENROLLED PENSIONER FORCE Stan Gratte – Walkaway Museum

The British Army was equipped with 'Brown Bess' flintlock muskets for over 150 years until the 1840's when they were replaced with similar guns but ignited by a percussion cap, placed on a hollow 'nipple'. The flintlock was ignited by a piece of flint stone striking against steel to produce a spark. I am sure all the Guards would have used the Brown Bess flintlock in their army career. They later called it a 'firelock' to differentiate from a caplock musket. Of course the caplock musket was not subject to rain and was instantaneous in firing.

Both muskets were almost identical except for the firing mechanism and indeed some firelocks were converted to caplocks.

I believe at least some Guards early on were issued with 'firelocks' and this is borne out by a story which happened at Geraldton. Corporal Flanigan said he "he took his loaded firelock with him for safety." (1) He certainly would have known a firelock from a caplock in 1854.

There were still a few flintlocks in Perth Commissariat Store (2) and in 1861 there were Enfield Muskets (caplocks) issued to the Volunteer Corps in 1861. In October 1858 (3) it seems that 'percussion arms' – caplocks – are a news thing.

I believe all this may be available in a book on West Australian Firearms by Chris Hall, written about 1970. Chris was Curator of Firearms at Perth Museum.

The Enfield Rifle is another arm with a rifled barrel and is not to be confused with Enfield musket with a smooth bore. The Guards never received Enfield Rifles to my knowledge. There is no doubt that the main firearm of the Guards was the Enfield, Pattern 1847 musket, sometimes called the 'Tower' musket. Calibre .753 muzzle loaded, smooth bore, nicknamed 'Caplock'. The Guards were required to keep them at home with bayonet and full kit, for emergency.

Towards the end of the Guards days they were issued with Snider .577 breechloaders.

Therefore my contentions are:

Brown Bess Flintlocks - at least some early Guards used these.

Enfield Percussion Muskets - Pattern 1847 from at least 1858 to the last days of the Guards.

Snider Rifles – later days

Some of the old Pattern 1847 Muskets are still about. The one at Walkaway is in good order and was given to Solicitor du Boulay by an old Guard and it hung in his office for many years. He ceased business I think in about 1917. There is, or was about 15 years ago, one at Guildford Museum. In fair order I think. There is one in private hands, in good order. A broken one dug up recently near the Geraldton Pensioner Barracks site – in my hands now.

I have sighted these, so they must be common and were retained by the Guards when they retired I believe.

1. Ancient Landmarks, A Social and Economic History of the Victoria District of Western Australia 1839-1894. Mary Albertus Bain. UWA Press. 1975. p131
2. The Volunteer Movement of W.A. B.F. Wieck. Patterson Brokenshaw. P60.
3. The Veterans a History of the Enrolled Pensioner Force in Western Australia. 1850-1880. Frank H. Broomhall, Hesperian Press. 1989. p33
- 4.

Stan Gratte

Walkaway Station Museum

Editors Note: We thank Stan for bringing us up to date with his research in the weapons used by the Enrolled Pensioner Force.



ROTTNEST PRISON GUARD.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to approve the establishment at Rottneſt of a Force composed of Army Pensioners, for the purpose of furniſhing a Guard over the Priſon on the Iſland.

The Force will conſiſt of two Corporals and ſix Privates. One Corporal and three Privates being detailed for Guard each day.

The ſalary of the members of the Force will be as follows: Corporals, four ſhillings a day; Privates, three ſhillings and ſixpence a day; from which the coſt of rations iſſued daily to them will be deducted.

The ſenior Corporal will be in immediate charge of the Force, although taking his turn of duty.

The Guard will mount each morning at nine o'clock, and will occupy a room at the entrance of the Priſon.

The Guard will mount with ſide arms and revolvers.

The Guard will furniſh one Sentry, day and night.

During the day, while the Priſoners are out of the Priſon, the Sentry's poſt will be outſide and in front of the entrance to the Priſon; he will occaſionally pay a viſit to the interior of the Priſon.

When the Priſoners come in for their meals his poſt will be inſide, and in front of the Guard Room.

During the night, the Sentry will be poſted within the Priſon Yard, and will patrol round the Yard, ſatisfying himſelf that the doors of the various cells are ſecure.

The Sentry is always to be on the alert; any want of vigilance on his part being reported by the Corporal in charge, who will viſit him periodically at uncertain hours during the day and night. The Corporal will alſo relieve all Sentries himſelf.

The Corporal of the Guard will take the earlieſt opportunity of acquainting the Superintendent of Rottneſt with any irregularities in the Priſon, or unuſual conduct among the Priſoners that may come to his knowledge.

In the event of any diſturbance or threatened diſturbance amongſt the Priſoners, the Corporal of the Guard will ring the Alarm Bell, ſituated at the entrance of the Priſon, and the Guard will fall in.

On hearing the Alarm Bell the remainder of the Force at the Barracks will fall in and proceed, without delay, to the Priſon to render aſſiſtance.

On ſuch occaſions, ſo ſoon as the Superintendent of Rottneſt arrives on the ſpot, the Guard will take their orders from him.

A Guard Book will be kept, in which is to be entered daily the hours of mounting and diſmounting, and the hours the Sentries have been viſited by the Corporal of the Guard; alſo, any occurrence, ſuch as the viſits to the Priſon of the Superintendent of Rottneſt, the viſiting Juſtices, or any other perſons outſide the regular ſtaff of Officials on the Iſland.

A Weekly Report of the form attached will be forwarded through the Superintendent of Rottneſt to the Colonial Secretary.

On all occaſions, the members of the Pensioner Force at Rottneſt will pay due reſpect to the Superintendent of Rottneſt, and the Corporal in charge will pay attention to, and carry out any requeſt or ſuggeſtion that Officer may make, having in view the ſafe cuſtody of the Priſoners on the Iſland, reporting the ſame in his Weekly Report.

By Command,

MALCOLM FRASER,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 26th April, 1883.

ROTTNEST ISLAND. WEEKLY GUARD REPORT.

Rottneſt..... 18

The Honorable
The Colonial Secretary,
Perth.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that the Priſon Guard mounted and diſmounted at the uſual hours each day during the paſt week.

The Priſon was viſited by..... at.....

The entries in the Guard Book have been properly made each day.

Nothing unuſual has occurred.

(Should anything have occurred, here insert it.)

(Should the Corporal in charge wish to report any other matter he should do so here.)

I have, &c.,

.....
Corporal in Charge.

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**ENROLLED PENSIONER GUARD SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP.
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.**



NOMINATIONS FOR COMMITTEE 2005/2006

Nominations are called for members willing to serve on the Committee. (All committee members must be members of both WAGS and the Enrolled Pensioner Guard Special Interest Group). If the number of persons nominated for each position does not exceed the number of vacancies, those persons shall be duly elected. If there are insufficient nominations, or; nominations exceed the number of vacancies, elections will be conducted at the Annual General Meeting to be held on the 16th April 2005

Part 1

I nominate.....for the position of.....
(Convenor – Deputy Convenor – Secretary – Treasurer – Newsletter Editor
Research Officer - Committee Member x 2)

Signed.....Date.....

I second the above nomination.

Signed.....Date.....

I accept the nomination for election to the committee in the position
of

Signed.....Date.....

Part 2

I.....nominate myself for election to the committee
in the position of.....

Signed.....Date.....

I second the above nomination.

Signed.....Date.....

**ENROLLED PENSIONER GUARD SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC**

COMMITTEE POSITIONS 2005/2006

<u>Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Avail for re-election</u>
Convenor	Jean McDonald	Retiring
Deputy Convenor	Jeanette Lee	Retiring
Secretary	Vacant	
Treasurer	Ron Sutton	Retiring
Newsletter Editor	Vacant	Task performed by Ron Sutton (Retiring)
Research Officer	Vacant	
Committee Member	Pam Anspach	Retiring
Committee Member	Margaret Hickey	Retiring